

**ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS
and MILITARIA**

THURSDAY 23 JUNE 2005 at 10 am PRECISELY

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AN AUCTION OF

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS and MILITARIA

VIEWING AUCTION

The York Room (2nd Floor)
The New Connaught Rooms
61-65 Great Queen Street
London WC2

Thursday 23rd June 2005

10 am precisely

Weekdays, Monday 6th to Monday 20th June
16 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London W1
Strictly by appointment only

Tuesday and Wednesday, 21st and 22nd June
16 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London W1
Public viewing, 10 am to 5 pm

Thursday 23rd June
The Warwick Room (2nd Floor), The New Connaught Rooms
Public viewing from 10 am

We regret that viewing and collection of Books and certain larger lots
will not be possible at the New Connaught Rooms

In sending commissions or making enquiries please contact:
Nimrod Dix, David Erskine-Hill, Pierce Noonan or Brian Simpkin

Front Cover: Lot 1207 Back Cover: Lots 1212 and 1229

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VIEWING

All the lots in this auction are available to view, **strictly by appointment only**, at 16 Bolton Street, on weekdays from Monday 6 to Monday 20 June. **All appointments to view must be made with the Medal Department by telephoning 020 7016 1700.** The public view is at Bolton Street on Tuesday and Wednesday, 21 and 22 June, from 10.00 to 17.00 both days, and at the auction venue, the New

SALEROOM NOTICES

Any saleroom notices pertaining to this auction are automatically posted at the head of the **InterNews**

PRICES REALISED

A full list of prices realised can be viewed and printed from the Internet at www.dnw.co.uk from 21.00

THE AUCTION VENUE

The **New Connaught Rooms** are located in **Great Queen Street**, in the heart of London's Covent Garden. The auction takes place in the **York Room** and viewing on the day of the auction is in the **Warwick Room**; both are accessed by lift to the 2nd floor.

The **Rooms** are a 3-minute walk from the nearest **Underground** station, Holborn (Central and Piccadilly Lines), which is a 40-minute direct journey from Heathrow Airport.

Numerous **buses** from Charing Cross, Euston, King's Cross and Waterloo main line railway stations stop at the junction of Kingsway and Great Queen Street. The nearest covered **car park** is at the corner of Drury Lane and Parker Street, 2 minutes away.



SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

- 1 HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR SRINGAPATAM 1799, silver, 48mm., Soho Mint, without suspension, a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine £400-500
420
- 2 EARL ST. VINCENT'S TESTIMONY OF APPROBATION 1800, silver, unmounted, minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine £450-550
420

3



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR EGYPT 1801, silver, fitted with loop for suspension, an excellent original striking, good very fine and rare £1200-1500

This actual medal is illustrated in *British Battles & Medals*, 1988 edition.

3800

- 4 MATTHEW BOULTON'S MEDAL FOR TRAFALGAR 1805, bronzed copper, impressed in the reverse field 'John Potts, Midsm. HMS. Conqueror', fitted with claw and ring suspension, nearly very fine £300-400
Bronzed copper medals were struck by the Soho Mint as specimens or souvenirs and not for award to participants in the battle. U

- 5 MATTHEW BOULTON'S MEDAL FOR TRAFALGAR 1805, white metal, fitted with contemporary white metal suspension, edge bruise, very fine £300-350

310

- 6 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Vincent (John Graggleson) good very fine £2500-3000
John Graggleson served as Supernumerary aboard H.M.S. *Barfleur* in the battle of Cape St. Vincent off the N.W. coast of Spain on 14 February 1797. See lot 818 for other medals to the family.

2300

- 7 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, The Potomac 17 Aug 1814 (John Ball) good very fine £1400-1800
Ex Spink 1898 (£13) and Glendining 1991 (£1050).

2400

- John Ball served as a Drummer, Royal Marines, aboard H.M.S. *Euryalus*. One other man with these names appears on the roll for Syria.

- 8 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Levy Sharp) good very fine £300-350
Levy Sharp served as a Private in the Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Ganges* in the operations on and off the coast of Syria during September-November 1840.

96000232

460



The Naval General Service medal awarded to Admiral H. T. Davies, Royal Navy, senior Lieutenant of the *Blanche* at the capture of the French frigate *Guerrière* in July 1806, which he afterwards single-handedly prevented from being re-taken, and was in consequence promoted to Commander

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 3 clasps, 1 June 1794, Egypt, *Blanche* 19 July 1806 (H. T. Davies, Lieut.)
extremely fine £10000-12000

Approximately 22 clasps issued for the capture of the *Guerrière* by the *Blanche* in July 1806.

15K

Henry Thomas Davies entered the Navy on 3 March 1794, as Captain's Servant on board the *Triton* 28, Captain John Elphinstone, lying in Portsmouth harbour, and, on following that officer shortly afterwards into the *Glory* 98, bore a part in Lord Howe's action of the 1st of June. He continued to serve with Captain Elphinstone - as Midshipman and Master's Mate in the *Barfleur*, *Monarch*, and *Queen Charlotte*, flag-ships of Lord Keith, and in the *Diomedé* 50 - until March 1800. In the *Monarch* he assisted at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, and was present at the surrender of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay, 17 August 1796. He returned home from the East Indies early in 1800, on board the *L'Oiseau* 36, and on 24 December in that year was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the *Winchelsea* 32, Captain John Hatley. In the course of 1801 Mr Davies obtained the Turkish medal for his services in Egypt. After further service in the West Indies and Home stations he was appointed, in February 1806, in the capacity of First Lieutenant, to the *Blanche* of 46 guns and 265 men, under Captain Thomas Lavie.

For his conduct at the capture, on 19 July 1806, off the Faroe Islands, of the *Guerrière* French frigate, of 50 guns and 317 men, which struck her colours at the close of a warm action, in which the British lost only four men wounded, and the enemy 50 killed and wounded. Just before the action commenced, Captain Lavie summoned his crew to the break of the quarter-deck, and thus addressed them- "My lads, there is a French frigate before you, and I give you half an hour to take her. Now go to your quarters, and remember not a shot is to be thrown away." This laconic address was received with three cheers.

After an action which lasted about three quarters of an hour, the *Guerrière* having lost her mizzen-topmast, and much damaged in her hull, hauled down her colours. Whilst preparing to remove the prisoners, the *Blanche* drifted a little to the leeward, and one of the French lieutenants thinking a chance presented itself of re-taking the ship and escaping, there being not more than 30 of the *Blanche's* crew on board the prize, suddenly knocked down the Englishman at the wheel, and seizing it himself, shouted to his men to come forward and assist him in clearing the deck of their enemies. The presence of mind of Lieutenant Davies of the *Blanche*, defeated this attempt almost before the shout of the French officer had died away. Grasping him by the collar, Davies lifted the unfortunate Frenchman up by main strength, and dashed him headfirst down the after hatchway, and then drawing his sword, put to flight two or three of his men who had responded to the call of their officer.

Captain Lavie was knighted for this action, and Lieutenant Davies received promotion to the rank of Commander, his commission dated 28 July 1806. In January 1809 he assumed command of the *Tyrian* 10, on the Channel station, and of the *Albacore* 18, in August 1811. In this vessel, on 18 December 1812, he again distinguished himself by the gallantry with which, in company with two or three smaller vessels, he pursued and engaged the French 40-gun frigate *La Gloire*, which ultimately effected her escape, with the loss to the *Albacore* of Lieutenant Harman killed and six or seven men wounded. "Captain Davies merited great praise for his gallantry and perseverance; and there can be no doubt, that by the boldness of the *Albacore* in chasing and attacking the *Gloire*, several merchant vessels were saved from capture."

Commander Davies was advanced to Post-rank on 19 February 1814, and from June of that year until July 1815, commanded the *Niagra* 20 and *Prince Regent* 56, on Lake Ontario, under Sir James Lucas Yeo. He was placed on the retired list of Captains in October 1846; of Rear-Admirals in March 1849; of Vice-Admirals in January 1856; and of Admirals on 11 February 1861. Admiral Henry Davies died at Bath on 21 February 1869, aged 91.



The Field Officer's Gold Medal for Vittoria awarded to Colonel Charles Hill, C.B., 50th Foot, who was severely wounded at Vimiera and again in the Pyrenees, and who died nursing his sick men during the outbreak of yellow fever in Jamaica in 1819

FIELD OFFICER'S GOLD MEDAL 1808-14, for Vittoria (Lieut. Colonel Ch. Hill) complete with gold ribbon buckle, extremely fine £7000-8000

9k

Charles Hill was born in about 1760 and was commissioned as an Ensign in the 50th Foot on 27 December 1778; Lieutenant, September 1780; Captain, February 1794; Major in the Army, September 1803; Major, 50th Foot, August 1804.

Major Hill was severely wounded at the battle of Vimiera, 21 August 1808, in circumstances described by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Leach, 95th Rifles, in his *Rough Sketches of the Life of an Old Soldier*: 'The night before the battle I belonged to a picket of about two hundred riflemen, of our own regiment and the 60th, under the command of Major Hill, of the 50th Regiment. We were posted in a large pine wood, to the right and front of General Fane's brigade. About eight or nine o'clock in the morning of the 21st, a cloud of light troops, supported by a heavy column of infantry, entered the wood, and assailing the pickets with great impetuosity, obliged us to fall back for support on the 97th Regiment. In our retrograde movement, Major Hill, who commanded the pickets, was severely wounded.'

In the battle that followed, the 50th were greatly distinguished and had the honour of breaking a French infantry column, one of two columns about 400 yards apart that were sent to attack Vimiera hill: 'Each of the two French columns was composed of two battalions, one behind the other; the mass was about 30 men broad and extended back 42 ranks in depth. The northern column was slightly in the lead; it came into contact with the 1/50th which was in two-deep line some minutes before the southern column attacked. The first volley from the 1/50th was fired at a range slightly over 100 yards; others followed regularly at 15-second intervals as the range gradually shortened. Slowly the ranks of the 50th wrapped around the column. The British line was using every one of its 900 muskets; the French could only reply with no more than 200 of their 1,200 firearms. General Thomieres, who commanded the French brigade, endeavoured to deploy from column into line under fire, but found this impossible. The French recoiled at each volley; they finally broke and fled to the rear with the riflemen in hot pursuit.'

Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet in July 1810, Hill was confirmed in that rank in June 1811 and formally took command of his regiment. At the battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813, the 50th formed part of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Cadogan's Brigade, along with 1/71st, 1/92nd, and 1 Company 5/60th. This brigade, which was part of Stewart's 2nd Division in Hill's Corps, was engaged at the very start of the battle when Hill ordered it to take the heights of Puebla on the right flank of Wellington's Army. They were able to climb right up to the crest of the mountains, but once there were soon engaged in a spirited action. This contest started before 8.30 a.m., and there were heavy casualties on both sides. The 71st suffered severely when the Scots mistook French for our own Spanish infantry, allowed them to approach too close and even to open fire. Their loss amounted to some 400 men, including the gallant Cadogan who was mortally wounded. The 50th and 92nd, however, were able to restore the situation and gained possession of the heights, thereby protecting Hill's flank. For his part in command of the 50th, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hill received the Gold Medal.

The following month, on the 25th July, the pass of Maya was attacked by D'Erlon's corps in an attempt to capture this important pass across the Pyrenees. During the action Lieutenant-Colonel Hill's 50th Regiment was sent to the aid of Pringle's hard pressed Brigade, comprising 1/28th, 2/34th and 1/39th Regiments. Hill's fresh battalion joined that part of Pringle's Brigade not driven south down the Maya road, and attacked in line, moving west to east. At first they were successful and brought the French to a standstill, but were opposed by greatly superior numbers and finally driven back west in some disorder, Hill himself being severely wounded.

Granted a Pension of three hundred pounds per annum, commencing 26 July 1814, for wounds received in the Pyrenees, Hill was awarded the C.B. on 4 June 1815. In January 1819 the Regiment embarked for Jamaica, arriving at Port Royal 683 strong early in March. Yellow fever struck soon after their arrival, claiming 11 officers and 255 men by the end of the year. Hill himself died of the fever on 31 August 1819, having just received promotion to Colonel by brevet on the 12th August. The circumstances of his death are recorded in the following original obituary notice which accompanies the Medal:

'It is with much regret we notice that accounts have been received this week from Jamaica, which state the appearance of that dreadful scourge of the island, the yellow fever. The following is an extract from a letter, which we have received, dated Port Royal, Sept. 3, 1819:

"Colonel Sparrow, Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Forces, died on the 22nd of last month, of the yellow fever, which is now raging here in all its horrors. The 50th and 92nd Regiments are arrived here from Ireland, the latter so late as 4th of June - a season, when those assimilated to the climate, expect sickness. The fever broke out the latter end of June in the 50th Regiment, in the most aggravated and appalling form. Colonel Hill, Ensign Barlow (son of General Barlow), and seven other officers, with about 190 men, 23 women, and 15 children fell victims in a very short space of time; as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Blaney, two other officers, and 150 men and children of the 92nd. I lament to say, its ravages have by no means ceased. Sir Home Popham, who has evinced an anxiety to second the zealous exertions of our Commander-in-Chief, General Conran, has, in the most handsome manner, given up, for the use of the troops, the Serapis Convalescent ship; and his kindness, in every way, in our melancholy situation, does honour to his heart.

"A few days previous to the date of the letter, Colonel Hill, of the 50th regiment, the oldest person in the corps, and who had been 47 years in it, fell a sacrifice to his humanity. It is said that it arose from the men refusing to act as nurses to their comrades in the hospital, for all those who had done so had invariably died. After some pause, four privates of the grenadiers offered their services, which of course, were accepted. Two of them in a short time became victims of the pestilence, when the other two instantly withdrew their assistance. This hopeless state of things did not long remain, for Colonel Hill exclaimed, "Then my men, we must change our coats; since I cannot find a man in my regiment to attend a sick soldier, I must do it myself." Many days did not elapse ere this noble minded officer was himself attacked with the same dreadful malady, which terminated in his death. He was universally respected, and his remains were followed to the grave by all the officers and men of the regiment, whose health permitted their doing so.'



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (Jas. R. Arnold, K.H. & K.C., 1st Lieut. R. Engineers) the medal detached from its suspension and set within a silver frame in the style of a Field Officer's gold medal, glass lunettes lacking, the rim engraved with identical naming details, fitted with silver ribbon buckle; together with the gilt-brass circular name plate from the lid of the presentation box that contained his Patriotic Fund sword, the plate inscribed 'From the Patriotic Fund at Lloyds to Lieut. James Arnold of the Royal Engineers', generally good very fine (2)

£3000-3500

3800

James Robertson Arnold was born in New York on 28 August 1781, the second son of the American and afterwards British General Benedict Arnold, who famously plotted the betrayal of West Point to the British in September 1780 but whose secret plans were discovered when Major Andre was captured with his despatches by the Americans. Andre was immediately hanged as a spy and Washington hastened with his army to West Point, arriving one hour after Benedict Arnold had wisely taken his leave and deserted to the British.

Young Arnold joined the Royal Engineers as a Second Lieutenant in March 1798, becoming First Lieutenant in June 1800, and Captain in 1805. His war services are thus described in Hart's Army List for 1854:

'Blockade and surrender of Malta, in 1800; the whole of the campaign in Egypt, in 1801, including the attack and surrender of Aboukir Fort and castle, battle of Alexandria, and afterwards accompanied the division of the army which expelled the French from Grand Cairo, and took possession of that city; also present at the surrender of Alexandria to the British troops.

'Served several years in the West Indies, and at the last attack and surrender of the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Surinam, at which latter he was severely wounded in successfully leading the storming party against the Redoubt Frederici and Fort Leyden. Was several times handsomely mentioned in the public despatches for his conduct at Surinam; and was on that occasion presented by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund with a sword of the value of one hundred pounds. He has since served several years in Bermuda and North America. Had the honour of being appointed an Aide-de-Camp to King William IV, on his Majesty's accession to the throne.'

According to family tradition, Arnold begged the privilege of leading the forlorn hope at Surinam, that he might redeem the family name from the odium which attached to it. That he acquitted himself in such a distinguished manner was worthy of his father in the days of Quebec and Saratoga. Arnold had been made a Knight of the Crescent, Second Class (K.C.), for his services in Egypt in 1801, and served as an A.D.C. to the sovereign from 1830 until 1841. He was made a Knight of Hanover (K.H.) in 1831, and became Colonel in the Royal Engineers in January 1837. He was further promoted to Major-General in November 1841, and his final promotion, to Lieutenant-General, took place in December 1851. Lieutenant-General Arnold died at Onslow Square, London, on 27 December 1854.

- 12 MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Sahagun & Benevente (**William Piggott, 7th Light Dragoons**) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £1200-1500

Ex Chadwick collection 1912 and Muirhead collection 1950.

Approximately 376 clasps for Sahagun & Benevente were issued, predominantly to British and German cavalry, but also to a few artillerymen and miscellaneous units. 85 clasps were issued to the 7th Light Dragoons.

William Piggott was born at Saxfield, near Ipswich, Suffolk, circa 1788, and enlisted on 8 April 1804 for a bounty of £7-13-6. He served on the expedition to Spain under Sir John Moore and was present at the cavalry actions of Sahagun and Benevente, and the subsequent retreat to Corunna. He afterwards served in the United Kingdom until he was discharged on 8 August 1814. William Piggott re-enlisted into the 43rd Regiment of Foot on 27 April 1815, and served with the 2nd Battalion until 28 January 1817, when he was again discharged on reduction of the regiment. On the following day he re-enlisted into the 69th Foot at Plymouth and served until 21 December 1824, when he was discharged to pension. Sold with copy discharge papers.

1200

- 13 MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (**Benjn. Peate, 31st Foot**) *very fine* £700-900

Benjamin Peate was born at Blackburn, Lancashire, circa 1774, and enlisted into the 31st Foot on 12 December 1806, a calico printer by trade. At the battle of Talavera on 27/28 July 1809, he was recorded as being killed in action but had in fact been taken prisoner by the French. He was discharged at Portsea on 8 February 1815, being 'nearly blind from ophthalmia contracted in Portugal.' Benjamin Peate was present at the dinner held at the *Shelly's Arms* in Preston to commemorate the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852. He was admitted to the Workhouse in Deepdale Road, Preston, where he died on 21 November 1855, aged 81 years. Sold with copy discharge papers and death certificate.

1000

- 14 MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Busaco (**Fras. Vane, 52nd Foot**) *polished, nearly very fine* £1000-1200

Francis Vane enlisted into the 52nd Foot on 17 June 1805, and accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. He went to Portugal in June 1809 and was present at the battle of Busaco, where he was wounded, in September 1810. The subsequent musters all record him as being sick in Portugal, Spain, and England until his discharge to pension on 10 October 1811, in consequence of 'wounded hand [or head] at Busaco.' He died in London on 6 October 1850. Sold with research.

1400

- 15 MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Albuhera (**J. Potter, 57th Foot**) *very fine and a scarce casualty* £2000-2500

James Potter was admitted to Chelsea Hospital as a pensioner on 9 September 1812, in consequence of 'wounded right arm at Albuhera.' Born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, he was a cordwainer by trade who had enlisted in about March 1809.

During the early part of the war in the Peninsula, the regiment, which contained a number of turbulent characters in its ranks, received the nickname of the 'Steelbacks', from the amount of flogging administered to these men and the way they bore the punishment; but after Albuhera, Colonel Inglis' words to his 'fighting villains' caused this soubriquet to be replaced by the honourable one of 'Die Hards.' At this bloodiest of battles the 57th had 2 officers and 87 men killed and 21 officers and 318 men wounded.

- 16 MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Badajoz (**Francis Busling, 45th Foot**) *edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine* £1200-1500

Ex Hume collection 1923, and Phillips collection 1965.

The only single clasp medal for Badajoz to the 45th Foot.

Francis Busling was born at Stretton, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, circa 1791, and enlisted into the 45th Foot at Grantham on 4 June 1809, aged 18 years. He was severely wounded at Badajoz on 19 March 1812, and had his right arm amputated. He returned to England on 24 June 1813 and was discharged to out-pension on 27 August 1813. He later lived at Northampton before moving to Leicester, where he died on 16 February 1863, aged about 70 years.

On the afternoon of 19 March 1812, a force of 1100 French infantry and cavalry made a sortie out of Badajoz under cover of fog and rushed the right of the British parallel. Another party attacked it on the left. The British soldiers, working up to their hips in water, were caught unarmed and defenceless, but they rallied and at length charged the enemy back into the town. The French cavalry, however, galloped round and had time to cut down a few men before beating a retreat. Allied casualties amounted to some 150, whilst the French are reckoned to have lost rather more. The British also lost over 500 tools and afterwards kept a squadron of cavalry and a battery of field guns in constant readiness in case the French should repeat the exercise. Sold with research.

- 17 **MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (Fredk. Cobbold, Lieut. 1st Dgns.) contact marks, otherwise very fine** £1200-1500
- Frederick Cobbold was born circa 1790 and was appointed Cornet in the 1st Dragoons on 23 August 1810; Lieutenant, 15 August 1811; Lieutenant, 10th Hussars, 1822; Half-pay, 2 February 1830. Lieutenant Cobbold served in the Peninsula with the 1st Dragoons and was present at the battle of Toulouse. Lieutenant Cobbold died at Ipswich on 11 February 1870.
- Sold with a copy of his Will and other research including copied extracts from the Peninsula War Officers Club Journal 1811-16, which contains some amusing anecdotes of Cobbold's arrival in France as a young naive Lieutenant where he was preyed upon by some of his more senior officers. Similar anecdotes are recounted in the regimental history:
- 'Before long yet more young and green officers arrived - the "Ruler" was down at the base combing out the depot - among them Frederick Cobbold whom Osborne Barwell immediately took under his wing, instructing him how to eat and drink like a gentleman. He also started to play practical jokes on him. He told him that it was the done thing for a new arrival to give a dinner party to which Barwell and his friends invited themselves and polished off all the wine and brandy that he, Cobbold, had brought out from home. He had also brought two greyhounds, and Barwell told him that, "as he had not got good enough horses to correspond to them, it was his duty to ride over to Villa Franca and present them to Dashwood and Brunghurst." These two were presumably friends of Barwell. The innocent swallowed this, and on his return said that it was perfectly clear that he had done the right thing! Cobbold, too, was ostentatiously over-zealous. He would never leave the men alone and particularly annoyed Major Purvis who was in command of the regiment at the time and in the habit of giving a whist party at his house every night "at which the officers stepped in at their pleasure and talked and played cards". One night the conversation turned on fowls and Cobbold started boasting that he could get one whenever he wanted. As a matter of fact they were stolen. So, as Wellington was strict against looting, the Major seriously thought of bringing Cobbold to a court martial but decided that the fellow was too "green".'
-
- 18 **The Peninsular War medal to Lieutenant R. H. Johnston, 87th Foot, who was severely wounded at Talavera and fought with the 'Eagle-Catchers' at Barrosa**
- MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Talavera, Barrosa (R. H. Johnston, Lieut. 87th Foot) minor edge bruising and obverse lightly polished, otherwise good very fine** £3000-3500
- Believed to be the only 87th officer's medal for Barrosa available to collectors.
- Ralph H. Johnston (or Johnson) was appointed Lieutenant in the 87th Regiment on 18 November 1807. He was present at the battle of Talavera in 1809, and was severely wounded on the 27th July when the 2/87th bore the brunt of the French surprise attack on the first day of the battle. In this attack the 2/87th suffered almost 200 casualties, including one officer killed and ten wounded. On the second day three more officers were wounded, all severely.
- In March 1811 he was present at the battle of Barrosa when the 2/87th and three companies of the Coldstream Guards made a bold charge which sent Leval's French division reeling. During the attack, Sergeant Patrick Masterman, of the 87th, launched himself into the fight for the eagle of the French 8th Regiment. In a furious struggle some seven French soldiers were killed and Lieutenant Gazan, severely wounded, was forced to relinquish his hold on the eagle, leaving a triumphant Masterman to claim the distinction of capturing the first eagle to be taken by the British in the Peninsular. Thus the 87th gained another sobriquet - the 'Eagle-Catchers'.
- Johnston obtained a Captaincy in the 64th Foot in November 1811, and served in that regiment for at least a further 10 years. He subsequently appears to have been appointed as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards and was placed on Half-pay Unattached on 24 December 1829.
-
- 19 **MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees (George Carter, Lieut. 6th Foot) minor nicks, otherwise good very fine** £1200-1500
- Ex Elson collection 1963.
- George Carter was appointed Ensign in the 2nd Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia in July 1798, becoming Lieutenant in March 1799. He transferred on Full Pay to the 7th Garrison Battalion in September 1807, and to the 6th Regiment of Foot in March 1810. He served with the 6th Foot in the Peninsula, including the battle of Vittoria and actions in the Pyrenees, and was placed on Half Pay in March 1816 due to ill-health. According to his statement of services, he was unmarried and generally resident in Carmarthenshire.
-
- 20 **MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna (Saml. Lang, Ensn. Royal Staff Corps) good very fine and rare** £1200-1500
- Ex Elson collection 1963.
- This unit was formed in 1800 as Rutherford's Regiment and redesignated as 'A Corps to be Attached to the Quarter Master General's Department' in 1801, becoming the Royal Staff Corps in 1803. Ensign Lang was the only officer of this corps to receive a clasp for any of these three actions and one of only 14 officers to claim the medal.
-
- 21 **MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Badajoz, Salamanca, Toulouse (James Horton, Capt. R.S. Corps) nearly extremely fine** £1200-1500
- James Horton was appointed Ensign, 11 July 1811; Lieutenant, 2 July 1812; Captain, 31 December 1828, and placed on Half Pay on 25 June 1829. Fourteen officers of the Royal Staff Corps received the Peninsula medal, this combination of clasps being unique.
-
- 22 **MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (Jacob Hancock, 74th Foot) signs of brooch mounting to obverse, heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine** £400-500
- Jacob Hancock was born in the Parish of Haddington, Wiltshire. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the 74th Foot at Glasgow on 10 April 1813, aged 25 years. With the regiment he served in the Peninsular and France, being present at the battles of the Pyrenees, Orthes and Toulouse. He later served in North America and the West Indies. He was discharged in 1834 as a result of chronic rheumatism. Sold with copied service and discharge papers.

- 23

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**J. C. Victor, Lieut. R. Engrs.**) *nearly extremely fine*

James Conway Victor was born in 1792, and joined the Royal Engineers as a Second Lieutenant in June 1810. He served in the Peninsula from December 1812 until the end of the war, including the battles of the Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. He became Colonel of the Royal Engineers on 20 June 1854, retired on full pay as a Major-General the following December, and died at Edinburgh on 4 February 1864.

£1200-1500
- 24

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Egypt, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria (**G. Waugh, 3rd Foot Guards**) together with tatty named card box of issue, *extremely fine*

George Waugh was born in the Parish of Cannaby, near Langholm, Dumfries, and enlisted into the 3rd Foot Guards at Edinburgh on 17 March 1790, aged 18 years. He was discharged at London on 6 April 1819, being 'old and worn out', having served 21 years and 21 days. Sold with copy discharge papers.

£1200-1500
- 25

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Talavera, Fuentes D'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, St. Sebastian, Orthes, Toulouse (**George Barden, Royal Arty.**) *lower clasp carriage slightly buckled and suspension a little slack, otherwise lacquered, very fine*

George Barden was born at Goodhurst, Kent, and enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 4 May 1807, aged 22 years. He served as a Gunner and was discharged from the 1st Battalion R.A. on 30 April 1816, in consequence of 'being wounded in the thigh in Spain & admitted on the Pension List at 9d per day from 1 May 1816.'

£900-1200
- 26

WATERLOO 1815 (**Alexander M'Pherson, 2nd or R.N. Brit. Reg. Drag.**) old integral hinged-loop and bar suspension, *contact marks and edge bruising, about very fine*

Alexander McPherson was severely wounded at Waterloo while serving in Captain E. Cheney's Troop.

Born at Falkirk, Stirlingshire, he had enlisted in the 2nd Dragoons at Glasgow in June 1806, aged 21 years, and was discharged in June 1823 after 19 years with the Colours, including two years for Waterloo.

£3000-3500
- 27

WATERLOO 1815 (**Jos. Tucky, 2nd or R.N. Brit. Reg. Drag.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and small ring suspension, *edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine*

Joseph Tuckie/Tucky was born in the Parish of Boston, near Maidstone, Kent, and enlisted into the 2nd Dragoons at Canterbury on 24 December 1804, aged 18 years, a bricklayer by trade. He served in Captain Payne's troop at Waterloo and was discharged at Piershill Barracks on 4 August 1818, in consequence of 'having contracted a severe pectoral complaint during the campaign of 1815 in Flanders by exposure to wet and moisture.' Sold with copy service papers.

£3000-3500

- 28

WATERLOO 1815 (**Qr. Mast. John Greenwood, 7th Regiment Hussars**), original steel clip and ring suspension, *minor contact marks, good very fine*

Ex Whitaker collection 1908.

John Greenwood was appointed as Quarter Master to the 7th Hussars on 25 August 1809 and presumably accompanied the regiment to the Peninsula shortly afterwards. He retired on full pay in 1819 and was still living in 1830. The 7th Hussars formed part of the 5th Cavalry Brigade commanded by Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant at the battle of Waterloo.

£1500-2000



- 29

WATERLOO 1815 (**J. Hitchcock, Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery**), replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *heavy edge bruising, contact marks, good fine*

John Hitchcock was born in the Parish of Benton, Northamptonshire, and enlisted into the Royal Horse Artillery at Wisbeach on 30 August 1809, aged 18 years. He served a total of 11 years 243 days, including 2 years for Waterloo, and was discharged at Woolwich on 28 February 1819, in consequence of 'being blind of the left eye and being pensioned at 2/6d per day.'

£800-900

30

WATERLOO 1815 (R. Holt, Royal Artillery Drivers) replacement silver mount and straight bar suspension, edge bruising, contact marks, fine £600-700

31



WATERLOO 1815 (Lewis Jennings, 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards) fitted with replacement steel clip and straight bar suspension and contained in a fine contemporary fitted case together with the lead musket ball that presumably caused his wound at Waterloo, very fine

£1800-2200

Lewis Jennings was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, and was a framework knitter by profession. He enlisted into the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, at Cork on 5 May 1812, aged 20, a volunteer from the 3rd West Yorkshire Militia. He served in the Peninsula at the battles of Nivelle and Nive, and in Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D'Oyly's company at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded in the right knee on the 16th of June. He was discharged on 26 October 1818, on reduction of the Regiment.

32



WATERLOO 1815 (Alexander Scott, 2nd Batt. 73rd Reg. Foot), replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine

£1800-2200

Alexander Scott, a volunteer from the Kerry Militia, enlisted into the 73rd Regiment of Foot on 10 August 1809. He served in Captain Kennedy's Company, 2nd Battalion 73rd Foot in the Waterloo Campaign and was wounded in action at either Quatre Bras or Waterloo. Sent to England on 14 September 1815, he was discharged on 10 August 1816, having completed his limited period of service.

33



BRUNSWICK WATERLOO 1815 (Aug. Niemeier, Cornet, Hus. Regt.), replacement clip and silver-gilt straight bar suspension, minor edge bruise, very fine

£600-700

Cornet Augustus Niermeier, Brunswick Hussar Regiment was severely wounded at Waterloo.

- 34

BRUNSWICK WATERLOO 1815 (**Friedr. Mueller, R. Art.**), replacement ring mount and ring suspension, *minor edge bruising, good very fine*

£240-280
- 35

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**H. J. Strutt, Schoolmaster**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *sometime lacquered, otherwise nearly extremely fine and rare*

£1200-1500

Ex Debenham Storr & Sons 1901, and Christies 1982.

H. J. Strutt is confirmed on the naval rolls for Ava as a Schoolmaster serving aboard H.M.S. *Boadicea*, the only such medal issued to this rare naval warrant rank.
- 36

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**2nd Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, Engineers**), short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *good very fine*

£1000-1200

Alexander Henry Edmonstone Boileau was born in Calcutta on 3 February 1807. An Addiscombe Cadet during 1823-24, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Engineers on 17 June 1824. Arriving in India in May 1825, he was posted to the Sappers & Miners at Cawnpore in July 1825. Present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpoor in January 1826, he commanded two companies of Sappers & Miners during the storm of that city. In February 1827 he was promoted to Lieutenant and he served in the Shekhawat Expedition of 1834. Promoted to Captain in May 1839, he received the brevet of Major in August 1847 and the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in May 1849. He was appointed Superintending Engineer of the North West Provinces in May 1854 and Chief Engineer in the Nagpur Territory in April 1856. In June the same year he was promoted to Colonel and attained the rank of Major-General on 18 October 1860. Major-General Boileau died of dysentery at Cawnpore on 30 June 1862.
- 37

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Serjt. John Jones, 59th Foot**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *very fine*

£800-1000
- 38

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Assye, Argaum (**N. McQueen, 78th Foot**), short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *severe edge bruising, polished and worn overall, otherwise good fine*

£1800-2200

Neil McQueen was one of just 17 European recipients of the Medal with these two clasps. Ten others were awarded to men of his regiment, three to the 19th Light Dragoons, one to the 74th Foot and two to H.E.I.C. men.
- 39

HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR BURMA 1824-26, silver, fitted with replacement silver clip and steel bar suspension, *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine*

£500-600
- 40

GHUZNEE 1839 (**Capt. L. C. Bouchier, 17th Regt.**), naming impressed in block capitals on reverse, with replacement silver post, gold ring and straight bar suspension, *sometime lacquered, slight edge bruising, very fine*

£800-900

Le Gendre Charles Bouchier was born in 1815 and obtained a commission as Ensign in the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment by purchase on 5 April 1833 and purchased the ranks of Lieutenant and Captain in the same regiment in May 1836 and July 1838 respectively. With the 17th Regiment he served in the campaign in Afghanistan and Beluchistan under Lord Keane and was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee, 21 July 1839 and the storm and capture of Khelat, 13 November 1839. In the latter action, whilst clearing the streets of the town of the enemy, Bouchier was wounded, receiving a severe and a slight wound to the right arm. The loss to the regiment in storming the town was six privates killed and one officer (Bouchier), three sergeants and 29 soldiers wounded. Remaining with the regiment, Bouchier received the rank of Brevet-Major in November 1851, being promoted Major in the following month. In the 1853 Army List he is shown as a Major with the 69th Regiment and in the 1855 edition, as a Major in the 75th. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 75th on 9 August 1858 and attained the rank of Colonel (Lieutenant-Colonel in the 89th Regiment) on 12 November 1862. Colonel Bouchier died in 1866. (For his grandson's medals, see lot 1021).
- 41

GHUZNEE 1839 (**Capt. C. W. Cowley, 35th Bengal N.I.**) naming engraved in running script in reverse field, fitted with original suspension, *very fine*

£400-500


Constantine William Cowley was born on 1 May 1793 at Dysert, Co. Clare. He was posted as Ensign into the 1/17th Bengal Native Infantry on 30 September 1814, and, after service with the Mirzapur Local Battalion, transferred to the 2/17th N.I. Promoted to Lieutenant in March 1818, he served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 35th N.I. (late 2/17th). He became Captain in November 1827 and served with the 35th N.I. at the capture of Ghuznee in 1839. He was promoted to Major in January 1841 but was placed on the Invalid Establishment in the following month, and died at Dehra Dun on 13 September 1848.
- 42

ST. JEAN D'ACRE 1840, bronze, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, *minor contact marks, very fine*

£60-80
- 43

CABUL 1842 (**No.1624 Pte. Charles Little, H.M. 9th Regt.**), engraved in large serified capitals, steel clip and silver straight bar suspension, *some contact marks, very fine*

£400-450

- 44 **CANDAHAR GHUZNIE CABUL 1842 (Captain F. E. Manning, 16th Regt. Grenadiers)** fitted with steel clip and bar suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £450-500
- Francis Edward Manning was born at Sidmouth, Devon, on 19 May 1803. He served as an Ensign in the Bengal European Regiment 1819-20, before being posted as Lieutenant to the 2/10th N.I. in 1821, and as Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 1/10th N.I. in October 1823. He transferred to the 16th N.I. (late 2/10th) in May 1824, was promoted to Captain in January 1829, and to Brevet Major in April 1844. He served at the capture of Ghuznee in 1839 (Medal); in command of a convoy proceeding to Cabul, 23 July 1841, and in Nott's advance on Cabul in 1842 (Medal); and at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843 (despatches *London Gazette* 8 March 1844; Bronze Star). Major Manning died at Etawah on 8 October 1844.
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- 45 **CHINA 1842 (Wm. Dawson, H.E.I.C.S. Sesostris)** with original suspension, *edge bruise and scuffs, therefore nearly very fine* £350-400
- The roll confirms William Dawson as an Ordinary Seaman, and as one of 68 medals awarded to European recipients aboard this ship.
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- 46 **MEEANEE HYDERABAD 1843 (Jas. Byrnes, 22nd Regt.)** silver clip and straight bar suspension, *scratch to obverse, contact marks and some edge bruising, nearly very fine* £550-650
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- 47 **MAHARAJPOOR STAR 1843 (Private Thomas Stone (sic), H.M. 16th Lancers)**, *fitted with old swivel-suspension bar and silver riveted backplate, and with old riband bar and buckle, very fine* £400-500
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- Thomas Stone was born in Clapham, London and enlisted in the 16th Lancers in January 1839, aged 20 years. In his subsequent career of 24 years with the Colours, he served 'in India from 30 July 1839 to 11 August 1846' and was present at 'the action of Maharajpore in Decr. 1843 and at Aliwal and Sobraon in 1846'. Advanced to Corporal in August 1855 and to Sergeant in December 1857, Stone was finally discharged at Sheffield in June 1863, in which year he was also awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal and admitted as an Out-Pensioner at the Royal Hospital Chelsea.
- Sold with the recipient's original Account Book, Parchment Certificate of Discharge and Royal Hospital Chelsea Out-Pensioner's Certificate; together with an old portrait photograph of him in uniform, and one of his wife, and another original Parchment Certificate of Discharge for his son, Private George Stone, dated 3 April 1883.
-
- 48 **SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 1 clasp, Ferozeshuhur (Capt. S. A. Abbott, 51st Regt. N.I.)** *very fine* £800-900
- Saunders Alexius Abbott was born on 9 July 1811, the fourth son of Henry Alexius Abbott and his wife Margaret Welsh. An Addiscombe Cadet from 5 August 1826 to 12 June 1828, he was commissioned an Ensign on 12 June 1828. Arriving in India in March 1829, he was posted to the 42nd Native Infantry and thence to the 51st N.I. in August 1832. Promoted Lieutenant in February 1838 and serving as an Extra A.D.C. to the Governor-General in 1843, he served with the 51st N.I. in the First Sikh War, being dangerously wounded at Ferozeshuhur, 21/22 December 1845. In August 1850 he was promoted Captain, then Major. Abbott was further promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1854 and Colonel in January 1861. Retiring in October 1864, he received the honorary rank of Major-General on 24 January 1865. Major-General Abbott died at Brighton on 7 February 1894.
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- 49 **SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (George Parker, 3rd Lt. Dragns.)** *some edge bruising, good very fine* £450-500
-
- 50 **PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (A. Molyneux, 1st Bn. 60th R. Rifles)** *edge bruising, contact marks, good fine* £180-220
- Anthony Molyneau was born in Egham, Surrey. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the 60th Regiment in 1846, aged 19 years. With the regiment he served abroad in India, December 1846-February 1860; Malta, March 1866-September 1867 and Canada, October 1867-May 1868. For his services he received the Punjab Medal with two clasps, the Indian Mutiny Medal and a gratuity of £5 for Good Conduct. He was discharged at his own request after 21 years service in 1867. Sold with copied service papers.
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- 51 **BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued, slight edge bruising, very fine** £80-100
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- 52 **BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued, better than very fine** £80-100
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- 53 **CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Inkermann (Edmund Irish, Scots Fusr. Gds.)**, *officially impressed naming, edge bruising otherwise, good very fine* £400-500
- 3619 Edmund Irish, 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, was killed in action at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854.

- 54 CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**G. H. P. Clayton, A.B.**), officially impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £280-320
Able Seaman George Clayton, H.M.S. *Rodney*, was severely wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on 18 June 1855 (*London Gazette* 29 June 1855). He later died of his wounds. Sold with copied research.
- 55 CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**J. Atkinson, 11th Hussars**), officially impressed naming, silver buckle on ribbon, *some contact marks, very fine* £200-250
Ex Turtle Collection, March 1919.
1723 Private James Atkinson, 11th Hussars, enlisted July/August 1854; discharged at the reduction of the regiment on 31 December 1856.
- 56 CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**R. Taylor, 46th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *very fine* £180-220
Richard Taylor was born in Lamport. A groom by occupation, he enlisted into the 46th Regiment on 5 June 1854. Serving with his regiment in the siege of Sebastopol, he died on 1 December 1854. Sold with copied P.R.O. papers.
- 57 CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**T. Derlin, 88th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *erasure of '4' from '1854' below Queen's head, otherwise good very fine* £160-200
- 58 CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**R. Eadie, Rl. Saprs. & Minrs.**), officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, very fine* £350-400
1169 Private Robert Eadie, Royal Sappers & Miners, was killed in action in the first attack on the Redan, 18 June 1855. According to the *History of the Royal Sappers and Miners* by Connolly, he was 'killed by a round shot which went through his chest and knocked him to pieces. He was with the Staff at the time bearing signal flags.'
- 59 CRIMEA 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Inkermann (**J. Mulligan, 28th Regt.**), officially impressed naming, *very fine* £300-350
1493 Private John Mulligan, 28th Regiment, who received the Crimea Medal with 2 clasps, Alma and Inkermann, died on 15 January 1855. Another man with same name, 3337 Private John Mulligan, 28th Regiment, who received the Crimea Medal with 1 clasp, Alma, also died in January 1855. Sold with copied research.
- 60 CRIMEA 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann (**Troop Sejt. Major Jos. Insole, 6th Dgs.**), contemporary engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, very fine* £600-700
898 Troop Serjeant-Major Joseph Insole, 6th Dragoons, confirmed on roll for the two clasps. The 6th Dragoons formed part of the 'Heavy Brigade' at the Battle of Balaklava.

61



The 'Thin Red Line' Crimea medal to Captain James Dalzell, 93rd Highlanders, who was killed at the storming of the Secundrabagh at the relief of Lucknow in 1857

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Capt. J. Dalzell, 93d Highlanders) contemporary engraved naming, *small edge bruise, otherwise good very fine*

£600-800

James Dalzell was appointed Ensign in the 93rd Highlanders on 11 February 1848, becoming Lieutenant in February 1851, and Captain in November 1854. He served with the 93rd in the Crimea and was awarded the Sardinian *Al Valore Militari* for having 'served without interruption throughout the campaign, and showed on all occasions conspicuous zeal and gallantry' (Medal with 3 clasps, Sardinian and Turkish medals).

Captain Dalzell was killed within the Secundrabagh at the storming of that place on 16 November 1857, being then in command of the light company.

- 62 CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Weaver, Gr. Rl. Hse. Arty.**), officially impressed naming, *erasure before name, some signs of brooch mounting, slight contact marks, very fine* £200-250
33399 Gunner (later Sergeant) John Weaver, "A" Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, was entitled to the Sebastopol clasp only. Sold with copied service papers.

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**W. Guthrie, Gr. & Dr., Rl. Arty.**) officially impressed naming, with old ribbon, *slight dig to Queen's head, good very fine* £500-600

Gunner and Driver William Guthrie was killed in action at the battle of Inkermann. He was serving in No. 6 Company, 11 Battalion, Royal Artillery, who embarked for the Crimea at the end of May 1854, one of three companies forming the siege train. The Company went to Constantinople, on to Varna and finally on to Balaklava Harbour. Guthrie was one of the few men of the Company to be landed in time for the battle of Alma - the commanding officer, Captain C.D. D'Aguiler (later General Sir, K.C.B.) writes of seeing the battle from his ship in the harbour. Once all the Company had landed they proceeded to the front, encamping at the Windmill which formed the base of the right attack. Captain D'Aguiler later wrote, 'I hard work without ceasing arming batteries, night and day almost at work ... the men 12 hours in the trenches at a time ...'

The night of 4 November was little different but D'Aguiler states, 'Before getting back to camp Sunday morning there was an alarm, so we had no rest and at about half past eight a message came for two heavy guns.'

The Russians had launched a ferocious attack at Inkermann early in the morning of 5 November and in the confused fighting the British and French troops were under great pressure, and their position was looking increasingly precarious, with Russian batteries dominating the field.

The two 8 pounder guns which had been prepared for just such an emergency were in the Siege Park. In the absence of any draught animals, members of the 6th Company had to drag their gun forward themselves up to the front trench through the 2nd Division camp. The gun for the 7th Company was taken by two field teams. Once in position the destructive power of these two guns had an immediate effect on the Russian offensive. The devastation they wrought caused the Russian artillery to change targets from the infantry and engage these guns. The amount of Russian shot falling on their unprepared positions caused many casualties among the members of No.6 and 7 Companies. D'Aguiler writes, 'We got the 2 - 18prs. into position along side one another and at once found ourselves exposed to a heavy fire from about 3 Russian Batteries (eighteen guns). It was about 9.30 when we opened our fire, in less than two hours No.6 Co. had 3 men killed and 8 wounded and the other gun 1 man killed and 6 wounded. My gun detachment was cleared about three times ...'

William Guthrie was one of the three men killed from No. 6 battery that day.

This was the prime action in the battle, acknowledged afterwards by the Russian Commander, General Dannenberg, who stated that 'it was the fire from these two guns that stopped the advance'; a sentiment that was shared by the British and French Commanders-in-Chief. Sold with copied research.

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**James Pearce, 28th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, last clasp loose, *minor contact marks, good very fine* £350-400

James Pearce was born c.1834, the son of a serving soldier of the 32nd Regiment. He joined the 28th Regiment from the Hibernian School, enlisting on 12 July 1847 as a Boy Soldier by Special Authority. Going with the regiment to Turkey in June 1854 and thence to the Crimea he was present at the battles of Alma and Inkermann and in the siege of Sebastopol. Becoming sick in November 1854 he was hospitalised and died on 27 January 1855. Sold with copied papers confirming clasps and other research. With a length of old Crimea Medal ribbon.



The Crimea Medal awarded to Sous-Chef de Musique E. C. Messensac of the French 77e, late 74e Régiment d'Infanterie

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed, clasps loose, *nearly extremely fine*

£400-500

Sold with the original award document for the Crimea Medal, authorised by the Imperial French Ministry of War to Mousicien de 1e Classe Emile Charles Messensac, 74e Régiment d'Infanterie; confirming the award of the three clasps and dated 1 October 1856. Also with the original commission document appointing Messensac Sous-Chef de Musique in the 77th Régiment d'Infanterie, dated 4 February 1858. The document additionally stating that Emile Charles Messensac was born on 3 April 1827, in Vannes, in the department of Morbihan, S. Brittany. The medal together with award document and the commission document in matching ornate glass fronted frames.

CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Lieut. C. H. Dickinson, 13 L. Dgns.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £200-250

'Lieutenant C. H. Dickinson, 13th Light Dragoons' is listed neither in Hart's *Army List*, nor by Lummis and Wynn in *Honour the Light Brigade*.

CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**T. Crowl, Gr. & Dr. Rl. Arty.**) officially impressed naming, official correction to surname, *edge bruising, very fine* £500-600

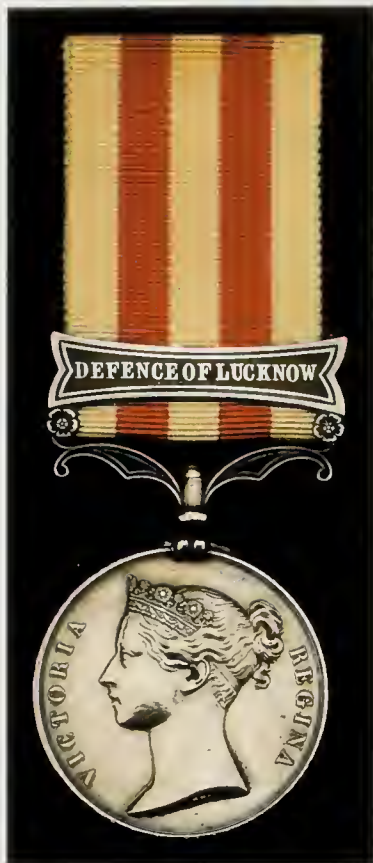
Gunner & Driver Thomas Crowle, 2nd Company, 8th Battalion Royal Artillery was killed in action at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854.

68	CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (C. Gallagher, 30th Regt.), officially impressed naming, <i>very fine</i> 3045 Private Charles Gallagher, 30th Regiment, was born in Glasgow and was by occupation a collier. He enlisted into the Army on 7 April 1849 and died on 27 September 1854. Not entitled to the 'Balaklava' and 'Inkermann' clasps. Sold with copied research.
69	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (415 Sergt. W. W. Evans, Bengl. Saprs. & Miners) <i>minor scratch to obverse field, otherwise good very fine</i>
70	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (Mtd. Const. Jhunda Khan, Punjab Police) <i>claw tightened, edge bruising and some contact marks, nearly very fine</i>
71	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (Sepoy Surbuland, 27th Regt. N.I.) <i>slight contact marks, very fine</i>
72	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (371 Pte. G. Wilson, 2d Bn. L'pool. R.) <i>slight edge bruise, very fine</i>
73	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (1912 Pte. C. Kelly, 1st Bn. Ches. R.) <i>slight edge bruising, good very fine</i> Charles Kelly was born in Brandon, Co. Durham. A miner by occupation, he enlisted into the Cheshire Regiment at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 15 May 1885, aged 18 years. He served with the Regiment in Egypt, January 1886-November 1887 and the East Indies and Burma, November 1887-January 1893, including the expedition into the Rio Karenni Country, 1888-89. He was discharged as time expired on 18 May 1897. Sold with copied service papers.
74	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (1786 Pte. R. Wright, 1st Bn. Hamps. R.) <i>minor edge bruising, good very fine</i> Sold with an extract from the roll confirming that Private Robert Wright served in Burma from 18 November 1888 to 31 March 1889 and was entitled to the clasp. Also with eight copied pages from the regimental history detailing the regiment's service in Burma.
75	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (925 Pte. E. Melia, 2nd Bn. Derby. R.) <i>surname officially corrected, good very fine</i>
76	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (2292 Pte. J. Nash, 2nd Bn. Devon Regt.) <i>good very fine</i>
77	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Bhootan (595 Corpl. W. Craig, Bengal Saprs. & Miners) <i>good very fine</i>
78	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Bhootan (Sepoy Chump Sing Khutree, 1st Goorkha Regt.) <i>suspension claw "flattened" and slack, edge nicks, otherwise good very fine</i>
79	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (Surgn. W. A. Corkery, I.M.S.) <i>second clasp loose, together with related miniature with first clasp only, the two in a fitted case, nearly extremely fine (2)</i> William Alfred Corkery was born on 7 June 1855. He gained the L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh) and L.F.P.S.G. in 1881. Appointed Surgeon in the Indian Army in April 1881, Surgeon-Major in April 1893, Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1901 and Colonel in January 1909. He retired on 25 August 1912 and died in Eastbourne on 10 May 1914. First clasp confirmed.
80	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (1032 Sepoy Jagir Mahomed, Mandalay Mily. Police Bn.) <i>nearly very fine</i>

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Wm. Muir, Bengal Civil Service) latter part of naming officially re-impressed, otherwise very fine £500-600

William Muir was born on 27 April 1819 at Glasgow and educated at Kilmarnock Academy, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities and Haileybury College. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1837 and was engaged in land revenue work in the districts of Cawnpore, Bundelkhand and Fatehpur. He married Elizabeth Huntley Wemyss in 1840 and was to have 15 children. In 1847 he became Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, India.

During the Indian Mutiny he was in Agra, in charge of the Intelligence Department, and was responsible for steadying the nerve of the British during the siege after the death of the Lieutenant-Governor, J. R. Colvin. During 1858-61 he served Viceroy Canning as Secretary to the Government for the reorganisation of the North Western Provinces and during 1864-67 he was selected a Provisional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. In 1867 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (K.C.S.I.). During 1867-68 he was Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and for the period 1868-74 was Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces. There, he established the Muir College and abolished Hindu female infanticide. In 1874 he was appointed Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council and during 1876-85 served as Member of the Council of India. The recipient of several degrees (LL.D., D.C.L., Ph.D.), and the author of several books, in his later life he was Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh (1885-1902). Sir William Muir died on 11 July 1905.



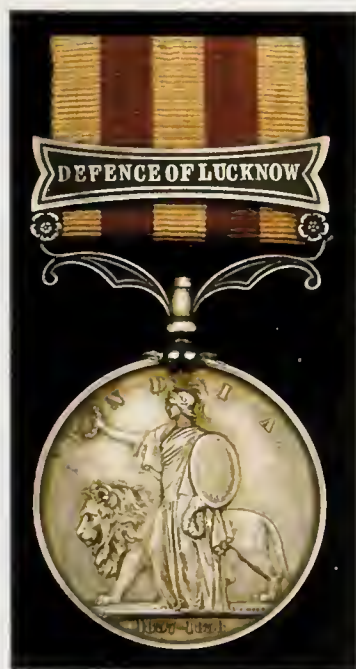
INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Corpl. C. E. Jones, 32nd L.I.) good very fine

£1200-1500

Ex Payne Collection.

Charles Edward Jones was born in the Parish of St Alkmund, Shropshire, in June 1832, and enlisted into the 9th Foot at Shrewsbury on 17 November 1849. He transferred to the 32nd Light Infantry in October 1852, presumably to join his brother Thomas who had enlisted in 1846 (2815 Private) and had seen action in the Punjab with the 32nd Light Infantry.

Both brothers were killed in action at Chinhut on 30 June 1857, the circumstances of their death being witnessed and recorded by Private Henry Metcalf of the 32nd (vide *Chronical of Private Henry Metcalf*, p. 29-30): 'Another instance of brotherly love and self sacrifice. A bony young man, by name Jones, was being conveyed back on a gun carriage after being wounded. Saw his brother being struck down with a bullet from the enemy, and without the least warning he jumped off the limber on which he was riding and joined his brother to be killed with him.'



INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Bombr. Hugh Denny, 1st Bn. Bengal Art.) toned, nearly extremely fine

£1200-1500

Bombardier Hugh Denny served through the original defence of Lucknow until killed in action on 1 September 1857.



A Victoria Cross recipient's Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Private D. Hawkes, Rifle Brigade: he was decorated for conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow on 11 March 1858, when he assisted in carrying a wounded man out of danger under a hot fire, even though severely wounded himself

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (David Hawkes, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.) virtually as issued £7000-9000



Private David Hawkes, V.C., left, with the assistance of Corporal Nash, carries a wounded comrade to safety

V.C. *London Gazette* 24 December 1858, in conjunction with the V.C.s to Captain H. Wilmot and Corporal W. Nash, also of the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and as originally described in the despatch of Brigadier-General Walpole, C.B., dated 20 March 1858:

'Captain Wilmot's company was engaged with a large body of the enemy near the Oron Bridge. That officer found himself at the end of the street with only four of his men, opposed to a considerable body. One of the four was shot through both legs and became utterly helpless; the two men lifted him up, and although Private Hawkes was severely wounded, he carried him for a considerable distance, exposed to the fire of the enemy, Captain Wilmot firing with the men's rifles, and covering the retreat of the party.'

David Hawkes, who was born at Witham, Essex in 1822, was actually the recipient of a rather unusual V.C., having died at Fyzabad, India on 14 August 1858, prior to his award being formally approved by the Queen, or subsequently announced in *The London Gazette*. But, as discussed by M. J. Crook in *The Evolution of the Victoria Cross*, it was ordained that 'in cases in which the Cross had been provisionally conferred at the time, but the officer or soldier has died prior to confirmation of the grant by H.M., the Cross has, by H.M.'s command, been forwarded to the legal representative, or nearest relative, with the expression of the satisfaction which it would have afforded H.M. to confirm the grant, has such officer or soldier survived' (War Officer letter to Horse Guards refers). And so it was, Hawkes' V.C. being forwarded to his father on 10 February 1859. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Rifle Brigade Memorial at Winchester Cathedral.

N.B. The recipient's V.C. was sold at Glendining's on 25 September 1919, as part of the E. W. Lucas collection (Lot 247).

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- 85 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**W. Evans, Bengal Sapsrs. & Miners**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £200-250
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- 86 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Capt. A. Davidson, Bombay Engrs.**) *good very fine* £200-250
Alexander Davidson joined the Bombay Engineers as Second Lieutenant on 8 December 1848, becoming Lieutenant in August 1854, and Second Captain in August 1858. He retired as Major-General on 31 December 1878. Captain Davidson served during the Indian Mutiny but is entitled to the medal only, without clasp.
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- 87 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**Corpl. W. Owen, Bengal Sapsrs. & Miners**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £300-350
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- 88 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**Corpl. F. Simpson, Bengal Sapsrs. & Miners**) *good very fine* £350-400
Died 12 August 1858.
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- 89 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**John Bow, 1st Eurn. Bengal Fusrs.**) *nearly very fine* £350-400
John Bow was born in the Parish of Carronshore, Stirlingshire, and enlisted for the East India Company's service at Glasgow on 10 September 1849, aged 21. He joined the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers in March 1851 and served during the Indian Mutiny at the siege, assault and capture of Delhi and the final capture of Lucknow. He volunteered into the 101st Foot on 6 May 1861 and was finally discharged at Rawal Pindee on 15 November 1864. Sold with copy discharge papers which note that he was 'slightly wounded in the right side by musket ball at Delhi.'
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- 90 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (**W. Davidson, 78th Highlanders**) *edge nicks and light contact marks, about very fine* £450-500
Sold with roll verification which confirms that William Davidson died on 10 June 1859 (WO100/38 refers).
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- 91 CHINA 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £100-120
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- 92 CHINA 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**Jas. Candelin, 1st Dragn. Gds.**) *officially impressed naming, suspension post slightly bent, minor contact marks, nearly very fine* £180-220
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- 93 CHINA 1857-60, 3 clasps, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858 (**John Williams, Stoker H.M.S. Bustard**) *contemporary engraved naming, small nick to rim, otherwise better than very fine* £200-250
Sold with copy of the medal roll entry confirming all three clasps and some other research.
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- 94 CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**231 Sgt. G. Smith, 7th R. Fus.**) *impressed naming, very fine* £300-350
-
- 95 CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Ensign P. Aubertin, 22nd Regt.**) *impressed naming, slight edge bruising, otherwise good very fine and rare to this regiment* £600-700
Peter Aubertin entered the 22nd (The Cheshire) Regiment of Foot, as an Ensign by purchase, on 16 May 1865. He served in Canada during 1866 and was subsequently awarded a medal. He purchased his Lieutenancy in the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) on 6 July 1870 and his Captaincy on 27 September 1871. Promoted to Major on 1 July 1881, he was placed on Retired Pay with the rank of Honorary Colonel in 1885. Sold with copied extracts from Army Lists.
The 1st Battalion 22nd Foot arrived in Canada on 17 April 1866 and was based at Fredericton, New Brunswick. Sent to counter possible threats from the Fenian Raiders of 1866, only one member of the regiment is listed on the rolls for the clasp - this to Colour-Sergeant C. Finucane. According to *Ever Glorious, The Story of the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment* by B. Rigby, another reason for the placement of the regiment was to guard against British soldiers from deserting to the Federal Army of the United States of America, who were in great need of trained servicemen to act as instructors. Apparently the going rate for a 'successful applicant' was \$200 and 10 gallons of rum! The regiment departed Canada for Ireland in 1869.

96	<p>ABYSSINIA 1867 (Cornet G. E. W. G. Hamond, 3rd Dragn. Gds.) <i>good very fine</i> £400-450</p> <p>Graham Eden William G. Hamond became a Cornet by purchase in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on 9 November 1866 and served with them in the Abyssinia Campaign of 1867. He purchased a Lieutenancy in the 16th Lancers on 17 February 1869 and retired by the sale of his commission in 1872.</p>
97	<p>ABYSSINIA 1867 (Captn. J. M. Greig, Royal Engrs.) <i>good very fine</i> £400-450</p> <p>Irwin Montgomery Greig was born on 24 June 1834 and joined the Bombay Engineers as Second Lieutenant on 9 December 1852. He served with the Field Force from Aden against the Arabs in 1858, and was present at the storming of the village and Fort of Sheik Othman. He served as a Field Engineer with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force in 1868 in charge of the Engineer Park, having organized the Park at Bombay and despatched it to Zoulla (mentioned in despatches, Medal). He became Colonel in December 1878, retired as Major-General in November 1886, and died in London on 4 July 1887.</p>
98	<p>ABYSSINIA 1867 (Captn. G. B. Leslie, Bombay Saprs. & Minrs.) <i>good very fine</i> £350-400</p> <p>George Bartholomew Leslie was born in Dublin on 23 December 1836 and was educated privately. Nominated for the Bombay Infantry, he was gazetted Ensign on 4 April 1854 and arrived the following month at Bombay where he was posted to the 24th Native Infantry. He was promoted to Lieutenant in September 1857 and served during the Indian Mutiny at the siege and capture of Ratghur, capture of Garrakota, feint on Malthone Pass, battle of the Betwa, siege and capture of Jhansi, at the taking of the villages of Mow and Makoni, and at the attack on the garrison of Ratghur.</p> <p>In September 1865, he was posted to do duty with the Sappers & Miners, in command of a company, and commanded No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers & Miners in the Abyssinia Expedition of 1867, landing there on 23 October.</p>
99	<p>ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (J. Morne, Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Active. 73-74) <i>very fine</i> £180-200</p>
100	<p>ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (A. Letherby, Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Rattlesnake. 73-74) <i>very fine</i> £180-200</p>
101	<p>ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (Capt. C. G. Slade, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> £300-350</p> <p>Charles George Slade was born on 17 July 1837, the son of Sir Frederick William Slade, 2nd Bt. and Barbara Maria Mostyn. Educated at Westminster, he was gazetted an Ensign in the Rifle Brigade on 18 February 1855 and was promoted Lieutenant on 6 July 1855. With the 1st Battalion he served in the Crimea during January-June 1856. He was Instructor of Musketry from 1858 until October 1861 when he became a Captain by purchase and shortly afterwards he proceeded with the 1st Battalion to Canada. Two years later he exchanged to the 2nd Battalion and joined up with it at Meerut in March 1864. In 1867, upon the 2nd Battalion being ordered home, he again exchanged, this time to the 3rd Battalion based at Rawalpindi. He remained in India until invalided home in 1869. Posted to the 2nd Battalion at Dover in October 1870, he accompanied it to the Gold Coast in November 1873 and served in the Ashanti War. In November 1874, he proceeded to Gibraltar with the same battalion. In December 1874, for his services in the latter war he was awarded the brevet of Major. Promoted Major on 1 September 1878 he was posted to the 3rd Battalion in Dublin and on 1 July 1881 was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel (2nd in command) of the battalion. In May 1884, he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion then based at the Curragh. Gaining the brevet of Colonel in July 1885, he was placed on Half Pay in July 1887. In January 1890 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army on being appointed Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe. He remained there until his retirement in July 1894. Colonel Slade died in London on 6 September 1897, aged 60 years, the Ashantee 1873-74 being the only medal of his military career. In the early 1890's Colonel Slade was chiefly responsible for the formation of a collection of medals won by non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion. He was also a one time member of the Small Arms Committee, which was instrumental in introducing a small-bore rifle - the Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle, into the service, and was also part inventor of the 'Slade-Wallace' equipment. Sold with a quantity of copied research.</p>
102	<p>ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (3342 2nd Corpl. A. Findlay, A.S.C. 1873-4) <i>nearly very fine</i> £180-200</p>
103	<p>ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (2678 Compy. Serjt. Major J. Foster, 2nd W.I. Regt. 1873-4) <i>obverse scratched, otherwise very fine</i> £300-350</p> <p>Company Sergeant-Major Foster was mentioned in the despatch of Evelyn Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Troops at Elmina (<i>London Gazette</i> 18 November 1873) in connection with the operations undertaken against Essaman and Ampenee on 14 October 1873:</p> <p>'The most fatiguing and dangerous work done by anyone, except the Houssas, was well carried out by Lieutenant Eyre, Special Service, and 16 men, 2nd West India Regiment with company Sergeant-Major Foster. Fearing the Houssas, who had been drilled only two and a half days, might leave the track, I directed Lieutenant Eyre to support them, and if necessary to form our advanced guard. This became necessary at one time, but when the necessity ceased, he and his party begged to be allowed to act as flankers, and they continued to move through dense bush till Lieutenant Eyre dropped from exhaustion.'</p>
104	<p>ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (Agungegele Glover's Force" 1873-4) <i>naming officially impressed as usual, cleaned and lacquered, otherwise very fine and scarce</i> £140-180</p>

- 105 ASHANTIL 1873-74, no clasp (**Braima Bogobimi, "Glover's Force" 1873-4**) naming officially impressed as usual, very fine and scarce £140-180
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- 106 ASHANTIL 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**J. W. Smith, A.B. H.M.S. Active. 73-74**) toned, very fine and scarce £350-400
- John William Smith was born in Ely, Cambridgeshire, on 17 June 1853, and entered the Navy on 17 June 1871. Rated as Able Seaman from 1 January 1873, he qualified as a Diver on 1 July later that same year and served in that rate aboard the *Active* off the west coast of Africa in 1874. He continued to serve as a naval diver aboard the *Flora* and *Encounter* until September 1875 when he was advanced to Leading Seaman. His subsequent service included a period aboard the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert*, October 1875 to March 1877. He was eventually invalided to hospital at Chatham with varicose veins on 8 March 1878. Sold with copy service record.
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- 107 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2490 Pte. W. Rogers, 2 Bn. 23 R.W. Fus: 1873-4**) edge bruising and scratched between rank and initial, nearly very fine £300-350
- Sold with relevant copy of the medal roll.
-
- 108 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2318 Pte. D. Yeomans, 2 Bn. R.W. Fus: 1873-4**) edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £350-400
-
- 109 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1921 Serjt. P. Bateman, 42nd Highds. 1873-4**) good very fine £400-450
- Peter Bateman was born in Stirling and enlisted at Glasgow in April 1858. He received a gun shot wound in the chest when he was maliciously shot on 6th December 1876, by a Private of his regiment with a revolver, and was consequently discharged at Malta on 5th August 1878. Sold with copy discharge papers which give his regimental number as '1927'.
-
- 110 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1591 Pte. J. Pillinger, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**) very fine £350-400
- Sold with relevant copy of the medal roll.
-
- 111 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2054 Bugler H. Smith, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**) cleaned, otherwise good very fine £380-420
- Sold with relevant copy of the medal roll.
-
- 112 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1417 Pte. J. Smith, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**) good very fine £380-420
- Sold with relevant copy of the medal roll.
-
- 113 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**4579 Serjt. R. Langstaff, R.E. 1873-4**) contact marks, otherwise very fine £350-400
- Robert Langstaff was born in the Parish of Calabreck, Cumberland, and enlisted into the Royal Engineers at Carlisle on 4 November 1856, aged 22 years. He served for 21 years and 71 days, during which time he earned the 'Abyssinian and Ashantee War Medals with clasp for Coomassie.' Sold with copy service papers.
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- 114 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, no clasp (**Lieut. J. Clarke, R.E.**) extremely fine £400-500
- John Clarke joined the Royal Engineers as Lieutenant on 12 February 1872. He died at Pietermaritzburg on 11 June 1879.
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- 115 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**11786 Sapper J. Griffiths, R.E.**) nearly extremely fine £240-280
- Sapper J. Griffiths served with No. 7 Company in South Africa 1877-78. The company received only 46 medals, of which 28 had this clasp.
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- 116 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**9588 Sapper F. Kehoe, Rl. Engrs.**) nearly extremely fine £300-350
- Sapper F. Kehoe served with No. 7 Company in South Africa 1877-78. The company received only 46 medals, of which 28 had this clasp.



SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (642 Pte. J. Whelan, 1/24th Foot) *extremely fine*

£3500-4000

Private John Whelan was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879. He had attested at Brecon on 24 September 1875, aged 23 years.

118 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1793 Sergt. R. Turner, 1-24th Foot) *good very fine*

£400-500

119 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Bt. Major J. V. Hesse, 58th Foot) *very fine*

£500-600

John Valentine Hesse was appointed an Ensign in the 58th Regiment, by purchase, on 8 January 1858; Lieutenant, 15 June 1859; Captain, by purchase, 6 May 1862; Brevet Major, 23 December 1875. Major Hesse served with the 58th during the war in South Africa, including the battle of Ulundi. He retired on Full Pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel on 26 November 1879.

120 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (844 Sergt. J. Pirie, 91st Foot) *nearly extremely fine*

£250-300

John Pirie was born in St. Andrews, Fife. A shoemaker by occupation he attested for the Army in 1876, aged 19 years, 4 months. He served overseas in South Africa, February-October 1879, for which he was awarded the South Africa Medal with clasp for 1879. Attaining the rank of Colour-Sergeant, he re-engaged in January 1888 to complete 21 years service, but was soon after through a misdemeanour confined, reduced to Corporal and forfeited one Good Conduct Badge. Sold with copied service papers.

121 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Capt. T. H. Anstey, R.E.) *very fine*

£600-700

Thomas Henry Anstey joined the Royal Engineers as Lieutenant on 25 June 1862, becoming Captain in August 1865. He served during the Zulu War with Newdigate's Division in the advance from Koppie Allein, and was present at the battle of Ulundi. He subsequently made a triangulation survey of the route taken by the Division from Landman's Drift to Entonjaneni. On his return to Maritzburg, he was ordered to prepare a detailed survey of the battlefield of Isandhlwana and the surrounding ground. He retired as a Colonel on 7 October 1896.

His younger brother, Lieutenant Edgar Oliphant Anstey, 24th Foot, was killed at Isandhlwana and his remains subsequently recovered by Captain Anstey and conveyed to England, and interred in the family vault in Woking Cemetery.

122 The Zulu War Medal awarded to Conductor F. H. Field, one of seven officers wounded and taken prisoner at the disaster that befell the British troops at the battle of Majuba Hill in the First Boer War

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Condr. F. H. Field, Commissariat) *extremely fine*

£1200-1400

Conductor F. H. Field was wounded and taken prisoner at the disaster that befell the British troops at the battle of Majuba Hill on 27 February 1881. British casualties were 92 killed, 134 wounded, of whom a few succumbed during the following few weeks, and 59 taken prisoner. The officers killed included Major-General Sir George Colley and those wounded and taken prisoner included Lieutenant Ian Hamilton, "Fighting Mac" Macdonald and Conductor F. H. Field. Lance-Corporal Farmer, Army Hospital Corps, was awarded the Victoria Cross for tending the wounded under fire.

The ignominious defeat on Majuba ended the First Boer War, for which campaign no battle honours or medals were awarded. During the Zulu War Conductor Field and the other Conductors of Supplies 'performed various and arduous duties over a wide extent of territory, and by their zeal and ability materially conducted to the successful carrying out of the plans of the Head of Department' (Shadbolt, *The South African Campaign of 1879* refers). In 1880, not long after the successful conclusion of the Zulu War, simmering tensions that existed between Boer and Britain following the latter's annexation of the Transvaal in 1877, boiled over following the Bezuidenhout affair.

Fresh from their victories over the Zulus, regiments such as the King's Dragoon Guards, Connaught Rifles (94th), King's Royal Rifles (60th) and Northamptonshire Regiment (58th) were supremely confident of their abilities to defeat the Boer farmers. The British Force was later supplemented by two regiments that had gained laurels in the recent Afghanistan campaign - the 15th Hussars and Gordon Highlanders (92nd). As was to happen 19 years later, the Boers were woefully underrated and superior marksmanship and tactics, against regular British infantry in their red tunics, inflicted a series of defeats on these famous regiments, at Bronkhorst Spruit, Ingogo River and Laing's Nek. Other British troops were tied up in besieged towns such as Pretoria and Lydenburg.

On 16 February 1881, Sir George Colley agreed to end the campaign on the condition that the Boers gave up their demands for the independence of the Transvaal but the negotiations came to nothing.

On 26 February, Colley moved secretly out of his camp at Mount Prospect with a compact force consisting of two companies of the Northamptonshire Regiment, two companies of the King's Royal Rifles, two companies of the Gordon Highlanders, 64 men of the Naval Brigade, two guns and some Hussars. His objective was the ascent and occupation of Majuba Hill which completely overlooked and commanded the Boer camp and lines of defences on the flat beyond Laing's Nek. In a dashing manoeuvre, the sudden seizure of the Boer camp would break their lines and lead his force into the Transvaal. The King's Royal Rifles were left at a difficult pass, on a ridge at the bottom of the mountain together with all the horses, reserve ammunition and the Hussars. The top of the hill was reached just before daylight and the secret advance of the 600 troops was completed successfully.

One historian of the battle well sums up the feelings of the force as the sun rose over the mountain on 27 February: 'It was an exciting moment. [T. F.] Carter, himself taken prisoner on Majuba, later remembered exulting that "there was our enemy at our mercy, and unaware of our proximity to them". The British soldiers found that they were perched on top of what seemed to be an impregnable natural citadel dominating the Boer defences. "We could stay here forever" remarked Colley' (Ransford, *The Battle of Majuba Hill*). But then, at the seeming moment of triumph, the unthinkable happened and the Boers launched a surprise counter-attack on the mountain. As the British began to arrange defensive positions they swarmed silently up the side of Majuba. 'What military genius possessed these burgers! What instinctive aptitude they had for war! Here were a few hundred men prepared to assault a position which any professional soldier of the time would have insisted was impregnable ... as early as 6 a.m., a desultory fire had been opened from the foothills on to the crown of Majuba, but it was heavy enough to make the soldiers keep their heads down. Within an hour that fire had become general and heavy. And all the time the storming parties were methodically moving upwards, brilliantly handled, and using cover with the utmost skill' (Ransford). Five hours later 60 Boers were waiting on the summit of the hill to begin the attack.

Just before noon the Gordon Highlanders were subjected to an extremely heavy and accurate rifle fire which pinned them down effectively in the northern sector of the perimeter. This outbreak seemed to have little effect on Colley who still considered his position safe. Unknown to him the Boers had not deserted their camp below but, by now, several hundred were massed for the assault. On General Smit's order the lead 60 Boers stood up and fired volley after volley into the party of Gordon Highlanders manning the knoll. As the troops retreated in confusion, the Boers seized the knoll. The reserves were called up but only did so slowly. The Boers fired on the Highlanders main position on the northern brow and the Gordons wavered and fell back, becoming mixed with the upcoming reserves. It was total confusion and a little after one o'clock: '...the first part of the Boer plan had been successfully executed; they had broken into the British position. It was difficult for Colley's men to understand exactly what was going on, but plainly their position had changed from comparative security to one of extreme peril. Drifting rifle smoke covered the summit of the hill, and eddied in the depressions like a heavy fog. Anyone who showed himself above the low ridge became a target for a dozen rifles. The scent of death and the acrid smell of smoke smarted in the soldiers' nostrils...' (Ransford).

In Colley's favour, who remained calm throughout, 200 of his soldiers had rallied behind the ridge and were not in a bad defensive position. But under the cover of fire, the Boers stealthily moved forward until sixty or seventy were opposite the force on the ridge and firing, almost point-blank through the cover of smoke into the British troops. Lieutenant Ian Hamilton wanted to bayonet charge the Boers with the overwhelming numbers but was stopped by Colley.

Colley attempted to reinforce the forward positions with troops from behind the ridge but, despite the exhortations of the officers, few moved into the face of the overwhelming Boer fire to drive back the attack. One who did show bravery at Majuba was Conductor Field. Carter recorded that '**Conductor Field, who, whilst in charge of supply ammunition, which he was endeavouring to convey from the ridge to the summit of the hill, was shot and taken prisoner**' (Carter, *The Boer War*)

The end was not long in coming. A Boer attack from the right, combined with the withering fire from the front, broke the British troops. 'Suddenly,' Carter wrote, 'a piercing cry of terror ... rose from the line of infantry. The soldiers threw down their weapons and stampeded for the rear, stupid with terror, and paying no heed to the officers who cursed and threatened them with their revolvers. Within minutes those who survived the following fire were streaming down the hillside.' It became an ignominious rout and heavy casualties were incurred as the troops retreated off the moment. These included the General himself and Colley was killed at the moment of his final defeat. Peace soon followed and independence for the Transvaal soon followed. "Avenge Majuba!" was to become a rallying cry in the second Boer War.

123	The Second Afghan War Medal to Private A. Huzzey, 66th Foot, killed in action at Maiwand AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (B/691 Pte., 66th Foot) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> B/691 Private Andrew Huzzey, 66th Foot, was killed in action at Maiwand, 27 July 1880. <div>£1600-1800</div>
124	A rare Maiwand survivor's Second Afghan War medal awarded to Private M. Noon, 66th Foot, who was fortunate to escape the battlefield with a gunshot wound in his right thigh AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (B/1580 Pte. M. Noon, 66th Foot), with attractive silver riband brooch-bar for wearing, <i>edge nicks, good very fine</i> Martin Noon, who was born in London, originally enlisted in the 1st Foot in December 1874, but transferred to the 66th Foot in November 1878. As a result, he found himself actively employed in the Second Afghan War, not least on 28 July 1880, when he was wounded by a gunshot in the right thigh at Maiwand (discharge papers refer). Noon, who certainly had a colourful career, was discharged to the Army Reserve in December 1882, his conduct being assessed as 'Bad - Has been guilty of desertion and frequent acts of absence.' <div>£800-1000</div>

125	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Charasia ([58 Bde/] 115 Pte. Wm. Guthrie, 72nd Foot) <i>first part of regimental number erased, otherwise nearly very fine</i> According to information extracted from his discharge documents, William Guthrie was born at Calton, near Glasgow, and attested at the age of 19 years into the 58th Brigade as No. 115 Private, 72nd Highlanders. He was wounded by a bullet to the right temple at the battle of Charasia, near Kabul, on 6 October 1879, and consequently invalided to England where he received further treatment to his 'severe bullet wound in right temple, received in action', including a visit to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 14 July 1880. This led to his discharge as 'unfit for further service' on 20 July 1880, aged 25 years 8 months.	£200-250
126	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Capt. L. F. Brown, R.E.) <i>very fine</i> Louis Faulkner Brown joined the Royal Engineers as Lieutenant on 8 January 1868. He served in Afghanistan and commanded No. 10 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners in both campaigns, taking part in the advance on Kandahar and the Halmand, and the advance from Kandahar to Kabul, being present at the battle of Ahmed Khel, and eventually returning to India by the Khyber route (Mentioned in despatches, <i>London Gazette</i> 30 July 1880; Brevet of Major; medal with clasp). He became Colonel in March 1898 and later served on the Staff as District Engineer, Hong Kong.	£300-350
127	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (1912 Lce. Corpl. E. Keen, 67th Foot) <i>minor edge bruising, good very fine</i> Sold with a copied extract from the medal roll confirming that Lance Corporal Edwin Keen, 'H' Company, 67th Foot was entitled to the medal and clasps. It also notes that he was 'Since Deceased'. Sold with eight copied pages from the regimental history detailing the regiment's service in Afghanistan.	£200-250
128	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (12882 Corpl. J. Watts, Ben. S. & M.) <i>slight cut to Queen's jaw, otherwise very fine</i>	£200-250
129	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 3 clasps, Ali Musjid, Kabul, Kandahar (Sepoy Soorbeer Thappa, 4th Goorkha Regt.) <i>nearly very fine</i>	£200-250
130	KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880 (3), unnamed, jeweller's mark (?) on reverse; another (1843 Private Jas. Clarke, 2/60 Foot) this a copy; and another unnamed copy, <i>very fine and better</i> (3)	£70-90
131	EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (R. Fry, Stkr., H.M.S. Inconstant) <i>minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-100
132	EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (R. Triggs, Sto., H.M.S. Woodlark) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Robert Triggs was born at Portsea, Hampshire on 4 November 1852. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 21 January 1874 and gained the rank of Stoker on 21 April 1875. He served aboard the wood screw gunvessel <i>Woodlark</i> from 24 February 1884 to 25 March 1887 and as such qualified for the India General Service 1854-95 with clasps for Burma 1885-87 as well as the Egypt Medal. He was pensioned ashore on 6 April 1894. Sold with copied service paper.	£80-100
133	EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (14910 Sapr. T. Clarke, 24th Co. R.E.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Rolls show entitlement to clasp for Suakin 1885 only.	£120-140
134	EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (16749 Sapr. W. James, 24th Co. R.E.) <i>edge bruising and pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine and scarce</i> Roll confirms all clasps. Sapper James served with the 24th Field Company in 1882, and with the 26th Field Company in 1884-85. He was one of only 29 Royal Engineers present at Abu Klea.	£550-650
135	EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (14119 Sapr. W. Ryan, 26th Co. R.E.) <i>extremely fine and rare</i> Ex Whitaker Collection 1890. Roll confirms all clasps. Sapper Ryan was one of only 33 Royal Engineer recipients of the clasp for El-Teb and one of only 38 recipients of the clasp for Kirbeka.	£500-600
136	EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (12084 Driv. W. Burton, 26th Co. R.E.) <i>light brooch marks to reverse, otherwise about good very fine</i> Roll states 'Deceased' and confirms first three clasps only, though medal noted as being on the market with additional clasp for Abu Klea.	£250-300
137	KHEDIVI'S STAR , 1882, unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-40
138	KHEDIVI'S STAR, 1882, unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-40

- 139 KILDIRI'S STAR, 1884 (1731 Drummer J. Pickston, 1st Y. & L.) naming impressed on reverse centre, light contact marks and the arm points a little bruised, otherwise very fine £100-120

John Pickston, who was born at Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare, enlisted in the 65th Foot as a boy recruit in November 1869, aged 14 years. Appointed a Drummer in December 1870, he remained similarly employed until his advancement to Lance-Corporal in November 1886, following a stint of active service in the Sudan in 1884, which included participation in the action at El-Teb, for which he received the appropriate Medal and clasp. He had, in the interim, been confined and tried by Court Martial for being found drunk on duty, but this appears to have been a rare misdemeanour, and by the time of his discharge in December 1890, he had risen to the rank of Lance-Sergeant.

- 140 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (O. Haskins, A.B., H.M.S. Brisk) minor contact marks, very fine £150-200

Ex Douglas-Morris Collection.

Oliver Haskins was born in Portbury, Somerset, on 6 April 1866. He entered the service as a Boy 2nd Class aboard *Impregnable* on 9 September 1881, and was subsequently drafted to *Ganges* (1881-83) where he was advanced to Boy 1st Class in October 1882. He joined *Agincourt* (September 1883 to September 1884) where he was made an Ord in April 1884, and then served aboard H.M. Ships *Mallard* (1884-86) where he was advanced to Able Seaman during April 1886, and *Brisk* (20 March 1888 to 26 November 1891). During service in the latter vessel he took part in the Expedition against Chief Fumo Bakari in October 1890. He elected to join the Coast Guard as a Boatman on 2 November 1893, and was advanced to Commissioned Boatman on 29 November 1899 and to Chief Boatman on 19 April 1907. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal as a Commissioned Boatman on 17 March 1907. His Rate designation was altered to Petty Officer (Coast Guard) on 1 April 1910, and raised to Chief Petty Officer (Coast Guard) on 21 February 1911. He was promoted to Chief Officer (Coast Guard) on 5 March 1913, and served in this rank throughout World War I. He was retired on reaching the age limit (55 years) with the rank of Lieutenant R.N. on 6 April 1921.

He was awarded a bronze Medal and Diploma by the French Government in recognition of his services in assisting in the rescue of the French Schooner *Espeigle* stranded at Tolpsdow, Penwith, Cornwall on 14 October 1913. Sold with copied service paper.

- 141 EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (G. Beckham, Pte., H.M.S. St. George) good very fine £120-150

142



EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (E. D. Howlett, Gr. R.M.A., H.M.S. St. George) toned, nearly extremely fine and a rare casualty

£600-800

Gunner E. D. Howlett, Royal Marine Artillery, was killed in action outside Benin City on 18 February 1897 (*London Gazette* 7 May 1897). On this day, after a running bush fight for five hours, Benin was reached and taken. The town was found to be in the most terrible state from human sacrifices offered to delay the advance. Seven pits, forty to fifty feet deep, were discovered, with twelve to fifteen bodies in each, the dead and the dying being intermingled.

Three officers and eight men of the Naval Brigade were killed during this expedition. Gunner Howlett's medal was sent to his father on 24 April 1898.

- 143 HONG KONG PLAGUE 1894, silver issue (Private D. Egan, S.L.I.) edge nicks, very fine £1200-1400

- 144 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3531 Pte. H. Dubber, 3d Bn. Rif. Bde.) suspension damaged and claw slack, good very fine £60-80

- 145 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Tirah 1897-98 (2959 Pte. C. Davis, 1st Bn. Ryl. W. Surr. Regt.) minor edge bruising, good very fine £60-80

Also entitled to the clasp 'Punjab Frontier 1897-98'.

- 146 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-02 (Lieut. D. A. Graves, R.E.) nearly extremely fine and scarce £350-400

Dermot Affleck Graves was born on 21 April 1879. He joined the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant on 3 February 1899, becoming Lieutenant in July 1901, and Captain in February 1908. He died at Dalhousie, India, on 27 September 1912.

147	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut. A. J. Close, R.E. 4th Cy. Bo. S & M.) <i>good very fine</i> Arthur John Close joined the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant on 24 July 1891. Remarkably he was the youngest and last of five brothers Close to obtain a commission in the Royal Engineers since 1884.	£150-200
148	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (8446 Gunner A. J. Pasmore, No.8 Mtn. By. R.A.) <i>naming partly corrected, contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£60-80
149	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Havdr. Mir Baz, Khyber Rifles) <i>slight edge bruising, good very fine</i>	£50-70
150	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (Sub.-Condr. J. Pearson, A.S.C.) <i>minor contact marks and edge nicks, very fine</i>	£60-80
151	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (J. Wilson) <i>initial re-impressed, nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-40
152	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (R. J. Kidd, Scottish Hosp:) <i>officially re-impressed, good very fine</i>	£100-120
153	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (3666 Pte. S. Boon, 1st Gloucester Regt.) <i>good very fine</i> Samuel Boon was born in St. George's, Bristol. A labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Gloucestershire Regiment on 8 September 1892, aged 18 years, 4 months, having previously served in the 3rd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. With the 1st Battalion he saw service in Malta, November 1893-November 1895; Egypt, November 1895-February 1897; India, February 1897-September 1899; South Africa, September 1899-December 1900 and Ceylon, December 1900-December 1902. During the Boer War he served at the defence of Ladysmith, this being the only clasp on his Q.S.A. medal. Boon was transferred to the Army Reserve on 16 July 1903 and discharged on 7 September 1904. Sold with copied attestation papers	£120-140
154	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (5007 Pte. H. Waite, Glouc. Regt.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> 5007 Private H. Waite, 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, died of disease at Ladysmith on 13 February 1900. Sold with confirmation.	£140-180
155	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (7565 Pte. P. W. Davies, Gren. Gds.) <i>one very minor edge bruise, otherwise toned, extremely fine</i> Killed in action at Belmont on 23 November 1899.	£350-400
156	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (4583 Pte. M. Murphy, RI. Dub. Fus.) <i>good very fine</i> Private M. Murphy was slightly wounded at Colenso, 15 December 1899.	£200-250
157	A "Saving the Guns" Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Gunner William Wilson, who was dangerously wounded at the battle of Colenso when 14th Battery Royal Field Artillery fought to the last by their guns and six Victoria Crosses were won trying to save them and another for tending the wounded under fire QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (71471 Gnr. W. T. Wilson, 14th Bty. R.F.A.) <i>edge bruising and heavily polished, thus fine</i> Gunner William Wilson was dangerously wounded at the battle of Colenso on 15 December 1899. 14th and 66th Batteries were galloped too close to the Boers and in advance of the infantry by Colonel Long, the 'damned gunner' that Buller subsequently blamed for his defeat at Colenso. In the face of withering fire from the Boers across the river, the officers and men fought their guns to the last. 14th Battery had one officer and seven other ranks killed and two officers and 32 other ranks wounded. Four officers and 23 men were taken prisoner after taking cover in the donga. The gallantry of the artillery can be found mentioned in all the histories of the War. After the Gunners had been shot down, the four guns, together with three from 66th Battery, stood abandoned on the veldt. General Buller asked for volunteers to save the guns and in the ensuing acts of heroism, six Victoria Crosses were won, including that by Lieut F. H. S. Roberts, the son of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.	£400-500
158	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (3461 Sjt. M. Mulhall, RI. Dublin Fus.) <i>contact marks and polished, good fine</i> Sergeant Mulhall was wounded at the battle of Colenso on 15 December 1899. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers were part of Hart's Irish Brigade, which suffered heavy casualties in the fighting in front of the Tugela River.	£200-300
159	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (2507 Tpr. G. Smith, B.S.A. Police), <i>officially re-impressed, with slightly damaged Royal Mint paper envelope, good very fine</i> 2507 Trooper G. Smith, served in the B.P. Division, British South Africa Police. Clasp confirmed and noted as 'Discharged' on roll. Medal issued 22 August 1902.	£400-500

160 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (7014 Gnr. W. Baldwin, 63rd Coy. R.G.A.) *good very fine* £35-45

161 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (2896 Pte. G. J. Cottrell, Cheshire Regt.) *very fine* £50-70

162 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (156 Tpr. S. Gascoigne, Eastn. Prov. Horse) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £100-140

156 Trooper S. Gascoigne, Eastern Provinces Horse, was accidentally wounded at Heilbron on 7 June 1900. He was later discharged as medically unfit.

The Eastern Provinces Horse was a short-lived unit, raised at Cradock on 22 February 1900 and disbanded at Krugersdorp on 2 October 1901. The unit was only about 100 strong. Sold with some copied research.

163 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (9581 Pte. S. Quinn, 54th Coy. 13th Impl. Yeo.) *good very fine* £60-80
54th (Belfast) Company, 13th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.

164 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (2060 Pte. W. Kinnard, Worcester Regt.) *very fine* £60-80
Walter Kinnard was born in the Parish of Leigh, near Malvern, Worcestershire. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the Worcestershire Regiment on 23 February 1887, aged 18 years, 5 months. He served with the Regiment in East India, January 1891-January 1895 but was tried and imprisoned for some misdemeanour during February/March 1893. He was transferred to the Army Reserve in January 1895 but was remobilised in March 1900 for service in the Boer War. He was discharged as time expired on 21 February 1903. Further service followed in the Great War, gaining the 1914-15 Star with the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment. Sold with copied research.

165 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (Capt. G. G. O'N. Ray, A.P.D.), *second clasp a copy, good very fine* £200-250

166 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (10 Tpr. W. Sinclair, S. Rhod. Vols.) *slight edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £250-300
Trooper Sinclair served in "F" Troop Southern Rhodesia Volunteers.

167 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (21027 Sjt. C. Jackson, R.E.) *extremely fine* £500-700



Sergeant C. Jackson was killed in action at Wagon Hill, Ladysmith, on 6 January 1900. It was in this action that the Royal Engineers greatly distinguished themselves and Lieutenant Digby Jones won the Victoria Cross.

On the evening of the 5th January, Lieutenant Digby Jones had been sent to Wagon Hill in command of a working-party, consisting of thirty Sappers, some bluejackets, Gordon Highlanders and Imperial Light Horse, to make an emplacement for a 4.7-inch gun. At about 2.45 a.m. on the 6th, they were surprised by the Boers, and, after ordering the men to stand to arms, Digby Jones, at once, himself extinguished the lanterns which were giving a line for the enemy's fire. There they made a most gallant stand till about 5.30 a.m., when reinforcements arrived.

Later on, when all the officers of the Gordons and Imperial Light Horse had either been killed or wounded, he took command, and rallying the hard-pressed men again and again, kept possession of the crest of the hill. Later still, when the sudden appearance of a party of Boers on that part of the hill had caused its worn-out defenders to retire in disorder, Digby Jones got his first intimation of the presence of the enemy, under De Villiers, on the crest, in the shape of a shot over the parapet at a distance of only a few feet, which killed Corporal Hunt, R.E. In a moment Digby Jones picked up a rifle and, dashing round the end of the emplacement, shot De Villiers, Lance-Corporal Hockaday at the same time shooting De Jaegers. Digby Jones was then heard to say "What's up? The Infantry have gone." A man replied, "There is an order to retire, sir." Digby Jones said, "I have no order to retire," and at once ordered bayonets to be fixed, and, calling his men to follow him, led them to the charge, reoccupying the firing line in front of the emplacement.

Later, while leading his men forward, he was struck in the throat by a bullet and was instantly killed. 2nd Lieutenant George Dennis, R.E., thinking him only wounded, went forward, helping to carry a stretcher, from rock to rock to assist his brother officer. Whilst stooping over him he was shot through the brain and fell dead across the body of his friend and comrade.

In addition to Lieutenant Jones, 2nd Lieutenant Dennis, and Sergeant Jackson, both corporals and two sappers were also killed on Wagon Hill, and a further five sappers wounded. Lieutenant Digby Jones was subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross.

168 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Relief of Ladysmith (5620 Pte. T. Doyle, RI. Dublin Fus.) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £200-250
Invalided March 1900.

169	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (72162 Dvr. J. Graham, R.F.A.) nearly very fine	£70-90
170	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (517 Corpl. J. W. Elliott, Impl. Lt. Infy) officially renamed, extremely fine	£100-140
	517 Lance Corporal J. W. Elliott, Imperial Light Infantry, died of wounds at Pietermaritzburg on 1 May 1900.	
171	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (332 Pte. C. Leng, Impl. Lt. Infy) some edge bruising, good very fine	£120-140
	332 Private C. Leng, Imperial Light Infantry, died of dysentery at Colenso on 27 March 1900.	
172	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (1035 Sowar Sal Hayat Khan, 1st Bngl. Lcrs.) fine	£100-120
173	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (3103 Tpr. E. A. Marais, Kitchener's Horse) suspension rod loose, edge bruising, nearly very fine	£100-120
174	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (6381 Pte. P. Mc'Kearnan, Rl. Dub. Fus.) nearly extremely fine	£100-120
175	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901 (3724 S.S. Maj. T. Redman, A.S.C.) very fine	£100-120
176	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1460 Tpr. E. Goldsmith, B.S.A. Police) very worn	£30-40
	Clasps confirmed.	
177	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (6202 Pte. R. Henderson, 1st Rl. Innis. Fus.) nearly extremely fine	£400-500
	Private Robert Henderson was killed in action at the battle of Inniskilling Hill on 23 February 1900.	
	Inniskilling Hill was a high, steep unnamed hill that was attacked by Hart's Irish Brigade during Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith by dislodging the Boers holding the Tugela Heights and which gained undying fame for the Inniskillings. They took so many casualties through their gallantry that the regiment had to be withdrawn from the Irish Brigade until reinforcements arrived. Stirling recorded in <i>British Regiments in South Africa</i> a general view of the regiment's activities:	
	'The Inniskilling Fusiliers were the front line, supported by the Connaught Rangers and part of the Dublin ... The first tier of the defensive works was carried in the face an awful fire from the front and flanks. An attempt, unsurpassed in its gallantry, was made to press in with the bayonet to the next line to trenches on the crest, but that failed. The attackers were mown down like grass ...'	
	An officer of the Inniskillings, Lieutenant D. G. Auchlineck, recorded the attack in his diary in more detail:	
	'Turned out to be the most eventful and fateful day of the war so far for the Inniskillings. Regt. started at daybreak and very soon they got into the shell fire. Reached the ridge about 8 a.m. and halted and waited there; Howitzer Battery took up a position near. At 12.30 the Regt. marched off to attack hill which proved almost impregnable, marched 3 miles along the railway in single file under a heavy musketry fire, across one bridge, afterwards christened Pom-pom bridge on account of the fearful Pom-poms and musketry fire which swept it. During this bit we lost 20 to 30 men. Arrived at our place of formation, we at once formed for attack A & F firing line B & D Supports, E, H, G and C Reserve. We drove the attack half way up the hill without losing very much, capturing a Boer laager. The fire then became very heavy and many men fell but no officer yet. We waited here some time pouring volleys into the Boer trenches. A few of the Connaughts and Dublins came up on our right and the I.L.I. [Imperial Light Infantry] on our extreme right. We then advanced over the railway cutting and took up a position on the far bank. The fire was still very heavy, sweeping the whole ridge and was here we rallied preparatory to the charge. Then the Regt. charged and men, and officers fell in dozens; after going some way the Regt. rallied and charged again and this time got to within 50 yards of the enemy's trenches. Here the fire was awful coming from four different directions and it is marvelous how the men faced it. With the help of the supports we might have got right to the top but as it was, the regiment lay there all night and the enemy kept up an incessant fire' (Cassidy, <i>The Inniskilling Diaries</i>).	
	The Inniskilling's Commanding Officer, Colonel Thackeray was killed at the head of his men. Their losses were 3 officers and 54 men killed, with 8 officers and 165 men wounded. Their bravery in the frontal assault was depicted by many of the war artists of the campaign. Private Henderson is commemorated with his fallen comrades on the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and Inniskilling Fusiliers memorial at Enniskillen and the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers memorial tablet in Enniskillen parish church.	
178	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (8358 Sgt. W. Brown, K.R.R.C.) good very fine	£180-220
	Sergeant W. Brown, 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, was mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts (<i>London Gazette</i> 10 September 1901).	
179	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (20041 Tpr. J. Raphael, Brabant's Horse) about very fine	£60-80

- 180 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4613 Tpr. D. E. Horwood, Roberts Horse) *one or two edge bruises, very fine* £140-180
- With a copy of his attestation paper that shows that Trooper Horwood served in the Irish Squadron of Roberts Horse, which was formed when the regiment was raised in February 1900, 'chiefly from men who have found their way to South Africa from various parts of the world' (Lord Roberts' despatch of 6 February 1900 refers). Horwood attested in March 1900 and, as a Corporal, was discharged medically unfit in August 1900.
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- 181 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2814 Cpl. T. Watson, 10th Hussars) *nearly extremely fine* £80-100
- Sold with medal roll verification which gives his rank as Sergeant.
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- 182 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (Capt. S. F. Saunderson, Rifle Bde.) *mounted as worn, extremely fine* £250-300
- Somerset Francis Saunderson was born on 7 August 1867, the son of Mr and Lady Rachel Saunderson of Dromkeen House, Co. Cavan and St. Hilary, Glamorganshire. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade on 2 May 1888 and was promoted Lieutenant on 12 August 1891 and Captain on 25 September 1895. He retired on 14 July 1897 on appointment to the 5th Battalion. He served with the 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade in the Boer War. He married Mary Satterfield, the former wife of Count Larisch von Moennich, in 1914. Saunderson died on 27 July 1927. His elder brother was Captain L. T. Saunderson, Rifle Brigade, who was wounded at Standerton, 22 April 1902 and died two days later. Sold with some copied research, clasps confirmed on roll.
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- 183 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Pte. F. A. Elmes, Border Horse) *good very fine* £60-80
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- 184 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Transvaal (22323 Pte. H. S. Raper, 4th Coy. Imp. Yeo.) *suspension re-fitted and loose, nearly very fine* £40-50
- Clasps not confirmed.
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- 185 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Constable J. Price, Special Cape Police Con.) *edge bruise and a little polished, otherwise very fine and scarce* £120-140
- Special Cape Police Contingent.
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- 186 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (3382 Sgt. E. J. Moth, Norfolk Regt.) *minor contact marks, very fine* £120-140
- Edgar James Moth was born in Southsea, Portsmouth. A baker by occupation, he attested for the Norfolk Regiment on 14 November 1892, aged 18 years, 9 months. He gained his Mounted Infantry Certificate in November 1897 and attained the rank of Sergeant in April 1899. His overseas service was restricted to South Africa, where he served from 5 January until 25 June 1900 when he was invalided to England suffering from enteric fever. Moth was transferred as a Sergeant Instructor to the Army Gymnastic Staff in February 1903. Awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. with £5 gratuity in 1911, he was discharged from the Gymnastic Staff on completion of his second period of engagement on 13 November 1913. With the onset of the Great War, Moth, re-enlisted into the Army Gymnastic Staff/Northamptonshire Regiment as a Company Sergeant Major on 12 May 1915, aged 41 years, 95 days. He served in France, September 1917-June 1918 and attained the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2 on 22 June 1918. He was transferred to the Reserve on 13 May 1919. Sold with 25 sheets of copied service papers. Confirmed on roll and service papers for Relief of Kimberley and Paardeberg clasps.
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- 187 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (11298 Tpr. G. E. Jones, 61st Coy. 17th Impl. Yeo.) *slight edge bruise, very fine* £140-180
- George E. Jones was born in Galway. A land agents' assistant by occupation, he attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Newbridge on 22 January 1900, aged 23 years, 6 months. He served with the 61st Company 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry (South Irish Horse) in South Africa, April 1900-June 1901. He was discharged at Dublin on 15 June 1901 on the termination of his period of engagement. Engaging for a further period of service in September 1901, he was again in South Africa, September 1901-July 1902. Clasps confirmed, sold with copied service papers.
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- 188 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (693 Tpr. E. Tomkins, R.H. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine* £120-140
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- 189 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (25 Pte. W. F. Coombs, C.I.V.) *good very fine* £350-400
- Private W. F. Coombes served with the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers detachment with the C.I.V. in South Africa and died of disease at Doornfontein on 5 September 1900.
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- 190 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (421 Pte. C. Hall, C.I.V.), *mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine* £350-400
- 421 Private C. Hall was wounded at Diamond Hill on 12 June 1900. He joined the City Imperial Volunteers from the 22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers) Rifle Volunteers. Sold with several extracts from The City Press Souvenir which gives a portrait photograph of Hall and features him in a group photograph of the 22nd Middlesex R.V. detachment. Clasps confirmed on roll.

- 191 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (2214 Sjt. Maj. A. Lorentz, Rl. Scots) *good very fine* £140-180

Sergeant-Major A. H. Lorentz, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, died of disease at Middleburg on 5 November 1901.

192



Private F. J. Blakeman

- QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4389 Pte. F. J. Blakeman, 6th Dragoons) *good very fine*

£400-500

With an original photograph in full dress uniform of the Inniskilling Dragoons and an original newspaper cutting which reads:

'Birmingham Soldier's Heroism and Death

Private F. J. Blakeman, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who has died from enteric at Heilbron, is another Birmingham man who has lost his life in his country's service, his parents living at 13, Lodge Road, Aston. He was severely wounded on December 1st 1901, when Colonels Rimington and Wilson were surrounded by the force under De Wet. His escape from death on that occasion was miraculous. In fact he was the only one of a small party of Inniskillings who charged the main body of the Boers, who was not killed. His wounds healed but left his right leg temporarily useless, so that he was unable to ride. He would have been invalided home, but so eager was he to rejoin his column that he prevailed upon the authorities to let him remain in South Africa so that he could rejoin at the earliest possible moment. They found him work to do in the Hospital Stores, and there he contracted the fever that has proved fatal to him.'

Private Blakeman was severely wounded at Victoria Spruit, Orange River Colony on 30 November 1901 and died of enteric, aged 20, at Heilbron hospital on 29 March 1902. Another Inniskilling Dragoon patient suffering from enteric in Heilbron hospital at the time that Blakeman worked and died there was Lieutenant L. E. G. Oates, later to become famous as the Captain Oates that walked to his death in the Antarctic during Captain Scott's ill-fated expedition to the South Pole in 1912. Blakeman is buried in Heilbron Town cemetery and is commemorated on the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers memorial at Enniskillen and also the impressive memorial to the Memory of the Sons of Birmingham who fell in the South African War which stands in Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham.

- 193 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal (271 Serjt. A. A. Apps, Imp. Lt. Horse) unit officially corrected, *good very fine* £400-450

Alfred Albert Apps attested for the Imperial Light Horse on 25 September 1899, having previously served for 11 years in the 7th Hussars and then in the Durban Borough Police. Sergeant Apps was wounded at Lancers Nek on 3 November 1899 and was discharged on 15 November 1900. Clasps confirmed; approximately 184 medals issued with the 'Relief of Mafeking, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith' combination. Sold with some copied research.

- 194 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (4367 A. Wood, 1 Leic. Regt.) *good very fine* £180-220

- 195 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4943 Pte. F. Stafford, 2 Nthptn. Regt.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-100

Frederick Stafford was born in Whittlesea, Peterborough. A labourer by occupation and serving with the 3rd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, he attested for regular service in the Northamptonshire Regiment on 2 June 1896, aged 18 years, 4 months. With the regiment he served in South Africa, October 1899-May 1904. He was transferred to the Army Reserve on 4 June 1904 and discharged on 1 June 1908. During October 1904 he was tried and convicted by the Civil Powers for an assault. Clasps confirmed; sold with copied service papers.

- 196 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (3980 Pte. W. Swallow, 1/Rl. Drngns.) *some edge bruising, slight contact marks, very fine* £100-140

- 197 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (250 Tpr. T. Symington, Bethune's M.I.) *good very fine* £90-110

- 198 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (23393 Tpr. G. F. Peebles, Kitchener's Horse); together with a renamed King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, similarly inscribed, mounted as worn, *some edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* (2) £80-100

Clasps not confirmed.

- 199 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (880 Pte. J. Raby, W. Riding Regt.) good very fine £120-160
- James Raby was born in the Parish of St. Michael's, Coventry. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the West Riding Regiment on 24 September 1884, aged 21 years, 6 months. With the regiment he served in India, September 1885-December 1889. He was transferred to the Army Reserve on 23 September 1891. Re-engaged in September 1896, he was arrested, imprisoned and released from service in February 1898. Recalled to the colours in December 1899, he saw service in South Africa. He was discharged on 30 September 1901 on completion of his period of engagement. Clasps confirmed; sold with copied service papers.
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- 200 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4301 Tpr. H. G. Hinton, 7th N. Z'land M.R.) dated clasps riveted together but loose on riband, very fine £500-550
- Henry Geoffrey Hinton, originally a native of Invercargill but subsequently of Southland Province, New Zealand, was embarked for South Africa in the *Gulf of Taranto* in April 1901, and subsequently witnessed active service in No. 23 (Nelson) Company, 7th New Zealand Contingent.
- His son, Sergeant John D. Hinton, 20th Battalion, 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force (The Canterbury Regiment), was awarded the V.C. for his great gallantry at Kalami, Greece in April 1941, when, in the face of enemy armoured cars - and guns of 2 to 6-inch calibre - he killed the crews of two gun emplacements, one of them with the bayonet. He then fell seriously wounded and was taken P.O.W. (*London Gazette* 17 October 1941 refers). Hinton, Jr., who was born at Riverton in Southland Province in September 1909, survived his wounds and was New Zealand's last surviving V.C. when he died at Christchurch in June 1997, aged 87 years.
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- 201 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (2224 Corl. P. Morris, Glouc. Regt.) nearly extremely fine £100-140
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- 202 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (2975 Pte. T. O'Neil, 2 R. Scots. Fus.) minor edge bruise, good very fine £120-140
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- 203 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4359 Pte. G. Kenny, K.O. RI. Lanc. Regt.) suspension refixed and bent, slight edge bruising and contact marks, very fine £50-70
- Clasps not confirmed.
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- 204 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4192 Pte. T. Mansell, Essex Regt.) very fine £70-90
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- 205 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (514 Tpr. C. C. Phillips, Brabant's Horse) nearly extremely fine £280-320
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- 206 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (304 Tpr. A. Pucher, Natal M.R.) nearly extremely fine £250-300
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- 207 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (3575 Pte. J. Gibson, Lanc. Fus.) some edge bruising, very fine £100-140
- James Gibson was born in Manchester. A labourer by occupation and serving with the 3rd Battalion Manchester Regiment, he attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers on 7th January 1891, aged 18 years, 11 months. With the regiment he served in India, February 1892-January 1898, being transferred to the Army Reserve on 16 December 1898. He re-joined the colours on 13 November 1899 and served in South Africa from 2 December 1899 to 23 August 1902, being discharged having completed his period of service on 6 January 1903. Clasps on the Q.S.A. confirmed; also entitled to the K.S.A. with two clasps. Sold with copied service papers.
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- 208 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (2102 Pte. G. W. Vaughan, 2nd E. Surrey Regt.) slight edge bruise, nearly extremely fine £120-140
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- 209 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (2531 Pte. F. Avenill, 2 D. of C. Lt. Infy.) with silver brooch bar, good very fine £120-140
- Frank Avenill was born in Swindon, Wiltshire. A gardener by occupation, he attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 3 February 1888, aged 18 years, 6 months. With the regiment he served in India, October 1889-October 1896 and was transferred to the Army Reserve on 11 January 1896. Recalled to army service on 9 October 1899, he served in South Africa from 5 November 1899 to 28 January 1901. He was discharged having completed his period of service on 13 May 1901. First four clasps confirmed; sold with copied service papers.
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- 210 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (2392 Serjt. E. James, RI. Dublin Fus.) very fine £250-300
- 2392 Sergeant E. James, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, received a gunshot wound to the leg, near Fredrickstadt, on 21 September 1900. This verified in *The Second Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in the South Africa War* by Romer & Mainwaring; not listed in the Boer War Casualty Roll.

211	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (623 Tpr. A. J. Jones, S.A. Lt. Horse) very fine	£150-200
212	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (5104 Pte. A. Noone, RI. Dublin Fus.) good very fine	£250-300
213	QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (2121 Corpl. H. A. Partridge, Robert's Horse) nearly extremely fine	£150-200
214	KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (7682 Pte. A. E. Copley, York. L.I.) unit officially re-impressed, good very fine Note medal appears to have been officially but erroneously issued with two 'South Africa 1901' clasps. Confirmed as being entitled to the 'South Africa 1901' and '1902' clasps.	£30-40
215	KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3705 Pte. J. Newman, Hampshire Regt.) good very fine	£30-40
216	KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (1531 Pte. P. Barber, Cheshire Regt.) edge bruising, very fine	£30-40
217	KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3538 Pte. J. McCarthy, Cheshire Regt.) good very fine	£30-40
218	QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (8019 Corpl. R. Staton, Yorks. L.I.) minor scratches to obverse, good very fine	£150-200
219	CHINA 1900, no clasp (Act. Sub. Lieut. R. G. H. Henderson, R.N. H.M.S. Hermione) very fine Admiral Sir Reginald Guy Hannam Henderson, G.C.B., Royal Navy, was born on 1 September 1881. He was educated as a Cadet in H.M.S. <i>Britannia</i> and joined the Navy as a Midshipman on 15 May 1897, being appointed to <i>Hermione</i> on the China station in April 1898. After service in China in 1900, he subsequently went with the Naval Mission to Greece in 1913; served European War 1914-19 (despatches, C.B.); Flag Captain, H.M.S. <i>Hawkins</i> , and Chief Staff Officer to C. in C. China 1919-21; on Staff of Royal Naval College, Greenwich, 1923-25; commanded H.M.S. <i>Furious</i> , aircraft carrier, 1926-28; Naval A.D.C. to the King 1928-29; Naval Mission to Roumania 1929; Rear-Admiral Commanding aircraft carriers, 1931-33; Vice-Admiral 1933; Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, 1934-39; K.C.B. 1936 and G.C.B. 1939; Admiral 1939; died on 2 May 1939.	£300-400
220	CHINA 1900, no clasp (W. G. Steed, Sto., H.M.S. Hermione) minor contact marks, good very fine Roll states medal presented by H.M. The King on 8 March 1902.	£100-140
221	CHINA 1900, no clasp (Actg. Carpr. A. Alwarde, R.N., H.M.S. Linnet) surname re-impressed, good very fine The name 'Alwarde' does not appear on the roll for H.M.S. <i>Linnett</i> . A China Medal, no clasp, was sent to Acting Carpenter A. A. Walke, H.M.S. <i>Linnett</i> . Roll states the medal was sent to Walke on 9 February 1903 who was then serving on H.M.S. <i>Grafton</i> . Walke was the only man on board the <i>Linnett</i> with the rank of Acting Carpenter.	£80-100
222	CHINA 1900, no clasp (Gnr. T. J. R. Johns, Shanghai Vols.) good very fine	£180-220
223	CHINA 1900, no clasp (2036 Pte. Allah Dad, 31st Burma Lt. Infy.) some fine scratches to obverse, otherwise good very fine	£80-100
224	CHINA 1900, no clasp (1966 Pte. Ghanja, 31st Burma Lt. Infy.) minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine	£80-100
225	CHINA 1900, no clasp (1716 Pte. Naiu Sukh, 31st Burma Lt. Infy.) very fine	£80-100
226	CHINA 1900, no clasp (2118 Sepoy Gopal Singh, 4th Pjb. Infy.) minor contact marks, nearly very fine	£80-100
227	CHINA 1900, no clasp (1723 Sepoy Ujaqar Singh, 4th Pjb. Infy.) suspension slack, some edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine	£60-80
228	CHINA 1900, no clasp (Subdr. Shiu Tahal Singh, 2d Rajput Lt. Infy.) slight edge bruising and contact marks, very fine Shiu Tahal Singh entered the Indian Army in October 1878 and saw service in Afghanistan (Medal) and Burma 1885-87 (Medal and clasp). Appointed Subadar in the Army in December 1894, he joined the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry in May 1898 and served with them in the China campaign of 1900 (Medal).	£120-140

229	CHINA 1900, no clasp (602 Sepoy Gochar Singh, Bikaner I.S.) <i>nearly very fine</i>	£80-100
230	CHINA 1900, no clasp (795 Sepoy Megh Singh, Bikaner I.S.) <i>some edge bruising, fine</i>	£60-80
231	CHINA 1900, no clasp (216 Sepoy Lachhmi Narain Alwar, I. S. Infy.) <i>minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine</i>	£80-100
232	CHINA 1900, no clasp (3007 Havr. Mewa Singh, Bl. S.& M.) <i>claw refixed, some contact marks, about very fine</i>	£60-80
233	CHINA 1900, no clasp (1886 Bullock Dvr. Jethoo, S. & T. Corps) <i>unit officially corrected, edge bruising, good fine</i>	£80-100
234	AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Shimber Berris 1914-15 (231 Sepoy Daulet Khan, Ind. Co. K.A.R.) <i>slight edge bruising, good very fine</i>	£150-200
235	AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22958720 Fus. T. H. Boyle, R. Innisks.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£100-120
236	AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22802824 Boy J. K. Jones, Glosters) <i>good very fine, scarce rank</i>	£120-140
237	AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (E.2046 Isp. (R)(W) C. Shaw) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> <i>Scarce to female officers.</i>	£120-140
238	AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (P.L. Gladman) <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
239	AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 2 clasps, N. Nigeria 1903, N. Nigeria 1904 (2340 Pte. Momo Keffi, N.N. Regt.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£240-280
240	TIBET 1903-04, no clasp (3264 Sepoy Bhagat, 40th Pathans) <i>fine</i>	£120-160
241	TIBET 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (Naick Dungey, S. & T. Corps) <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
242	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Lieut. A. F. Macaulay, R.E. No. 1 Co. 1st S. & M.) <i>edge nick, otherwise good very fine</i> Aulay Ferguson Macaulay was born on 3 September 1883, and joined the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant on 21 December 1901, becoming Lieutenant in April 1904. He died at Sarazai Post, India, on 11 February 1909.	£250-300
243	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (2nd Lieut. M. R. B. Onslow, 21st Cavy.) <i>extremely fine</i> Milo Richard Beaumont Onslow was born on 30 March 1888, the son of Colonel Gerald Charles Penrice Onslow, Royal Engineers. He was first commissioned on 19 January 1907 on the Unattached List. On 10 March 1908 he was appointed to the Indian Army and joined the 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1909 and Regimental Quarter Master in 1914. In August 1914 the 21st Cavalry were stationed at Jhelum. Lieutenant Onslow was attached to the 33rd Cavalry in April 1915 and on 1 September 1915 he attained the rank of Captain. Appointed Adjutant on 28 June 1917, by October 1917 he had returned to his own regiment as Adjutant. On 5 November 1917 the regiment was situated 41/2 miles west of Tekrit, Iraq. At about 6.30 a.m. enemy aircraft dropped bombs, severely wounding Captain Onslow, one other man and several horses. Captain Onslow died later that day at the 19th Casualty Clearing Station at Samara. He was buried in the Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery. Sold with copied research. See Lot 813 for the medals awarded to his father.	£180-220
244	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (2) (2173 Farrier Muhammad Khan, 19th Lancers; 1096 Said Ali Khan, 7th Mule Corps) <i>first with fine scratches to obverse, nearly very fine (2)</i>	£40-50
245	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (202528 Pte. R. Baker, 4 Queen's RI. R.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£35-45
246	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200769 A. Sjt. W. T. Fishleigh, E. Surr. R.) <i>good very fine</i>	£40-50
247	INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (79 Cons. Malik Khan, Police Dept.); another, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (2425 Havr. Allah Ditta, 2-102 Grs.) <i>first very fine, second with edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)</i>	£40-50



INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (Lt-Col. P. Lauder, R.A.M.C.) *good very fine*

£120-160

Francis Pius Lauder was born on 16 June 1875 at Fort Bombay, India. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, he studied Medicine at Edinburgh University, gaining the L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow) and D.P.H. (Edinburgh). He entered the R.A.M.C. as a Lieutenant in 1900, becoming a Captain in 1903 and Major in 1912. Serving in the Great War he was appointed Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1915 and Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1917. Lieutenant-Colonel Lauder served overseas in India 1901-06, Sierra Leone 1908-09, with the British Expeditionary Force in France 1914-15 and 1915-16 and in India 1917-21. He was placed on Retired Pay in 1923 and ceased to be in the Reserve of Officers during 1930. Re-employed as a Major in April 1940, he ceased to be employed due to ill health. He was restored to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1947.

Retiring to Plymouth, his last years were dogged by ill health and he suffered the amputation of his right leg in 1949. He died in an horrific accident on 22 September 1951. Suffering continually from the pain to his amputated leg, the Colonel was in the habit of taking both morphine and sleeping tablets at night. He was also in the habit of smoking his pipe in bed. He was found by his valet on the morning of the 22nd, dead, on the floor of his bedroom, badly burned, his bed having caught fire. A constable at the inquest stated that Colonel Lauder's pyjamas were burned off him and he had extensive burns on the face, arms, back and legs and that the bedclothes were burned and in the folds there were pipe-scrapings and a burnt box of matches. The inquest found that Colonel Lauder had died from shock due to accidental burning. The coroner commenting, 'He probably took an injection before settling in for the night which prevented him feeling the pain of burning until it was very severe'. Sold with copied photographs and newspaper cuttings with other research.

- 249 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5820455 Pte. H. Hardy, Suff. R.) *nearly very fine*
£100-120

Horace Hardy served in the Great War with the Cambridgeshire, Essex and Suffolk Regiments, entering the France/Flanders theatre of war on 14 February 1915. Clasp to I.G.S. confirmed.

- 250 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5719849 Pte. L. Westcott, Dorset R.) *very fine*
£100-120

- 251 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (F-12 Cook Lal, 1-1 Punjab R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (13804 Sep. Moti Singh, 1-12 F.F.R.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (1249 T.P.R. Mwaura Mbugua) *good very fine and better (3)* £60-80

- 252 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (Lieut. E. R. Rowbotham, R.E.) *good very fine* £100-120
E. R. Rowbotham gained a B.A. at Cambridge University. Entering the Royal Engineers, he was commissioned Lieutenant in September 1927 and served in India and Burma. He was promoted Captain in September 1936. With the outbreak of war he was promoted Temporary Major in November 1940, War Substantive Major in February 1943, attaining the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel at the same time.

- 253 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (800546 Gnr. J. Collins, R.A.) *edge bruise, good very fine*
£35-45

- 254 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Malabar 1921-22, Waziristan 1921-24 (2238 Rfmn. Harka Bahadur Thapa, 2-8 G.R.) *slight edge bruising, nearly very fine*
£50-70

- 255 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (5624 Rifn Shasilall Gharti, 2-9 G.R.) *officially renamed, cut to edge, very fine*
£30-40

- 256 1914-15 STAR (Capt. A. E. W. Mason, Manch. R.) *good very fine*
£60-80

Alfred Edward Woodley Mason was born on 7 May 1864 and educated at Dulwich College and Trinity College, Oxford, where he gained a M.A. A Captain in the Manchester Regiment in 1914, he later attained the rank of Major with the R.M.L.I. He was Labour Member of Parliament for Coventry during 1906-10 and was made a Honorary Fellow of Trinity College in 1943. A noted author and playwright, his publications include the 'Inspector Hanaud' mysteries (1910-46); The Courtship of Maurice Buckler (1896); The Philanderers (1897); The Four Feathers (1902); The Witness for the Defence (1913); The Watchers (1924); The Three Gentlemen (1932); Fire over England (1936); Konigsmark (1938) and Musk and Amber (1942) to name a few. He died on 22 November 1948.

- 257 1914 STAR (16839 Pte. L. G. Lowe, 2/G. Gds.); 1914-15 STAR (6265 Pte. W. Brown, Shrops. L.I.); MERCANTILE MARINE MEDAL 1914-18, edge marked 'Specimen'; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (4) (16784 Pte. F. C. Putt, Devon R.; S-172044 Pte. H. E. Chapman, A.S.C.; 11193 A-A. Fwn. E. L. Butler, Q.M.A.A.C.); another, erased; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (TD-400010 C-Dvr. Ali Mohd., 37 A.T. Coy.) *good very fine (8)*
£70-90

Leonard George Lowe was born in St. Werburghs, Derbyshire and enlisted at Derby. Serving with the 4th Battalion Grenadier Guards, he was killed in action, France / Flanders, on 1 December 1917. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial, Douvres.

C-Dvr. = Camel Driver.

258	1914-15 STAR (15986 Pte. A. Mulholland, W. York. R.) <i>good very fine</i> £40-60 Alexander Mulholland was killed in action on the Somme on 1 July 1916, aged 21 years, while participating in the 10th West Yorks' assault on Fricourt. No other unit suffered more casualties than his Battalion on that fateful day, casualties that amounted to 22 officers and 688 other ranks - 'except for Lieutenant Philip Howe and a handful of men, no one knew where the 10th West Yorks were - They had disappeared.' A native of Harrogate, Mulholland was interred in the Fricourt New Military Cemetery.
259	1914-15 STAR (2) (57906 Spr. S. Penn, Can. Eng.; R4-066432 Pte. W. E. Brooks, A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (R.4585 T. Martin, Ord., R.N.V.R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2) (128573 Gnr. S. F. Ferris, R.A.; TS-7407 Dvr. L. J. Ford, A.S.C.); ITALY STAR; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 1st issue (Young T. Smith) <i>Pair: Private J. J. Bramble, 7th Dragoon Guards</i> 1914 STAR (7804 Pte., 7/D. Gds.); VICTORY 1914-19 (D-7804 Pte., 7-D. Gds.) <i>very fine and better</i> (9) £70-90
260	1914-15 STAR (374 I. Cpl. J. J. Caul, R. Newf'd. R.) 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE, silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL, with clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, silver, all unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, <i>very fine</i> (6) £40-60 The W.W.2 group of medals are believed to be those of the son of Corporal J. J. Caul, Royal Newfoundland Regiment.
261	1914-15 STAR (2) (1945 Pte. W. E. Rattee, 6-Lond. R.; 76306 Dvr. F. Shorter, R.F.A.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (A-361293 Pte. F. Beadle, A.S.C.) <i>Pair: Private J. W. E. Scarlett, 1st Battalion London Regiment</i> BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (23149 Pte., 1-Lond. R.), mounted as worn, <i>good very fine</i> (5) £40-60 Walter Edward Rattee was born in Felixstowe and living in Marylebone, enlisted at London. Serving in the 6th (City of London) Battalion London Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 15 September 1916, aged 22 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.
262	1914-15 STAR (E. M. R. Brown, B.R.C. & St. J.J.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Rev. J. R. Sankey); ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY MEDAL (P. Purdy, July 1924), bronze, in card box; GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD MEDAL, bronze, unnamed, <i>good very fine and better</i> (4) £35-45 1914-15 Star to Brown in card box of issue for the British War and Victory Medals (these missing).
263	1914-15 STAR (8) (No.1796 Sepoy Mohd. Khan, 1/33/Punjabis; No.1900 Nk. Mohd. Khan, 46/Punjabis; No.2889 Nk. Niaz Gul, 126/Baluch. Infy.; No.863 L. Nk. Mohd. Khan, S.& T. Corps; No.512 Sarwan Sultan, 51/S.C. Corps; No. 539 K.D./Gulam Hussain, 12 Mule Corps; No. 1334 Sadlr. Fateh Mohd., 19/Mule Corps; No. 508 Spr. Mehar Khan, Ry. Bn. S.& M.) <i>fine and better</i> (8) £80-100
264	1914-15 STAR (8) (No.2000 Sepoy Saiful, 20/Punjabis; John, Bearer, 28/Punjabis; No.3533 Resvt. Hasham Ali, 59/Rfls. F.F.; No.3248 Sepoy Amadjee, 93/Burma Infy.; 5215 Far. Sharab Khan, R.A.; No.832 Dvr. Mohd. Khan, 21/Mtn. Batty. F.F.; No.31 Gnr. Mir Alam, 29/Mtn. Battery; No.1522 Dvr. Karam Bux, 8/Mule Corps) <i>generally very fine</i> (8) £80-100
265	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (9) (107 Jemdr. Abdur Rahman, 13 Lcrrs.; 2027 L-Dfdr. Niaz Muhammed, 13 Lcrrs.; 2718 Sowar Ghulam Hussain Shah, 18 Lcrrs.; 480 Sep. Rura Mall, 71-Pjbs.; 3394 Sepoy Sher Khan, 74 Pjbis.; 4655 Sepoy Umar Gul, 126 Bal. Infy.; 110 Jemdr. Umar Bakhsh, Malerkotla I.S. Sprs.; 15389 Bearer Budha Khan, 5 Coy. A.B.C.; 544 Sapper Wilait Ali, Malerkotla I.S. Sprs.) <i>some official correction to naming, two worn/fine, most very fine and better</i> (9) £80-100
266	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (8) (2995 Sowar Fateh Muhd. Khan, 13 Lcrrs.; 2114 Sowar Ghulam Abbas, 13 Lcrrs.; 1617 Dfdr. Umar Hayat, 26 I-Cavy.; 1032 L. Nk. Karam Dad, 2 Kashmir Rfls.; 2625 Sepoy Ibrahim Khan, 5-Lt. Infy.; 1994 Sepoy Ghulam Rasul, 3/124/Baluchis; 723 Saina, Tel. Dept.; 616 Sarwan Wali, 53 C.T. Coy.) <i>minor edge bruising, very fine and better</i> (8) £100-140 2625 Sepoy Ibrahim Khan, 5th Light Infantry, son of Masolar of Chafa Goreka. Kaithal, Karnal, Punjab, died on 16 June 1916. His name is commemorated on the Nairobi British and Indian Memorial, Kenya. 1994 Ghulam Rasul, 3rd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, died on 8 November 1918. His name is commemorated on the Tehran Memorial.
267	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (1924 Pte. W. A. Bridges, R. Wilts. Yeo.); VICTORY 1914-19 (19781 Pte. W. Wilton, D. of Corn. L.I.) <i>good very fine and better</i> (2) £30-40 William Wilton was born and lived in St. Cleer, near Liskeard, Cornwall and enlisted at Bodmin. Serving with the 6th Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, he was killed in action in France/Flanders on 8 December 1915, aged 20 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

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BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2) (L-10563 Pte. F. Berry, R. Suss. R.; 58031 Pte. R. Fisher, R.A.M.C.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Pte. P. Macksell, 1st C.C.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in [damaged] card forwarding box; COLDSTREAM GUARDS ASSOCIATION, Past President's badge, enamelled; Group of four miniature dress medals: Defence and War Medals; General Service 1918-62, G.VI.R., 1 'slip-on' clasp, Malaya; R.A.F. L.S.& G.C., E.II.R., these four mounted as worn, *fine and better* (10) £30-40
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BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Major R. E. L. Maunsell) *scratch to obverse field, nearly extremely fine* £60-80

Richard Edward Lloyd Maunsell was born in Raheny, Co. Dublin on 26 May 1868. He was educated at Armagh Royal School and Trinity College, Dublin where he gained a M.A. He was employed as Assistant Locomotive Engineer with the G.S.& W. Railway of Ireland, 1896-1911, Chief Mechanical Engineer, 1911-13; Chief Mechanical Engineer of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, 1913-23 and Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Southern Railway, 1923-37. During the Great War he served in the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps of the Royal Engineers, being commissioned Major on 6 January 1917. For his services he was awarded the C.B.E. (*London Gazette* 7 January 1918). Maunsell died on 7 March 1944.
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BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (5) (7539 Pte. L. Bass, R. Guernsey L.I.; 1059 Pte. H. J. Brache, R. Guernsey L.I.; 1380 Pte. W. Le Page, 1-R. Guernsey L.I.; 1887 Pte. T. Long, R. Guernsey L.I.; 1454 Pte. J. T. Torode, R. Guernsey L.I.), *this last with severe edge bruising and re-riveted suspension claw, good fine, the remainder very fine and better, scarce* (5) £200-250

Henry J. Brache was wounded in March 1918, while serving in the Service Battalion of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry. He had disembarked in France in October 1917 (*Diex Aix: God Help Us, The Guernseymen Who Marched Away 1914-18*, by Major Edwin Parks, refers).

William Le Page, who was from the Parish of Vale, Guernsey, was wounded in action on 11 April 1918, while serving in the 1st Battalion, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, and invalided to England a few days later (regimental casualty list No. 7 refers). He had disembarked in France in October 1917.

Thomas Long, who was from the Parish of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, was taken P.O.W. on 13 April 1918 and was repatriated to England on 20 November 1918 (*Diex Aix: God Help Us, The Guernseymen Who Marched Away 1914-18*, by Major Edwin Parks, refers). He had disembarked in France in the month prior to his capture, as part of Reinforcement No. 9, a draft that included a significant number of men who had previously seen active service but who had been invalided.

John T. Torode was also taken P.O.W., in his case at Cambrai (*Guernsey Weekly Press* refers).
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BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (8) (3839 L-Dfdr. Ashaq Ali, 7 Lcrs.; 1198 L-Dfdr. Bashir Mohd., 23 Cavy.; 3037 Sepoy Makmad Khan, 53 Sikhs F.F.; 601 Resvt. Mir Abdullah, 82 Pjbis.; 19695 Carpenter Barkat Ali, I.W.T.; 862 Sarwan Bahawal, 56 S.C.C.; SO60145 Clk. Amar Singh Sethi, S.& T.C.; 1354 Dvr. Manga Khan, 1 M.C.) *some with corrections and edge bruising, very fine and better* (8) £80-100
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BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Lieut. A. Alves; Lieut. H. A. Collyer; Major J. E. Inglis; Lieut. P. R. Vandyke) *nearly extremely fine and better* (4) £70-90

Alexander Alves, of Spalding, died whilst serving as a Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps, attached to the 7th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, on 26 May 1918, aged 21 years. He was the son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Alves of Colville House, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft. He was buried in the Mesnil Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

Henry Alfred Collyer, 2nd Lieutenant, Lincolnshire Regiment, 28 December 1915; transferred to the Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, 28 March 1916; promoted Lieutenant, 1 July 1918 and transferred to the Tank Corps on 10 January 1918. He relinquished his commission on completion of service on 1 November 1921.

Captain (Acting Major) Joseph Ellis Inglis, Royal Garrison Artillery. Awarded the Military Cross (*London Gazette* 1 January 1918 and M.I.D. (*London Gazette* 18 May 1917).

Lieutenant P. R. Vandyke, Hertfordshire Regiment, attached to the Machine Gun Corps; Lieutenant, 1 January 1917.
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BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (6) (143440 W. W. Kingcome, A.B., R.N.; T. R. Rickwood, Service with the Royal Navy; M. A. Briant, Fmn., M.F.A.; Walter Hammond; Arthur C. Sherry; Ernest V. Walton) *very fine and better* (6) £40-60
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BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (6) (F.25156 E. A. Appleyard, A.C.1, R.N.A.S.; F.28803 A. J. Cottrell, A.C.1, R.N.A.S.; F.20305 A. V. Ives, Act. A.M.1, R.N.A.S.; F.18971 C. W. Martin, A.C.1, R.N.A.S.; F.13336 V. B. Sinden, P.O.M., R.N.A.S.; F.13831 R. K. Turner, L.M., R.N.A.S.) *very fine and better* (6) £60-80

A.C.1 E. A. Appleyard, Writer/Clerk, R.N.A.S.; A.C.1 A. J. B. Cottrell, Labourer, R.N.A.S.; Act. A.M.1 A. V. Ives, Aeroplane Rigger, R.N.A.S.; A.C.1 C. W. Martin, Labourer, R.N.A.S.; P.O. V. B. Sinden, Aeroplane Rigger, R.N.A.S.; L.M. R. K. Turner, Engineer/Fitter, R.N.A.S.
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BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (6) (1524 Tpr. W. Hitchener, Household Bn.; 861 C. of H. C. R. Jenkins, Household Bn.; 2349 Tpr. F. Boyd, R.H. Gds.; 3DG-5644 Pte. J. Ansell, 6-D. Gds.; D-3630 Pte. S. Cookson, 1-Dns.; D-1341 Pte. R. G. Stephenson, 1-Dns.) *last with edge bruise and some contact marks, very fine and better* (6) £100-120

1524 Trooper Hitchener, Household Battalion and 30699 Guardsman, Grenadier Guards.

Charles Robert Jenkins was born in and enlisted at London. Initially serving as Trooper 3934 in the 1st Life Guards, he was later transferred to the Household Battalion. Serving with them as Corporal of Horse 861, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 12 October 1917, aged 23 years. The son of Mr R. W. and Mrs M. Jenkins of 44 Morley Road, West Ham, London. He was buried in Poelcapelle British Cemetery, Belgium.

276	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (4) (30175 Pte. C. E. Peacock, E.R. of York. Y.; 1864 Pte. R. Oliver, North'd. Yeo.; 658 Sjt. W. J. Montgomery, S. Notts. Hrs.; 71 Sjt. C. Snarey, S. Notts. Hrs.) <i>good very fine (4)</i> £90-110 L.R. of York. Y. = Last Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry. William James Montgomery was born in Coventry and lived and enlisted at Nottingham. Serving with "C" Squadron, the South Nottinghamshire Hussars, he was killed in action, in Gallipoli, on 12 September 1915, aged 23 years. The son of Mr and Mrs H. Montgomery of 1 Sophie Road, Nottingham; he was buried in the Green Hill Cemetery, Turkey.
277	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3) (2698 A. Cpl. R. Baverstock, R.N. Devon Yeo.; 1537 Pte. L. Walker, Linc. Yeo.; 2648 Pte. W. Carruthers, Q.O.R. Glasgow Y.) <i>first and last with slack suspensions, last with minor edge bruising, very fine and better (3)</i> £50-70
278	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3) (1199 Cpl. R. W. R. Jackson, Denbigh Yeo.; 3204 Pte. O. Pugh, Montgom. Yeo.; 2178 Pte. T. Harries, Pembroke Yeo.) <i>very fine and better (3)</i> £60-80 Reginald W. R. Jackson, Corporal 1199, Denbighshire Yeomanry and Corporal 345294, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
279	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (6) (22724 Pte. O. Reynolds, G. Gds.; 33766 Pte. H. Cartland, Glouc. R.; 34152 Pte. W. J. Mears, Glouc. R.; 2406 Pte. R. H. Say, Som. L.I.; 3621 Sjt. E. Vaughan, S. Wales Bord.; 4048 Pte. G. Crisp, Worc. R.) <i>good very fine and better (6)</i> £50-70 Private Richard H. Say, Somerset Light Infantry, entered the Frontier Regions of India on 29 August 1915. He was disembodied on 1 June 1919. Sold with copied m.i.c.
280	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (8) (368 Pte. H. Walker, Hunts. Cyc. Bn.; 917 Pte. G. Mearns, A. Cyc. Corps; 342 C. Sjt. E. Brownbridge, A. Cyc. Corps; R-25 W.O. Cl.1 J. Bain, A.V.C.; P-2141 L. Cpl. J. F. Cook, M.F.P.; 31533 Pte. H. Martin, R.D.C.; 10186 Sgt. W. H. Inness, R.F.C.; 104025 2A.M. S. Pilling, R.A.F.) <i>medal to Bain good fine; others nearly very fine and better (8)</i> £80-100 J. Bain, A.V.C., disembarked France, 15 August 1914; served with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1916 onwards. Mentioned in despatches (<i>London Gazette</i> 25 September 1916); awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, <i>London Gazette</i> 21 March 1917, '... valuable services rendered with the Armies in the field ...' R.D.C.= Royal Defence Corps.
281	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3) (S. Nurse M. M. McAuslan; H. E. Wall, B.R.C.& St. J.J.; K. M. Wake, V.A.D.) <i>very fine and better (3)</i> £50-70 Forewoman Cora Cornish Ball, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, died on 24 November 1918, aged 22 years. Born in Truro, Cornwall, she was the daughter of Mark and Elizabeth Jane Dunstan Ball of 9 Vivian Terrace, Truro. She was buried in Les Baraques Military Cemetery, Sangatte.
282	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3) (5267 Pte. R. W. Wilson, 1 Bn. A.I.F.; 1916 A-Cpl. C. R. Jager, 22 Bn. A.I.F.; 54390 L/Cpl. C. E. H. Putt, N.Z.E.F.) <i>very fine and better (3)</i> £30-40
283	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (4) (21284 Pte. W. Johnson, P.P.C.L.I.; 77508 Pte. W. J. Davis, 15-Can. Inf.; 439787 Sjt. G. Chasty, 52-Can. Inf.; 2098908 A. Cpl. J. M. Skinner, C.A.M.C.) <i>very fine and better (4)</i> £60-80 William John Davis was the son of Christopher and Alice Davis of Bere Ferris, Bere Alston, Devon. Serving in the 15th Battalion Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), he was killed in action, 3 June 1916, aged 35 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.
284	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3) (S-Sgt. A. H. Pitts, I.M.L.; 328 J. N. Sutherland, E.E. Coy. Ar. P.D.V.; 804 Pte. Ali Kinderere, 6-K.A. Rif.) <i>first good very fine; second with bent and loose suspension, some edge bruising, nearly very fine; last fine (3)</i> £35-45 Arthur Henry Pitts was born on 16 June 1879. As a Staff Sergeant on the Indian Miscellaneous List, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (<i>London Gazette</i> 22 February 1919). Commissioned as an Assistant Commissary Lieutenant in 1927 and Captain in 1929, he was later awarded the M.B.E. J. N. Sutherland served in the Arakan and Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.
285	BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (7) (1752 Transport C.E.A.; Pte. P. W. Dudley, S.A. Irish; S/Sjt. D. A. MacRae, S.A.M.C.C.; Dvr. Schoon, C.A.H.T.C.; Pte. R. McCourt, Railway Rgt.; 16113 Grd. S. R. Anderson, E.A. Rys.; 2105 Dvr. J. F. Sampson, E. Afr. M.T.C.) <i>some slight edge bruising, very fine and better (7)</i> £80-100 Transport C.E.A. = Transport Corps Egyptian Army; S.A.M.C.C. = South African Motor Cyclists Corps. C.A.H.T.C. = Cape Auxiliary Horse Transport Corps.



BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (12450 Cpl. J. H. Taylor, Glouc. R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2) (4286 Pte. S. H. Mills, Glouc. R.; 12103 Pte. A. P. Price, Glouc. R.) *last nearly very fine, others extremely fine* (3)

£60-80

James Henry Taylor was born in Cheltenham. Prior to the war he was a repairer and restorer of antique furniture. He enlisted into the 10th (Service) Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment in September 1914 and entered the France/Flanders theatre of war in August 1915. Serving with No.1 Company 10th (Service) Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment he was killed in action on the first day of the battle of Loos, 25 September 1915, aged 22 years. The son of Charles Henry and Eliza Alice Taylor of 2 Melrose Villas, Marle Hill Road, Cheltenham; having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Loos Memorial.

Sidney Herbert Mills was born in Clifton, Bristol and enlisted at Bristol. Serving with the 1/6th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he died of wounds, France/Flanders, on 10 November 1916, aged 20 years. The son of Sidney Herbert and Elizabeth Mills of 6 Burlons Cottages, Berkeley Place, Clifton, Bristol; he was buried in the Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

Albert Percy Price was born in All Saints, Bristol. He enlisted into the Gloucestershire Regiment in Cheltenham in August 1914 and went to France with the 18th (Service) Battalion in August 1918. He was killed in action on 11 September 1918, aged 29 years. The son of James and Fanny Price of Stoke Road, Bishop's Cleeve, Cheltenham; he was buried in the Sailly-Labourse Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France. Only 39 soldier casualties to the 18th Battalion.

287 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2) (2 Lieut. H. Jackson; Lieut. R. O. C. Bush) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £30-50

Reynell Owen Cromwell Bush was born on 23 March 1893 and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 3 September 1913. He was promoted Lieutenant on 17 August 1914.

288 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (9) (239054 Spr. A. Belcher, R.E.; 4913 Nk. Allah Dad, 1-30 Pjbis.; Subdr. Ghulam Mohd., 127 Baluchis; 527 Pte. Noor Mohd., 130 Baluchis; 1097 Sepoy Ahmad Din, 3-152 Pjbis.; 3206 Sep. Imam Bux, 42 D. Regt.; 5844 Spr. Kalander Khan, 1 S.& M.; 838 Spr. Ghulam Mohd., 3 S.& M.; S.M. Kazi, Postal Dept.), some with correction to naming, 'Noor Mohd.' worn, *others generally very fine* (9) £80-100

Subadar Ghulam Muhammad, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, attached 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, was killed in action on 31 October 1914. The son of Lal, of Rabbal, Chakwal, Jhelum, Punjab; his name is commemorated on the Neuve-Chapelle Memorial.

289 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Rev. F. A. Wenyon) *extremely fine* £30-40

Believed to have been a Methodist missionary in India.

290 VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Payr. S. Lt. R. E. W. Sutton, R.N.R.); DEFENCE 1939-45; ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION: INDIA, Medal for 1 year (A.T.A.I. 2); KAISAR-I-HIND, G.V.I.R., white metal copy; INDIA, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1 clasp, Jammu and Kashmir 1947-48 (2932612 Sep. Surja Ram, 2 Bn. Rajput R.); MINIATURES (12), including Order of the British Empire, 1st type, M.B.E., civil; Military Cross, G.V.R., *nearly very fine and better* (17) £20-30

291 VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (Capt. J. L. Bishopric) *edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £15-20

John Lloyd Bishopric was killed in action on 29 October 1917, aged 30 years, while serving in the 48th Battalion (Alberta Regiment), Canadian Infantry. A native of Edmonton, Alberta, he is commemorated on the Menin Gate at Ypres.

292 VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (5) (1813 Pte. A. W. Newman, R. Guernsey L.I.; 91264 Gnr. J. H. Desperques, R.A.; 91695 Dvr. J. de J. Langlois, R.A.; 324617 Spr. H. Zass, R.E.; 32092 Pte. E. R. Nurse, K.R.R.C.), *this last with edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine or better* (5) £180-220

Alfred W. Newman was wounded by a gunshot in the thigh in April 1918 (*Guernsey Weekly Press* refers but erroneously gives his first initial as 'C.').

John H. Desperques served in the 9th Divisional Ammunition Column, a unit formed from officers and men of the Royal Guernsey Artillery and Engineers who volunteered for overseas service at the same time as the infantry volunteers (*Diex Aix: God Help Us, The Guernseymen Who Marched Away 1914-18*, by Major Edwin Parks, refers). Desperques formed part of the 2nd Draft.

James de Jersey Langlois also served in the 9th Divisional Ammunition Column (*Diex Aix: God Help Us, The Guernseymen Who Marched Away 1914-18*, by Major Edwin Parks, refers). He formed part of the 4th Draft.

Harry Zass, who served in 245 (Guernsey) Army Troops Company, R.E., was onetime, too, a member of the Royal Defence Corps (No. 63120), the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry (No. 1999) and the North Staffordshire Regiment (No. 35682): 'In 1918 some of the soldiers of the Royal Engineers company, formed when the Militia was suspended, were transferred to a new unit, 245 (Guernsey) Army Troops Company, Royal Engineers, under the command of Major J. R. N. Kirkwood, D.S.O., R.E. They were joined by a number of men transferred into the Engineers from 1 R.C.L.I. and some from the Alderney Militia' (*Diex Aix: God Help Us, The Guernseymen Who Marched Away 1914-18*, by Major Edwin Parks, refers). Zass is mentioned in the unit's War Diary, on one occasion for being hospitalised in May 1918.

Ernest W. Nurse also served in the Details Battalion of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry (*Diex Aix: God Help Us, The Guernseymen Who Marched Away 1914-18*, by Major Edwin Parks, refers).

- 293 VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (22) (3586 Sepoy Rahmat, 33 Pjbis.; 673 Sepoy Faiz Talab, 76 Pjbis.; 2631 Sepoy Samundar, 82 Pjbis.; 3417 Sep. Dheru, 92 Pjbis.; 4885 Sepoy Ahmad Ali, 92 Pjbis.; 4113 Sepoy Allah Ditta, 1-102 Grndrs.; 3067 Sepoy Rahmat Sher, 121 Pjrs.; 3675 L-Nk. Abdulla, 126 Bal. Infy.; Cook Ghulam Hussain, 126 Bal. Infy.; 20042 Dvr. Zaman Ali, R.A.; 970 Kutab Din, 39 P. Baty.; Syce Firoz Khan, 29 Mtn. Bty.; 282 Gnr. Khan Zaman, 35 Mtn. Bty.; 243 Spr. Ghulam Sarwar, 3 S. & M.; 2438 Br. Ragga Khan, A.B.C.; 2809 L-Nk. Fateh Mohd., A.B. Cps.; 850 Sdlr. Fateh Mohd., 34 M.C.; 1801 Dvr. Gulam Ali, 28 M.C.; 171690 Sdlr. Mohd. Hussain, A Mule Depot; 10366 Cooly Jumma, Meso. Rys.; 803 L-Nk. Sher Wali, 82 L.T. Cps.; 393 Civ. Sar. Shahia, C.D.C.P.) some with corrections to naming, worn and better (22) £100-140
- 294 VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (20) (Trptr. Fazal Hussain, 22 Cavy. F.F.; 832 Resvt. Wali Muhd. Khan, 38 C.I. Horse; 379 L-Nk. Sarwar Alam, 20 Infy.; 2143 Sepoy Gulab Khan, 1-26 Pjbs.; 1402 Sepoy Jahan Khan, 28 Pjbis.; 3326 Sepoy Mohd. Khan, 33 Pjbis.; 3154 Sepoy Abdul Malik, 1-55 Rfls.; 3520 Sepoy Najib Ali, 58 Rfls.; 4277 Sep. Shafur Shah, 72 Pjbs.; 324 Sepoy Jahan Khan, 74 Pjbis.; 1446 Nk. Zauta Khan, 82 Pjbis.; 3187 Sepoy Ahmed Khan, 87 Pjbis.; Bhisti Shahzada, 123 Rfls.; 2828 Rfmn. Mohd. Khan, 1-125 N. Rfls.; 443 L-Nk. Iman Din, 3 Mule Cps.; 1300 L-Nk. Sirdar Khan, 29 Mule Cps.; 50 Sar Shahoo, 52 Camel Cps.; 150 Spr. Godur Khan, Ry. Bn. S. & M.; 1257 Sepoy Khuda Bux, 221 Coy. M.G. Cps.; 1002 Sepoy Santa Singh, 1 Bn. Cps. Guides) some correction to naming, contact marks and edge bruising, fine and better (20) £80-120
- 295 VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (20) (2425 Sowar Saiden Shah, 17 Cavy.; 3993 Sowar Mohd. Zaman, 19 Lcrs. F.H.; 1817 Sowar Waris Ali, 22 Cavy.; 2180 Sowar Amir Khan, 27 Cavy.; 4939 Sepoy Shian Khan, 29 Pjbis.; 1672 Havr. Ali Akbar, 46 Pjbis.; 3774 Khan Bahadur, 46 Pjbis.; 4020 Sepoy Lal Khan, 58 Rfls.; 1158 Havr. Bahadur Khan, 1-69 Pjbis.; 2830 Sepoy Mohd. Khan, 1-69 Pjbis.; 13295 Nk. Nadar Khan, C Coy. R.A.I.C.; 1763 L-Nk. Mohd. Azam Khan, Res. Bn. B.M.P.; 560 Nk. Ali Gauhar, Ry. Bn. S. & M.; 160R Sapper Feroze, Rly. S. & M.; Mohamed Bakhsh, Postal Dept.; 652 Dvr. Fatteh Khan, A Mule Depot; Rdr. Mufti Mohd. Hussain; 799 Sar. Baggod, 51 Camel Cps.; 1237 Sar. Bagh Ali, 52 Camel Cps.; 1277 Sar. Fazal Dad, 52 Camel Cps.) some naming corrected, some edge bruising and contact marks, worn and better (20) £80-100
- 296 TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (Capt. E. D. H. Willmott, Essex R.) nearly extremely fine £160-200
Serving in the 5th Battalion Essex Regiment, Willmott is several times mentioned in *Essex Units in the War 1914-1919*, Vol. 5 by J. W. Burrows. One such mention was in August 1914 when Lieutenant Willmott was an officer in charge of a unit guarding German prisoners-of-war at Shotley - one of the first detachments of the British Army to be charged with such a duty. Captain Willmott was wounded on 26 March 1917, at Ali-el-Muntar, during the 1st Battle of Gaza. In 1919 he had attained the rank of Major. Sold with some copied research.
- 297 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (P/JX.132907 G. Irving, A.B., R.N.) contact marks, nearly very fine £60-80
- 298 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.113909 L. J. Howells, A.B., R.N.) good very fine £70-90
- 299 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.42611 C. Higgs, P.O., R.N.) extremely fine £70-90
Sold with copied service paper.
- 300 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (D/MX.831795 J. Moss, Ord. Smn., R.N.) edge bruise, good very fine £60-80
- 301 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (RM.132908 M. O'Hara, Mne., R.M.) nearly extremely fine £80-100
- 302 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (G. Roberts, Ctn. Asst., N.A.A.F.I.) good very fine £100-140
Canteen Assistant, Navy, Army and Air Force Institute.
- 303 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (L/F.957552 T. K. Bibby, N.A.1, R.N.) [Naval Airman], slight edge bruise, good very fine £80-100
- 304 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C/J.942155 P. J. Hunt, Jnr. Sea., R.N.) nearly extremely fine £70-90
- 305 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (S. Lt. (E). K. T. G. Atkins, R.N.V.R.) slight contact marks, very fine £140-180
- 306 NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/MX.808449 W. C. Hughes, S.P.O., (V) R.N.) good very fine £60-80

- 307 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, S. Persia (**2385 L. Naik Akbar Khan, 1-55-Coke's R.**); 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (**274 Dvr. Niaz Ali, R.A.**) *first with minor edge bruise, nearly very fine and better* (2) £70-90
- 308 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**3120 Sowar Mian Khan, 10 Lancers**); another, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq (**4707 Sepoy Haidar Khan, 87 Punjabis**), *first with minor contact marks, very fine; second with suspension refixed, fine* (2) £60-80
- 309 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**89165 Pte. W. Smith, Manch. R.**) *slight edge bruising, very fine* £40-50
Sold with copied m.i.c.
- 310 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Iraq (**277302 Dvr. C. Martin, R.A.**; **225961 Dvr. W. G. Harrild, R.A.**); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Thomas Henry Bawden Whitford**), in Royal Mint case of issue; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIR (**112814 2 A.M. A. Burrows, R.A.F.**), *first with some edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine and better* (5) £100-140
- 311 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**5892445 L./Cpl. R. Farmer, 15/19 H.**) *sometime plated, minor edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* £80-100
- 312 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14943575 Pte. W. Watson, R.S.**) *some contact marks, nearly very fine* £30-40
- 313 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**1735 B. Const. W. A. Bell, Pal. Police**), in original [damaged] card forwarding box with War Office slip, together with a related cap badge, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £35-45
- 314 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Capt. A. Young, R.E.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £100-120

Alfred Young was born on 17 March 1898. Entering the Army he saw service in the Great War, being entitled to the British War and Victory Medals and served over 13 years in the ranks and 17 years as a Warrant Officer. Gaining the Advanced Certificate of the Royal Military School of Music (A.C.R.M.) he was commissioned a Lieutenant and Director of Music in the Royal Engineers on 1 February 1944. Promoted Captain (Director of Music) in July 1946, he served with the R.E. in post-war Palestine. He attained the rank of Major (Director of Music) on 17 October 1950.
- 315 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**4062386 S.A.C. R. Cooper, R.A.F.**); 1 clasp, Cyprus (**3523544 S.A.C. T. C. Fitzgerald, R.A.F.**) *second with minor edge bruise, good very fine* (2) £60-80

Robert Cooper was born on 13 November 1932. By occupation, a Junior-Clerk, he enlisted into the Royal Air Force on 2 March 1951. Employed in the R.A.F. as a Teleprinter Operator / Telegraphist, he was discharged on 1 March 1965 on expiration of his period of engagement. Sold with R.A.F. Certificate of Service booklet and three inoculation certificates.
- 316 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**22222803 Cpl. P. R. Threadgill, R. Berks.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £30-40
- 317 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq (**Lieut. T. F. Carter**) *good very fine* £120-160

Theodore Frederick Carter was commissioned into the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 5 May 1917. Promoted Lieutenant on 5 May 1918, he was attached to the 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miniers.
- 318 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (**33520 Pte. G. L. Amos, R. Ir. Fus.**) *scratches to name, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £50-70
- 319 GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (**14855853 Cpl. C. P. Booker, R. Sigs.**) *good very fine* £50-70
- 320 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**6139439 Pte. J. V. Hunt, E. Surr. R.**) *good very fine* £60-80
- 321 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**S-Condr. T. W. Mitchell, R.I.A.S.C.(M.T.)**) *nearly extremely fine* £50-70

Thomas William Mitchell, born on 3 May 1886, appointed Sub-Conductor 1 January 1930.
- 322 1939-45 STAR (22), unnamed, all with ribbon, *generally good very fine* (22) £60-80

323	1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DIFFINCI, Canadian issue in silver; CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL (2), one with clasp; WAR MEDAL 1939-45 (2), Canadian issue in silver, <i>generally extremely fine</i> (8)	£50-70
324	AFRICA STAR (15), unnamed; ITALY STAR (10), unnamed, all with ribbon, <i>very fine and better</i> (25)	£100-140
325	PACIFIC STAR (6), unnamed as issued, <i>very fine and better</i> (6)	£80-100
326	BURMA STAR (20), unnamed, all with ribbon, <i>generally good very fine</i> (20)	£100-140
327	DEFENCE MEDAL (21), unnamed, with ribbon, <i>very fine and better</i> (21)	£100-140
328	DEFENCE MEDAL, Canadian issue in silver; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL (10857 W. D. Cockcroft); AUSTRALIA SERVICE MEDAL (NX0862 W. P. Hildebrand) [Royal Australian Navy], <i>good very fine and better</i> (3)	£35-45
329	INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45 (20), unnamed, with ribbon, <i>very fine and better</i> (20)	£80-100
330	AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45 (598896 A. T. Low), <i>extremely fine</i> Sold with original 'Memorable Order of Tin Hats' membership certificate, named to 'Allan Thomas Low' of the 'Long Range Desert Group'. On the certificate, Low's 'province' is given as Matabeleland, Southern Rhodesia, the certificate is dated, 27 November 1945.	£60-80
331	U.N. MEDAL (2) UNFICYP and ONUC ribbons; with 'U.N.U.' cloth patch on arm-band; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; CORONATION 1953, <i>generally extremely fine</i> (5)	£30-50
332	GENERAL SERVICE 1962 (2), 1 clasp, Borneo (22861235 Gnr. C. Adamson, R.A.), in card box of issue; 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24066075 Spr. P. Washbourne, R.E.) <i>extremely fine</i> (2)	£60-80
333	GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24167964 Gnr. T. Binder, R.A.) mounted as worn, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-40
334	GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24164785 Tpr. M. R. Thompson, R.H.G./D.), mounted as worn, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£40-50
335	GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (4268936 S.A.C. D. S. Thoms, R.A.F.), 2nd clasp loose on ribbon, in card box of issue, <i>extremely fine</i>	£80-100
336	GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (3529028 S.A.C. J. Briggs, R.A.F.) <i>some scratches to rev., otherwise nearly extremely fine</i>	£70-90
337	SOUTH ATLANTIC 1982, with rosette (Lt. F. V. Allen, R.M.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Francis Victor Allen originally served in the ranks of the Royal Marines before being commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in 1977. Promoted a Lieutenant in 1978, the Navy List of 1979 shows him serving in the 3 Commando Brigade Air Squadron R.M. - helicopter support unit flying Gazelles. In the 1980 list he is shown as serving at the Commando Training Centre, R.M. During 1981-83 he served with 42 Commando, R.M. Serving as Assistant Quarter Master of 42 Commando during the Falklands War 1982, Lieutenant Allen kept a diary of his experiences during the campaign, extracts of which were frequently quoted in the book, <i>March to the South Atlantic</i> , written by his commanding officer - Lieutenant-Colonel Nick Vaux, D.S.O., which provides a definitive account of 42 Commando's exploits in the conflict. During the war, he served with distinction with 42 Commando, participating in the landings at Port San Carlos and the attacks on Mount Kent and Mount Harriet. Promoted Captain in April 1984, he retired at his own request on 25 June 1984. Sold with copied research including extracts from Vaux's book which refer to Allen's diary entries.	£800-900
338	GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24723670 L. Cpl. S. Holt, R.C.T.), mounted as worn, <i>extremely fine</i>	£120-160

339



THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, an extremely rare badge of Office, believed to be that of the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, silver-gilt, fitted with integral loop and ring for suspension, probably from a chain, the reverse hallmarked London 1827, 94 x 60mm excluding ring, contained in an early 20th century Garrard & Co. Ltd fitted case, good very fine and very rare £600-800

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod acts as the deputy to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (usually shortened to Black Rod) and assists him with his duties. An usher belonging to the Order of the Garter, Black Rod's chief duty is to serve as official messenger of the House of Lords. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod is also Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms and attends to the Lord Chancellor in carrying the Mace in and out of the House of Lords Chamber.

340



BADGE OF A LADY IN WAITING TO H.R.H. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN, the monogram letter 'H' in yellow and white gold, surmounted by a royal crown, set throughout with the finest quality French paste stones as originally made, circa 1900, 54 x 41mm, the reverse with gold pin for wearing, extremely fine and extremely rare

£1200-1500

Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, V.A., C.I., R.R.C. (1846-1923) was the fourth child of Queen Victoria. She was married in 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, thereby becoming Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Duches of Saxony, and Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. These badges were later worn by Ladies in Waiting to her daughter Princess Helena Victoria (1870-1948).

341

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 18 carat gold and enamels, hallmarked London 1884, and breast star, silver, gold and enamels, reverse with gold pin for wearing, with display sash, the star with several small chips to green enamel wreath and to 'Ich Dien' scroll, otherwise nearly extremely fine (2) £2500-3000



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, C.S.I., Companion's neck badge, gold, silver and enamels, with fine central cameo of Queen Victoria, the surrounding motto set with small diamonds, complete with full neck cravat, a superb early type badge without the later white borders to blue enamel ground

£2500-3000

This badge would originally have been issued as a breast badge in the period prior to 1916, after which date the companion's badges were worn from the neck. All insignia of this order was returnable and as the breast badges came back they were fitted with a new silver star and ring for neck wear. The later insignia produced for neck wear had additional white enamel borders to the blue enamel band in imitation of the ribbon of the order.



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross breast star, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamels, a good quality star, circa 1880, good very fine

£600-800

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, C.I.E., Companion's 1st type breast badge with 'India' on the petals, gold and enamel, complete with gold top suspension brooch, extremely fine

£1200-1500

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, C.I.E., Companion's 1st type breast badge with 'India' on the petals, gold and enamels, complete with gold top suspension brooch, various small enamel chips and painted repair to red enamel above the letter 'A', backplate a little dented, otherwise better than very fine

£900-1200

- 346 THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, C.V.O., Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unnumbered Honorary award, with neck cravat complete with silver-gilt fittings, in *Collingwood, London* case of issue, *extremely fine* £200-250

The unnumbered Collingwood case is smaller than is usually found - 122 x 86mm.

- 347 THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1935, in *Garrard, London* case of issue, *extremely fine*; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. 1st issue, star shaped, rev. inscribed, '**Fenwick L. Hall**', in *Elkington, London* case of issue, *good very fine* (2) £80-100

- 348 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, complete with brooch bar, *minor chip to white enamel, good very fine* £550-600

349



INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT, Military Division, 4th type (1945-47), Reward of Gallantry, silver, gold and enamel, complete with top suspension brooch, *enamel flaked in centre, otherwise extremely fine and rare*

£1000-1200

Reduced to a single class in 1945, approximately 35 awards of this type are believed to have been made.

- 350 ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, in *Garrard, London* case of issue, *extremely fine* £70-90

Attributed to Miss K. E. M. Rossie, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service. Sold with named 'Buckingham Palace' investiture admittance card, dated 19 December 1918 and original photograph of the recipient in uniform, dated December 1945.

- 351 ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R. 1st issue, silver and enamel, reverse dated '1946', mounted from bow ribbon, in *Garrard, London* case of issue; together with miniature dress medal, *extremely fine* (2) £120-160

With framed 'Buckingham Palace' slip expressing regret that the King was unable to personally award the decoration; named to 'Senior Sister Elizabeth Jordan, A.R.R.C., Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service'.

- 352 MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., rev. engraved, '**2nd Lieut. J. McW. Bampfield, 13th Bn. The Rifle Brigade, Monchy le Preux, April 11th 1917**', in case of issue, *extremely fine* £350-400

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917. '2nd Lt., Rif. Brig., Spec. Res.', 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rallied the company under heavy fire and collecting men of other units near him organised the defence of the village in a skilful manner. His example and courage under fire were most marked'.

John McWilliams Bampfield was the eldest son of Rev. and Mrs J. Bampfield (Rector of Stoke-in-Teignhead from 1922). He was educated at Rossall School, winning his rugby colours there as a notable half-back Leaving school in 1915 he was commissioned into the 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade. Serving in France, he was awarded the M.C. for his actions of bravery and leadership with the 13th battalion in the village of Monchy le Preux on 11 April 1917. During the war he attained the rank of Acting-Captain. Post-war, after a short residence at Selwyn College, Cambridge, he was appointed to an administrative post in South Nigeria. In 1927, shortly before he was due to go on leave and get married, he contracted a fatal form of tuberculosis and died in England on 2 September 1927 aged 31 years. Sold with original telegram requesting his presence for an award ceremony at Buckingham Palace and an obituary cutting from *The Rossallian*.

353	MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£ 300-350
354	MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i>	£300-350
355	MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, mounted on original investiture brooch, <i>toned, extremely fine</i>	£300-350
356	DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i>	£650-750
357	INDIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., for Distinguished Conduct (Ludratullah Off(?) Asstt. Sub. Inspr., N.W. Fr. Police) <i>some scratches to obv. field, edge bruising, about very fine</i>	£150-200

A FINE COLLECTION OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDALS

M.S.M. 'GALLANTRY' AWARDS 1916-1928

358	<p>A Great War 'Egypt' M.S.M. for Gallantry to Acting Serjeant T. Mitchell, 1st Battalion Royal Scots</p> <p>ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (10139 A. Sjt., 1/R. Scots) <i>good fine</i> £300-350</p> <p>M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 12 March 1917. '... for gallantry in the performance of military duty'.</p> <p>In 'Sainsbury', the citation is given as - 'During live grenade throwing instruction one of the class dropped his grenade after igniting the fuse. Sergeant Mitchell at once attempted to pick up the grenade but the man who had dropped it collided with him in his endeavours to get away and knocked the grenade from his hand. Sergeant Mitchell made a further attempt to pick up the grenade but it exploded before he could reach it, wounding him in the head'. [30 March 1916.]</p> <p>Only 3 Gallantry M.S.M.'s. to the Royal Scots.</p>
359	<p>A Great War M.S.M. for Gallantry to Private F. Spalding, Machine Gun Corps</p> <p>ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (130352 Pte., M.G.C.) <i>fine</i> £180-220</p> <p>M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 17 June 1919. '130452 Pte. F. Spalding (Norwich)'. '... for gallantry in the performance of Military duty'.</p> <p>Research would seem to suggest that the act of gallantry took place at the Machine Gun Corps Base Depot at Camiers, near Etaples, France.</p>
360	<p>A Great War M.S.M. for Gallantry to Serjeant A. Williams, Royal Field Artillery</p> <p>ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (696080 Sjt., 57/W. Lan. Bde., D.A.C., R.F.A.) <i>good very fine</i> £200-240</p> <p>M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 7 October 1918. '696080 Sjt. A. Williams, R.F.A. (Preston)'. '... for Gallantry in the performance of Military duty'.</p> <p>D.A.C. = Divisional Ammunition Column. 54 M.S.M.'s. for gallantry were gazetted for the Artillery between 1916 and 1920; of which 31 were to the R.F.A.</p>
361	<p>A Great War M.S.M. for Gallantry to Lance Corporal J. Chamberlain, Royal Engineers</p> <p>ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (44916 Spr.-L. Cpl., R.E.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> £200-240</p> <p>M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 24 January 1919. '44916 Spr. (L./C.) Chamberlain, J., R.O.D. (Droylsden)'. '... for gallantry in the performance of military duty'. [R.O.D. = Railway Operating Division.]</p>
362	<p>A Great War M.S.M. for Gallantry group of three to Gunner L. A. Beaney, Royal Garrison Artillery, awarded for the Disastrous Explosion at the Explosive Loading Company's Works at Faversham, Kent, 2 April 1916</p> <p>BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1085 Gnr., R.A.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (1085 Gnr., 2/1 Co. Kent R.G.A.-T.F.) <i>contact marks, good fine (3)</i> £300-350</p> <p>M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 12 March 1917. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the field during the present war'. This entry was later corrected:-</p> <p>M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 17 April 1917. '... the undermentioned names should have appeared under the heading "for gallantry in the performance of Military Duty", not for "services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present War"'. </p> <p>Gunner L. A. Beaney, R.G.A. was awarded the M.S.M. for gallantry for his services following the explosion at the Explosive Loading Company's factory at Uplees Marshes, Faversham, Kent on 2 April 1916.</p> <p>At about midday of 2nd April 1916, sparks from a boiler house set alight some empty sacks by the side of a shed containing T.N.T. and ammonium nitrate. Despite the best efforts of the work force, the fire took hold of the shed and the area was ordered to be cleared. Soon afterwards, at about 1.20 p.m., the building blew up and the resulting explosion triggered further explosions from the nitro-glycerine washing plant nearby. The main explosion left a crater some 40 yards across and 20 feet deep, destroying adjacent buildings and causing fires throughout the factory complex. Some 20 and 40 minutes after the main explosion two further explosions occurred and throughout the factory there was the continual danger of smaller but equally deadly detonations from munitions and mines. Into this lethal enviroment, teams of factory workers, fire brigade and army personnel attempted to tackle the blaze and rescue the injured, many of whom had suffered terrible burns. One such party was led by Corporal C. T. Harris, 1/4th Co. Kent (Fortress) R.E., which included among its number, Gunner Beaney. The soldiers commanded by Harris were all serving with the anti-aircraft battery at Oare, near Faversham. When the initial fire was burning Corporal Harris was ordered to take his party to the factory to assist in any way they could. Arriving at the time of the main explosion, and at great risk to themselves, they immediately set to work rescuing the injured. Some 105 workers were killed in the disaster.</p> <p>For the action, 13 Edward Medals in Bronze were awarded together with 17 Meritorious Service Medals for Gallantry. Corporal Harris was awarded both the E.M. and M.S.M. (these now in the Royal Engineers Museum, Chatham); another member, Bombardier A. F. Edwards was also awarded both medals; the other eight men of the team, including Beaney received the M.S.M. for Gallantry. The recommendation for all ten awards of the M.S.M. was couched in the following general terms, 'While assisting in the rescue of the wounded at a fire which occured at the Explosive Loading Company's works at Faversham on Sunday 2nd April 1916, Corporal Harris and his party by their great courage, devotion to duty and self sacrifice, not only prevented further explosions, but by their gallant conduct set such a splendid example that others, who at first showed some diffidence at entering the danger area became willing helpers in the work of rescue. Explosions were constantly taking place making the work of rescuing the wounded particularly dangerous. A great crater measuring about forty yards in diameter and about twenty feet deep had been formed by the explosion of forty or fifty tons of TNT and scenes around this crater were terrible. The fire was still raging and about 400 to 500 tons of explosives stiiil remained in the vicinity...'</p> <p>Sold with copied research including a paper by Major J. D. Sainsbury taken from the <i>Journal of the O.M.R.S.</i>, Summer 1979, on the Faversham Explosion.</p>

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- 363 A Great War M.S.M. for Gallantry pair to Sapper J. H. Pimm, Royal Engineers**
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (279310 Spr., R.E.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR-29042 Spr., R.E.) *some contact marks, very fine* (2) £220-260
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919. 'WR/29042 Spr. J. H. Pimm, 323rd Quarry Co. R.E. (Wiveliscombe)'. '... for gallantry in the performance of Military duty'.

M.S.M. 'PRISONER OF WAR' AWARDS 1916-1928

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- 364 A Scarce Great War M.S.M. to Private H. G. Burgess, Royal Army Service Corps, for 'devotion to duty and valuable services rendered whilst prisoner of war or interned'**
ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (M2-082579 Pte., R.A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine* £220-260
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920. '... in recognition of devotion to duty and valuable services rendered whilst prisoners of war or interned'.
Three 'P.O.W.' M.S.M. awards to the R.A.S.C.

M.S.M. 'IMMEDIATE' AWARDS 1914-1928: SINGLES

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- 365 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to Corporal G. C. Keddie, 14th Battalion Royal Scots**
ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (200464 Cpl., 14/R. Scots) *nearly extremely fine* £120-160
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '200464 Cpl. Keddie, G.C., 14th Bn. (Edinburgh)'. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies of France and Flanders'.

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- 366 A Great War 'Mesopotamia' M.S.M. to Lance-Corporal W. Mathieson, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, late Royal Highlanders**
ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (49321 Pte-L. Cpl., 2/(G) Bn. North'd. Fus.) *slight edge bruising, very fine* £120-160
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1919. '49321 Pte. (L/C.) Mathieson, W., 2nd (G) Bn. (Lochgelly)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia'.
William Mathieson entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 10 May 1915 as Private 3238 in the Royal Highlanders.
16 'Mesopotamia' M.S.M.'s. to the Northumberland Fusiliers.

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- 367 A Great War 'France' M.S.M. to Serjeant W. Baker, 8th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers**
ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (4840 Sjt., 8/North'd. Fus.) *good very fine* £100-140
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918. '4840 Sjt. W. Baker, North'd. Fus. (Ashington)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war'.

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- 368 A Great War 'Salonika' M.S.M. to Captain J. J. Eadie, Labour Corps, late 10th Battalion Devonshire Regiment**
ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (3-7544 Sjt., 10/Devon. R.) *good very fine* £140-180
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 13 February 1917. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present war'.
The 10th Battalion Devonshire Regiment went to Salonika in November 1915 as part of the 79th Brigade, 26th Division. James Jeffery Eadie was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on 24 February 1918 and was promoted Lieutenant on 4 April 1918 as Commandant of a prisoner-of-war camp. Later attained the rank of Captain. Sold with copied m.i.c.
5 'Salonika' M.S.M.'s. to the Devonshire Regiment.

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- 369 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to Serjeant W. T. Jones, 4th Battalion Cheshire Regiment**
ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (200472 Sjt., 4/Ches. R.) *edge bruise, good very fine* £120-160
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies of France and Flanders'.

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- 370 A Great War 'Salonika' M.S.M. to Company Sergeant-Major E. Worthington, 9th Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment**
ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (9-18576 C.S.Mjr., 9/R. Lan. R.) *some contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-160
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1919. '9/18576 Coy./S.M. Worthington, E., 9th Bn. (Tonbridge Park)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Salonika'.
6 'Salonika' M.S.M.'s. to the Royal Lancaster Regiment.

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- 371 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to Private F. W. Lees, 6th Battalion Manchester Regiment**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (251538 Pte., 6/Manch. R.) *scratch to obv. right field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £100-140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies of France and Flanders'.
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- 372 A Great War 'France' M.S.M. to Corporal T. Tough, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-43080 Cpl., 2/Sea. Highrs.) *slight scratch to obv. right field, otherwise good very fine* £100-140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918. 'S/43080 Cpl. T. Tough, Sea. Highrs. (Aberdeen)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war'.
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- 373 A Great War M.S.M. to Lance Corporal H. Inglis, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-8141 L. Cpl., 2/Gord. Hdrs.) *nearly extremely fine* £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.
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- 374 A Great War 'Italy' M.S.M. to Serjeant R. Mol, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-14014 Sjt., 2/Gord. Highrs.) *very fine* £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919. 'S/14014 Sjt. Mol, R., 2nd Bn. (Glasgow)'. '... in recognition of valuable services with the British Forces in Italy'.
 One of 5 M.S.M.'s. to the Gordon Highlanders for Italy.
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- 375 A Great War M.S.M. to Serjeant J. Duncan, 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (7769 Sjt., 3/Gord. Highrs.) *good very fine* £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919. '7769 Sjt. Duncan, J., 3rd Bn. (Bandon)'. '... in recognition for valuable services rendered in connection with the war'.
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- 376 A Great War M.S.M. to Private T. Bentley, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (5871 Pte., 2/R. Muns. Fus.) *some contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £180-220
 M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918. '5/5871 Pte. T. Bentley, R. Muns. Fus (Cratloe)'.
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.
 11 'France/Flanders' M.S.M.'s. to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.
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- 377 A Great War 'Mesopotamia' M.S.M. to Serjeant A. Parsons, Machine Gun Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (47860 Sjt., M.G.C.) *nearly extremely fine* £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1919. '47860 Sjt. Parsons, A. (Wandsworth)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia'.
 9 'Mesopotamia' M.S.M.'s. to the Machine Gun Corps.
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- 378 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to Serjeant J. Ledgard, Machine Gun Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (17839 Sjt., 8/M.G.C.) *edge bruising, worn* £60-80
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '17839 Sjt. J. Ledgard, 8th Bn. (Bradford)'. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.
 The 8th Battalion Machine Gun Corps went to North Russia in July 1919.
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- 379 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to Company Quarter Master Serjeant J. H. Hibbert, Machine Gun Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (6145 C.Q.M.Sjt., 47/M.G.C.) *good very fine* £100-140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '6145 Coy./Q.M. Sjt. Hibbert, J.H., 47th Bn. (Sheffield)'. 'in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.
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- 380 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to Serjeant H. Garside, Machine Gun Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (24764 Sjt., 49/M.G.C.), '49' officially re-impressed, *good very fine* £80-100
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919. '24764 Sjt. Garside, H., 49th Bn. (Huddersfield)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.
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381	A Great War 'Balkans' M.S.M. to Serjeant F. Eyles, Royal Field Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (40535 Sjt., R.F.A.) <i>good very fine</i> £120-160
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 3 June 1919. '40535 Sjt. Eyles, F., 39th Bty. (Totherington)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in the Balkans'.
382	A 'North Russia' M.S.M. to Gunner G. A. Crowther, Royal Field Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (21007 Gnr. G. A. Crowther, R.F.A.), official correction to rank and first initial, <i>extremely fine</i> £180-220
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 3 October 1919. 'Gnr. G. A. Crowther, 421st Bty. (Glasgow)'; '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the British Forces in North Russia [Archangel Command]'.
	M.I.D. <i>London Gazette</i> 6 December 1916 (Salonika). 'Crowther, No.67610 Sapper G. A.'
383	A Great War 'Salonika' M.S.M. to Battery Quarter Master Serjeant G. Fairs, Royal Field Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (2610 B.Q.m.Sjt., R.F.A.), <i>suspension a little slack, minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine</i> £120-160
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 3 June 1918. '2610 Bty. Q.M. Sjt. G. Fairs, R.F.A. (Ramsgate)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Salonika'.
384	A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to Serjeant J. McKinlay, Royal Field Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (645130 Sjt., R.F.A.) <i>minor contact marks good very fine</i> £80-100
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 3 June 1919. '645130 Sjt. J. McKinlay, 51st D.A.C. (Campbeltown)'. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.
	D.A.C. = Divisional Ammunition Column; responsible for transporting artillery shells and small arms ammunition from the ordnance parks.
385	A Great War 'Balkans' M.S.M. to Gunner E. Payne, Royal Field Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (35983 Gnr., R.F.A.), with replacement claw fitting, <i>very fine</i> £100-140
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 3 June 1919. '35983 Gnr. E. Payne, 4th A. Res. Bde. (Bury St. Edmunds)'. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the British Forces in the Balkans'.
386	A Great War 'France' M.S.M. to Battery Serjeant-Major J. E. Drew, Royal Field Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (3934 B.S. Mjr., D.17/Bde., R.F.A.) <i>edge bruise and some contact marks, very fine</i> £100-140
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 17 June 1918. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war'.
	Together with an extract from the War Office records which reads, 'B.S.M. J. Drew, D17 Bde. 29th Division. Service Gallipoli, Egypt, Flanders, M.S.M. awarded "For coolness, determination and initiative Flanders 1917-18, particularly Cambrai 1917"'. Copied m.i.c. indicates Drew entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 7 November 1914 as a Sergeant with the 11th Brigade Royal Field Artillery.
387	A Great War 'France' M.S.M. to Corporal (Artillery Clerk) G. H. Greenfield, Royal Garrison Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (142207 Cpl-A. Clk., H.Q. 4/Corps H.A., R.G.A.) <i>slight edge bruising, very fine</i> £80-100
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 17 June 1918. '142207 Cpl. (Arty. Clerk) G. H. Greenfield, R.G.A. (Tottenham)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war'.
388	A Great War 'East Africa' M.S.M. to Serjeant A. E. Richardson, Royal Garrison Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (25641 Sjt., R.G.A.) <i>good very fine</i> £140-180
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 22 August 1918. '25641 Sjt. A. E. Richardson, R.G.A. (Shepherd's Bush)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in East Africa during the present war'.
	9 M.S.M.'s.to the R.G.A. for East Africa.
389	A Great War 'France' M.S.M. to Bombardier A. H. Hunt, Clerks' Section, Royal Artillery
	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (149803 Bmbr., Clerks' Sec. R.A.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> £100-140
	M.S.M. <i>London Gazette</i> 17 June 1918. '149803 Bmbr., R.A. (West Croydon)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war'.

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A Great War ‘France and Flanders’ M.S.M. to Private-Lance Corporal A. E. Belsham, Royal Engineers

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR-26825 Pte-L. Cpl., R.E.) *nearly extremely fine* £80-100

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919. ‘WR/26825 Pte. (L./Cpl.) A. E. Belsham, 345th Road Const. Coy. (Harrow)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders’.

‘Private’, an unusual rank for the Royal Engineers.
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A Great War ‘Mesopotamia’ M.S.M. to Acting Regimental Serjeant-Major E. Bibb, Royal Engineers

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (1941 Sjt.-A.R.S. Mjr., R.E.) *good very fine* £120-160

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1919. ‘1941 Sjt. (A.R.S.M.) E. Bibb (Devonport)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia’.

M.I.D. (3) *London Gazette* 12 March 1918; 27 August 1918; 5 June 1919.
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A Great War ‘Mesopotamia’ M.S.M. to Acting Regimental Serjeant-Major W. H. Blackmore, Royal Engineers

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR/552013 C.S.Mjr-A.S.Mjr., R.E.) *nearly extremely fine* £120-160

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 March 1919. ‘WR/552013 Coy. S.M. (A./S.M.) W. H. Blackmore (Exmouth)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia’.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 August 1918 (Mesopotamia). ‘Blackmore, W. R.552013, C.S.M. (A./R.S.M.) W.H. [Inland Water Transport]’.

William Henry Blackmore of Exmouth, Devonshire, enlisted in the Royal Engineers at London in 1915 as Sapper 88602. He was posted to the 205th Field Company R.E. with the 35th Division which sailed to France in January 1916. Blackmore arrived with his unit at Chateau de Nieppe on 31 January 1916 and went into the line on 9 February. The 205th Field Company took an active part in the actions at Albert (1-13 July 1916), Bazentin (14-17 July 1916) and Passchendaele (26 October - 10 November 1917). At some stage Blackmore may well have been severely wounded and returned to England. Unable to return to duty in France, he was issued a War Reserve number (WR/552013) and assigned to the Inland Water Transport, R.E. in Mesopotamia upon regaining his health.

The Inland Water Transport steamers, manned by Royal Engineers, took the main burden of supply in the Mesopotamian campaign, using a motley array of craft drawn from wherever they could be found. In Mesopotamia he attained the rank of Company Serjeant-Major (Acting Regimental Serjeant-Major). Blackmore died, probably of disease, on 31 August 1918, aged 44 years and was buried in the Basra War Cemetery. He was the husband of Jessie Agnes Blackmore of 126 Victoria Road, Exmouth, Devonshire. Sold with copied research.
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A Great War ‘Mesopotamia’ M.S.M. to Company Serjeant-Major J. Hammond, Royal Engineers

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (WR-552369 C.S.Mjr., R.E.) *edge bruise, very fine* £120-160

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1919. ‘WR/552369 Coy./S.M. Hammond, J., I.W.T. (Queenstown)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia’.

M.I.D. (2) *London Gazette* 5 June 1919; 12 January 1920.

I.W.T. = Inland Water Transport.
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A Great War ‘Balkans’ M.S.M. to Temporary Company Quarter Master Serjeant H. Robinson, Royal Engineers

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (14146 Sjt.-T.C.Q.M.Sjt., R.E.) *good very fine* £120-160

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 October 1919. ‘14146 Sjt. (T./Coy./Q.M. Sjt.) Robinson, H. (Farnborough)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in the Balkans’.

H. Robinson remained in the Army after the war as a C.Q.M.S. 1850064. He was discharged on 26 February 1929.
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A Great War ‘France’ M.S.M. to Sapper H. Rowlands, Royal Engineers

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (444277 Sapr., 42/E. Lan. D.S. Coy. R.E.) *very fine* £80-100

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918. ‘444277 Spr. H. Rowlands, R.E. (Whitehaven)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war’.

The 42nd (East Lancashire) Division Signal Company R.E. was mobilized at Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester on 5 August 1914. On 10 September the Company sailed from Southampton to Alexandria and in May 1915 sailed to Gallipoli where they took part in the operations at Kriithia, Sari Bair, the landing at Sulva and Scimitar Hill. Evacuated from Gallipoli in January 1916, they returned to Egypt, serving there for most of 1917 before proceeding to the Western Front. Here the Company participated in the actions at Bapaume, 24-25 March 1918; Arras, 28 March; Ancre, 5 April; Albert, 21-23 August; Bapaume, 31 August-3 September; Canal du Nord, 27 September - 1 October; Cambrai, 8-9 October and Selle, 17-25 October 1918.
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A Great War ‘Egypt and Palestine’ M.S.M. to Acting Company Serjeant-Major E. W. Stearn, Royal Engineers

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (30651 Sjt.-A.C.S. Mjr., R.E.) *good very fine* £160-200

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919. ‘30651 Sjt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Stearn, E. W. (Cambridge)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Egypt and Palestine’.

7 ‘Egypt and Palestine’ M.S.M.’s. to the Royal Engineers.

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A Great War M.S.M. to Private E. Fellows, Royal Army Medical Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (64 Pte., N' Bn. C.C. Stn. R.A.M.C.-I.F.) *nearly very fine*

£70-90

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1916. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered during the present war'.

N' Bn. C.C. Stn. = Northumbrian Casualty Clearing Station (Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clay, M.B., F.R.C.S.).
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A scarce Waziristan M.S.M. to Temporary Squadron Quarter Master Serjeant J. O'Flaherty, Royal Army Medical Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (5372 T.S.Q.M. Sjt., R.A.M.C.) *slight edge bruise and contact marks, very fine*

£180-220

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1921. '5372 T./S./Q.M. Sjt. O'Flaherty, J. (W. Galway)'. 'in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with operations of the Waziristan Force, India'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 June 1921 (Waziristan).

This was the only M.S.M. to the R.A.M.C. for Waziristan.
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A Great War M.S.M. to Serjeant W. H. Colville, Royal Army Medical Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (14810 Sjt., 5/F.A., R.A.M.C.) *good very fine*

£90-110

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1916. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered during the present war'.

The *London Gazette* of 18 October 1916 contained the first M.S.M. listing. Colville was originally listed as a recipient of the Military Medal (*London Gazette* 14 September 1916); this error was corrected in the later gazette. Sold with a copy of the war movements of the 5th F.A.
- 400

A Great War M.S.M. to Staff Serjeant R. Herbert, Royal Army Medical Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (1097 S. Sjt., R.A.M.C.) *good very fine*

£80-100

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1916. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the field during the present war'.
- 401

A Great War 'Balkans' M.S.M. to Serjeant B. Lewin, Royal Army Medical Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (30854 Sjt., R.A.M.C.) *very fine*

£80-100

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '30857 (sic) Sjt. Lewin, B. (Cambridge)'. '... for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations with the British Forces in the Balkans'. In the *London Gazette* of 22 November 1919 the error in the recipient's number was corrected.
- 402

A 'North Russia' M.S.M. to Acting Serjeant A. E. G. Marsh, Royal Army Medical Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (2127 Cpl.-A. Sjt., R.A.M.C.) *good very fine*

£180-220

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 January 1920. '2127 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) Marsh, A. E. G. (Blackpool)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in North Russia [Archangel Command]'.

8 'Archangel' M.S.M.'s. to the R.A.M.C.
- 403

A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to Private E. W. Perry, Royal Army Medical Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (58236 Pte., R.A.M.C.) *nearly extremely fine*

£80-100

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919. '58236 Pte. Perry, E. W., 5th Fd. Amb. (Kentish Town)'. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.

Sold with a copy of the war movements of the 5th F.A.
- 404

A Great War 'Mesopotamia' M.S.M. to Quarter Master Serjeant H. J. Stark, Royal Army Medical Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (36555 Q.M. Sjt., No.40 F.A., R.A.M.C.) *minor contact marks, very fine*

£120-160

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present war'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919 [Mesopotamia]. 'Stark, 36555 Q.M.S. (A./C.S.M.) H. J. [North Persian Force]'.

The 40th Field Ambulance R.A.M.C. landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula on 18 October 1915 and then from there went on to Mesopotamia., participating in the attempted relief of Kut and entering Baghdad on 11 March 1917. Sold with a copy of the war movements of the 40th F.A.
- 405

A Great War M.S.M. for Gallantry to Acting Staff Serjeant-Major L. H. Hunt, Army Service Corps

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (T2-SR-02284 C.S. Mjr.-A.S.S. Mjr., 163/Coy. 18/A.H.T., A.S.C.) *good very fine*

£200-240

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1918. 'T2/SR/02284 Coy. S./M. (A./S.S.M.) L. H. Hunt, A.S.C. (Christchurch)'. '... for gallantry in the performance of Military duty'.

- 406 A 'North Russia' M.S.M. to Serjeant E. A. Manning, Royal Army Service Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-21235 Sjt., R.A.S.C.) *good very fine* £200-240
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 January 1920. 'S/220951 Sjt. Manning, E. A. (Emsworth)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in North Russia [Archangel Command]'.
 Serjeant Manning served in 'Sadlier-Jackson' Brigade in North Russia. Only 7 M.S.M.'s. for this brigade, this being the only one for the R.A.S.C. The fiery Brigadier L. W. deV. Sadlier-Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanded one of the two brigades of the 'Russian Relief Force' which was despatched to Archangel in 1919.
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- 407 A Great War 'France' M.S.M. to Serjeant T. Taylor, Army Service Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S4-244623 Sjt., 46/D.T. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine* £80-100
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918. 'S4/244623 Sjt. T. Taylor, A.S.C. (Warwick)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war'.
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- 408 A Scarce 'South Russia' M.S.M. to Acting Serjeant S. Woollett, Royal Army Service Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (T-21547 Cpl.-A. Sjt., R.A.S.C.) *good very fine* £240-280
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 20 October 1920. 'T/21547 Cpl. (A./Sjt.) Woollett, S. (Maidstone)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Military Mission, South Russia.
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- 409 A Great War 'Balkans' M.S.M. to Armament Staff Serjeant E. Horsfield, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (T-712 AMT. S. Sjt., R.A.O.C.) *good very fine* £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 October 1919. 'T/712 Armt./S./Sjt. Horsfield, E. (Sheffield)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in the Balkans'.
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- 410 A Great War 'East Africa' M.S.M. to Staff Serjeant J. Luntley, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (04250 S. Sjt., R.A.O.C.) *nearly extremely fine* £140-180
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 7 February 1919. '04250 S./Sjt. Luntley, J. (Nottingham)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with military operations with the Forces in East Africa'.
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 August 1918. Despatch of Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. van Deventer, C-in-C, British Forces East Africa, 'for distinguished services during the operations from 30th May to December 1917'.
 14 'East Africa' M.S.M.'s. to the R.A.O.C.
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- 411 A 'North Russia' M.S.M. to Acting Sub-Conductor A. H. Stevenson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-6101 A. Sub. Condr., R.A.O.C.), an erasure after number, probably removing 'Pte.', *good very fine* £180-220
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. 'S/6101 Pte. (A./Sub-Condr.) Stevenson, A. H. (Windsor)'. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the British Forces in North Russia [Murmansk Command]'.
 9 'Murmansk' M.S.M.'s. to the R.A.O.C.
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- 412 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. to 2nd Corporal J. Walker, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (023472 2 Cpl., R.A.O.C.) *edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £80-100
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919. '023472 2nd Cpl. Walker, J. (Bolton)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies of France and Flanders'.
 It is speculated that this award from the last 'France and Flanders' list, relates to post-war operations in making the numerous ammunition dumps safe.
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- 413 A Great War 'Balkans' M.S.M. to Private T. Carey, Labour Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (388828 Pte., Lab. C.) *nearly extremely fine* £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '388828 Pte. Carey, T. (Dumbarton)'. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the British Forces in the Balkans'.
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- 414 A 'North West Frontier Baluchistan' M.S.M. to Acting Company Serjeant-Major H. Wyles, 4th Battalion East Kent Regiment**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (200333 [Sjt. A.C.S.M., H. Wyles, 4 Bn. E. Kent R.]), *all except number indistinct because of attempted erasure, otherwise good very fine* £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 October 1920. '200333 Sjt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Wyles, H., 1/4th Bn. East Kent Regiment (Margate)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with operations of the Beluchistan Force, India'.
 Wyles is the only name listed for this gazette heading. Sold with copied m.i.c.

- 415 A Great War 'India' M.S.M. to Staff Serjeant W. G. M. McLeod, Supply and Transport Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S. Sgt., S. & T. Corps) correction to several letters of surname, *extremely fine* £80-100
 M.S.M. London Gazette 9 July 1917. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the field during the present war'.

- 416 A Great War 'India' M.S.M. to Acting Serjeant J. W. M. Hamilton, S. & T. Corps**
 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (A. Sgt., S. & T. Corps) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £80-100
 M.S.M. London Gazette 20 October 1920. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered in India in connection with the War'.

M.S.M. 'IMMEDIATE' AWARDS 1914-1928: GROUPS

- 417 A Great War 'Egypt' M.S.M. group of seven to Serjeant A. Airlie, Royal Scots Fusiliers**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (2709 Pte. A. Earlie, Scottish Rifles); 1914-15 STAR (7890 Cpl., R. Sc. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7890 Sgt., R. S. Fus.); CORONATION 1911 (Sergt. A. Airlie); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (200483 Sgt., 1/4 R. Sco. Fus.); FIRE BRIGADE MEDAL, obv. horse-drawn fire-engine, inscribed, '1913'; rev. laurel wreath and inscribed, 'For Long Service' (A. Earlie, Firemaster), note different spelling of surname on first and last medals, *very fine and better* (7) £300-350

M.S.M. London Gazette 3 June 1918. '200483 Sgt. A. Airlie, R.S. Fus. (Darvel)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Egypt'.

M.I.D. London Gazette 16 January 1918.

This the only M.S.M. to the Regiment for Egypt.

- 418 A Great War 'India' M.S.M. group of five to Company Quarter Master Serjeant W. Delaney, Royal Garrison Artillery**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (17709 Bombr., 63rd Coy. R.G.A.); 1914 STAR (17709 B.Q.M. Sgt., R.A.), *renamed*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (17709 B.Q.M. Sgt., R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (17709 C.Q.M. Sgt., R.G.A.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (17709 C.Q.M. Sgt., R.G.A.) *very fine and better* (6) £200-250

Ex Lovell Collection.

M.S.M. London Gazette 3 September 1920. '17709 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. Delaney, W. (Greenane)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered in India in connection with the War'.

- 419 A Scarce Great War 'South Africa' M.S.M. group of four to Warrant Officer Class I J. Fullbrook, Royal Army Service Corps**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (12189 Corl., A.S.C.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (12189 Serjt., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (S-12189 W.O.Cl.I, A.S.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-12189 T.S.S. Mjr., R.A.S.C.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (4) £240-280

M.S.M. London Gazette 12 December 1919. 'S/12189 T./S./S.M. Fullbrook, J. (Woodstock) (SOUTH AFRICA)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the War'.

Only 25 M.S.M.'s. for the South African theatre of war of which 14 were to South African Forces. Only 3 'South Africa' M.S.M.'s. to the R.A.S.C.

J. Fullbrook was born on 14 December 1876 and served in the ranks of the A.S.C. for 19 years 194 days. Appointed S.S.M. (S. & T.) on 15 December 1914; he retired on 4 June 1917.

- 420 A Scarce 'Iraq' M.S.M. group of six to Acting Warrant Officer Class I A. V. Williams, Royal Army Service Corps**
 1914 STAR, WITH COPY 'SLIP-ON' CLASP (S-25019 Cpl., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (S-25019 Sgt., A.S.C.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (S-1248 A.W.O. Cl.I, R.A.S.C.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-1248 W.O. Cl. 2, R.A.S.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-1248 Sgt.-A.W.O. Cl. 1, R.A.S.C.) *good very fine* (6) £380-420

Ex Graveson Collection, Glendining's 18 September 1989.

M.S.M. London Gazette 9 September 1921. 'S/1248 Sgt. (A./W.O. Cl.I) Williams, A.V. (Thatcham)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia. To be dated 7th February 1921'.

M.I.D. London Gazette 4 January 1917.

Only 22 M.S.M.'s. were awarded for the Iraq campaign. Sold with copied m.i.c.

- 421

A Great War ‘France’ M.S.M. group of four to Acting Lance Corporal F. W. Muncey, Royal Fusilers

1914-15 STAR (G-9332 Pte., R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (GS-9332 Pte., R. Fus.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (G-9332 Pte.-A.L. Cpl., 13/R. Fus.) *good very fine and better (4)* £200-250

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918. ‘G/9332 Pte. (A./L./C.) F. W. Muncey, R. Fus. (Bromley)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war’.
- 422

A Great War ‘Mesopotamia’ M.S.M. group of four to Acting Regimental Quarter Master Serjeant W. E. Page, East Kent Regiment, late East Surrey Regiment

1914-15 STAR (3295 Cpl., E. Surr. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3295 A.W.O. Cl. 2, E. Surr. R.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (20497 Sjt.-A.R.Q.M. Sjt., 5/E. Kent R.) *slight edge bruising and contact marks, about very fine (4)* £250-300

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1919. ‘20497 Sjt. (A./R.Q.M. Sjt.) Page, W.E., 5th Bn. East Kent Regiment (Brondesbury)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia’.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919 (Mesopotamia). ‘20497 Sjt. (A./Q.M.S.), 1/5th Bn. East Kent Regiment (T.F.)’

The 5th Battalion East Kent Regiment was formerly the Weald of Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.
- 423

A Great War M.S.M. group of four to Company Serjeant-Major A. Hudson, Welsh Regiment

1914-15 STAR (8421 C.Q.M. Sjt., Welsh R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8421 W.O. Cl. 2, Welsh R.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (8421 C.S. Mjr., 2/Welsh R.) *good very fine and better (4)* £250-300

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 January 1919 (Italy).

The 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment served throughout the war in France.
- 424

A Great War ‘France and Flanders’ M.S.M. group of four to Corporal A. G. Fieldwick, Army Cyclist Corps

1914-15 STAR (779 L. Cpl., A. Cyc. Corps); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (779 Cpl., A. Cyc. Corps); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (779 Cpl., A.C.C.) *good very fine and better (4)* £200-250

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. ‘779 Cpl. Fieldwick, A. G., 13th Corps Cyc. Bn. (Eastbourne)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders’.

61 M.S.M.’s. to the Army Cyclists Corps, which was founded in 1914 and disbanded in 1919.
- 425

A Great War M.S.M. group of four to Lieutenant D. R. Kerr, Royal Naval Reserve, late Company Serjeant-Major, Inland Water Transport, Royal Engineers

1914-15 STAR (68880 C.S. Mjr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut., R.N.R.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (68880 C.S. Mjr., I.W. Trans. R.E.) *good very fine (4)* £250-300

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918. ‘68880 Coy. S.M. D. R. Kerr, R.E. (Liverpool)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present war’.

C.S.M. David Roger Kerr, R.E. entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 1 June 1915 and gained the M.S.M. whilst serving with the Inland Water Transport, R.F. He was commissioned a Sub-Lieutenant with the Royal Naval Reserve on 10 July 1918, being promoted Lieutenant on 10 November 1918. He served as 1st Lieutenant aboard the yacht *Josephine* from 16 August 1918 to May 1919. Sold with copied research.
- 426

A Great War ‘Italy’ M.S.M. Group of four to Serjeant W. A. Robertson, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 STAR (33255 Cpl., R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (33255 Sjt., R.A.M.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (33255 Sjt., 69/F.A., R.A.M.C.) *good very fine (4)* £140-180

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918. ‘33255 Sjt. W. A. Robertson, R.A.M.C. (Glasgow)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Italy’.

The 69th Field Ambulance R.A.M.C. was transferred from France/Flanders to Italy on about 9 November 1917. Sold with a copy of the war movements of the 69th F.A.
- 427

A Great War ‘Balkan’ M.S.M. group of four to Warrant Officer Class 1 S. D. Saville, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 STAR (46222 S. Mjr., R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (46222 W.O. Cl. 1, R.A.M.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (46222 Sjt. Mjr., R.A.M.C.) *very fine and better (4)* £160-200

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. ‘46222 S.M. Saville, S. D. (Wallhamstow)’. ‘... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the British Forces in the Balkans’.

428

A Great War 'Capture of Jerusalem' M.S.M. group of four to Serjeant F. Thompson, Army Service Corps

1914-15 STAR (S4-125845 Pte., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S4-125845 Sjt., A.S.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S4-125845 Sjt., A.S.C.), number part officially re-impressed on last, good very fine (4) £200-250

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 April 1918. 'S4/125845 Sjt. F. Thompson, A.S.C. (Cawood, nr. Selby)'. '... for distinguished services in the field in connection with Military Operations, culminating in the capture of Jerusalem. Dated 1st January, 1918'.

31 Meritorious Service Medals were awarded for the 'Capture of Jerusalem', of which 15 were to the R.F.C., 9 to the A.S.C., 6 to Australian forces and 1 to the R.E.

429

**A Great War 'India' M.S.M. group of six to Acting Major W. A. Thackeray, 7th Hussars**

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (540 Sjt., 7-Hrs.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (532872 W.O. Cl. 2, 7-Hrs.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (H-540 Sjt., 7/Hrs.); CADET FORCES MEDAL, G.V.R. (A/Maj.), mounted as worn, very fine and better (6) £250-300

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1920. 'H/540 Sjt. Thackeray, W., 7th Hussars (Worcester)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war'.

Walter Alfred Thackeray was born on 15 July 1887 in London. In 1905 he joined the Worcester Battery Royal Field Artillery Volunteers. He entered the Regular Army on 6 May 1907, joining the 7th Hussars at Norwich. Promoted Corporal in June 1911, he was sent to India in October that year. As a Lance-Sergeant he attended the Cavalry School at Saugor in 1912. Promoted Sergeant in August 1914, he served throughout the war in India, being appointed Riding Instructor of the Cadet College at Wellington, India in September 1915 and Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant in the 7th Hussars in August 1920. F

For his services in India during the war he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. He was appointed Warrant Officer Class II in September 1922 and returned to the U.K. in September 1923; receiving the Army L.S. & G.C. in 1925. Thackeray later served in the reserve of the Somerset Light Infantry, attaining the rank of Honorary Major. He was awarded the Cadet Forces Medal in July 1952.

Sold with original Army Form B199A which details his army service to 1929; an exercise book containing work from his time at the Saugor Cavalry School; Swimming Certificate, dated 15 March 1915 and the Cadet Forces Medal forwarding slip. Also with a large number of photographs of and relating to the recipient.

430

A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. group of three to Warrant Officer Class 2 C. L. Hann, Royal Horse Guards and Guards Machine Gun Regiment

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (1528 C. of H., R.H. Gds.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (304154 W.O. Cl. II, R.H.G.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (5546 C. of H., Gds. M.G. Regt.); together with an erased 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal, good very fine (5) £140-180

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '5546 Cpl. of Horse Hann, C. L., R.H. Gds. Bn. (East Peckham)'. '... in recognition of valuable service rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.

431

A Great War 'Italy' M.S.M. group of three to Acting Sergeant R. Webster, Royal Field Artillery

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (127143 A. Sjt., R.A.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (127143 Bmbr., R.F.A.) extremely fine (3) £120-160

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '127143 Bombr. Webster, R. (Shephed)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Italy'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 January 1919 (Italy).

432

A Scarce Great War 'Army of the Black Sea' M.S.M. group of three to Acting Staff Sergeant E. B. Parker, Royal Engineers

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (195210 Spr., R.E.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (195210 Spr.-A.S. Sjt., R.E.) nearly extremely fine (10) £280-320

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919. '195210 Spr. (A./S./Sjt.) Parker, E. B. (Woodford)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Army of the Black Sea'.

Sold with Mount Pleasant Rifle Club Medals (3), enamelled, named 'E. B. Parker' and dated '1925', '1926' and '1928'; N.R.A. Rifle Club Medal, bronze; Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs 'Lord Roberts' Medal, bronze and Bell Medal, bronze and a City of London Rifle Club Medal, bronze and enamel, named 'E. B. Parker, Final, 1925-26'.

433 A Great War 'Mesopotamia' M.S.M. group of three to Serjeant E. Keogh, Royal Army Medical Corps
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (25041 Sjt., R.A.M.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (25041 Sjt., R.A.M.C.) *slight contact marks, very fine* (3) £140-180
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1919. '25041 Sjt. Keogh, E. ([E.] Dublin). "... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia'.
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 February 1919 (Mesopotamia).

434 A Great War 'East Africa' M.S.M. group of three to Serjeant H. Hammond, Royal Army Medical Corps
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (21837 Sjt., R.A.M.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (21837 Sjt., R.A.M.C.) *good very fine* (3) £150-200
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. '21837 Sjt. Hammond, H. (Walthamstow)'. "... in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with military operations with the Forces in East Africa'.

435 A Great War 'Italy' M.S.M. group of three to Acting Serjeant W. H. Pointon, Royal Army Medical Corps
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (36427 Pte., R.A.M.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (36427 Pte.-A. Sjt., 69/F.A. R.A.M.C.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918. '36427 Pte. (A./Sjt.) W. H. Pointon, R.A.M.C. (Featherstone)'. "... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Italy'.
 The 69th Field Ambulance R.A.M.C. was transferred from France/Flanders to Italy on about 9 November 1917. Sold with a copy of the war movements of the 69th F.A.

436 A 'North West Frontier' M.S.M. group of five to Mechanist Staff Serjeant F. C. Wright, Royal Army Service Corps
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M2-113581 A.S. Sjt., A.S.C.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, M.I.D. oakleaf (M2-113581 A.S.-Sgt., M.T. R.A.S.C.); DEFENCE; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (M2-113581 Sjt.-A. Mech. S. Sjt., R.A.S.C.), third with official correction to rank and initials, *good very fine* (5) £300-350
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1920. 'M2/113581 Sjt. (A. Mech./S./Sjt.) Wright, F. C. (Southport). "... in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with operations on the North-West Frontier, India'.
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 August 1920. 'Wright, F.C. No. M2-113581 Mechanist Staff Serjeant, No.630 (M.T.) Company'. "... for distinguished service during the operations against Afghanistan by General Sir C. Monro ... in his despatch dated 1st November 1919 ...'
 5 'North West Frontier' M.S.M's. to the R.A.S.C.

437 A Great War M.S.M. pair to Lieutenant A. O. Hemus, Royal Garrison Artillery
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2 Lieut.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (31993 Sjt. (A.C.), R.A.) *slight contact marks, very fine* (2) £100-140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917. '31993 Sjt. (Arty. Clerk) A. O. Hemus, R.A.'
 Andrew Ogilvie Hemus served in France and Flanders from 9 August 1914 to 6 May 1918. Awarded the M.S.M. in 1917, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 19 November 1917. He was wounded during the course of the war. Promoted Lieutenant on 19 May 1919, he was transferred to the Machine Gun Corps in March 1920. Sold with copied m.i.c.

438 A Great War 'Mesopotamia' M.S.M. pair to Acting Staff Serjeant J. Keogh, Indian Signal Squadron, Royal Engineers
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (29475 A. S. Sjt., R.E.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (29475 A. S. Sjt., Ind. Sig. Sqn. R.E.) *good very fine and better* (2) £150-200
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present war'.
 The R.E. Signal Service was founded in 1908. In India, various signal companies were formed shortly before the war; during it they became 'squadrans'. The Indian Signal Squadron R.E. formed part of the Indian Cavalry Division in the Battle for Baghdad (25 February-10 March 1917).

439 A Scarce 'Siberia' M.S.M. pair to Acting-Serjeant L. G. Young, Royal Army Service Corps
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (S-391138 A. Sjt., A.S.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-391138 Pte.-A. Sjt., R.A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £260-300
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1920. 'S/391138 Pte. (A./Sjt.) Young, L. G. (Holloway)'. "... for valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Siberia'.
 The British force in Siberia was small; consisting of two infantry battalions (Middlesex and Hampshire Regiments) and some R.N. gun teams. The purpose of the first military mission was to transfer military equipment to the White Russian armies and to train them how to use it. The second mission endeavoured to restore order in the chaos that was the Russian lines of communication. Most of the second mission were pulled back from Omsk for evacuation from Vladivostok in September 1919. Some training officers came out with the remnant of Kolchak's Army in January 1920.
 6 'Siberia' M.S.M's. to the R.A.S.C.

- 440 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. pair to Private J. Nicol, Royal Army Veterinary Corps**
 BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (4124 Pte. J. Nichol, A.V.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (TT-02642 Pte., R.A.V.C.), note different spelling of surname, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-140
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 October 1919. 'T.T./02642 Pte. Nicol, J. (Grangemouth)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.

441 A Great War 'France and Flanders' M.S.M. pair to Serjeant A. Hoare, Royal Army Ordnance Corps
 VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (07926 Sjt., A.O.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (07926 S. Sjt., R.A.O.C.) *very fine and better* (2) £90-110
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919. '07926 S./Sgt. Hoare, A. (Shrewsbury)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders'.

442 A 'North West Frontier' M.S.M. pair to Acting Staff Serjeant H. C. Hickman, Somerset Light Infantry
 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, unnamed; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (275361 Pte. (A. S. Sjt.), 1/Som. L.I.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1920. '275361 Pte. (A./S./Sjt.) Hickman, H. C., 1st (G) Bn. Somerset Light Infantry'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with operations on the North-West Frontier, India'.
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 August 1920. '... for distinguished service during the operations against Afghanistan ... despatch dated 1st November 1919'.
 The Somerset Light Infantry provided the garrison at Amritsar in the Punjab at the time of the Massacre in April 1919. Only 4 'North West Frontier' M.S.M's. to the S.L.I.

443 A Great War M.S.M. pair to Acting Serjeant-Major A. Conn, Military Provost's Staff Corps
 ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1418 Sjt., M.P.S.C.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (W-1784 S. Sjt., M.P.S.C.) *very fine and better* (2) £120-160
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917. '... for valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field'.
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1916. 'Conn, No.1784 Staff Serjt. (Acting Serjt-Maj.)'. '... from General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France... for gallant and distinguished conduct in the Field'.
 35 M.S.M's. to M.P.S.C.

444 A Great War 'Mesopotamia' M.S.M. pair to Major G. H. Holmes, Military Works Service
 ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Sub-Condr., M.W.S.), engraved naming; ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Sub-Condr., M.W. Serv.) *good very fine and better* (2) £140-180
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 October 1918. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in Mesopotamia during the present war'.
 M.I.D. (2) *London Gazette* 12 March 1918; 21 February 1919 (Mesopotamia).
 George Henry Holmes was born on 9 March 1879. A Sub-Conductor with the Military Works Service in Mesopotamia during the Great War, he was twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the M.S.M. He was first commissioned as Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant in 1927 and attained the rank of Major in 1933. He retired on 9 March 1934.

M.S.M. 'ANNUITY' AND OTHER AWARDS

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 445 | ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, V.R., unnamed, <i>extremely fine</i> | £150-200 |
| 446 | ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, unnamed, <i>good very fine</i>
Possibly issued to an allied soldier. | £60-80 |
| 447 | ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Sjt. C. Ogden, 45/Foot) <i>extremely fine</i>
M.S.M. <i>Army Order</i> 234, August 1918. Ogden was awarded an annuity of £10; he was still alive in 1926. | £150-200 |
| 448 | ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (S.M. E. Lowings, The Queen's R.) <i>extremely fine</i>
M.S.M. <i>Army Order</i> 306, August 1919.

Enoch Lowings was born in Roton Beds, Cambridgeshire and attested for the 2nd Foot on 13 July 1864, aged 18 years. With them he served in the East Indies from July 1866 to April 1879, attaining the rank of Warrant Officer on 1 July 1881. On 13 March 1885 he transferred to the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment and was discharged on 15 June 1893. Sold with copied service papers. | £150-200 |

- 449

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Sq. S. Mjr. W. Forrest, 2/Dns.**) *nearly extremely fine*

£200-250

M.S.M. *Army Order* November 1920. No annuity, awarded as Yeoman of the Guard. Known to be still alive in 1926.
- 450

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Q.M. Sjt. P. P. Redfearn, R.A.**) *small impressed naming, extremely fine*

£140-180

M.S.M. *Army Order* 108, March 1923. Late Southern Division Royal Artillery.
- 451

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**S. Mjr. M. Hickey, R. Mun. Fus.**) *extremely fine*

£180-220

M.S.M. *Army Order* 205, October 1929.
- 452

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**C.S. Mjr. W. Silburn, R.A.**) *extremely fine*

£150-200

M.S.M. *Army Order* 127, July 1932.
- 453

ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 3rd issue (**C.S. Mjr. G. H. Davis, R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine*

£180-220

M.S.M. *Army Order* 163, September 1932.
- 454

Family group:

An ‘Annuity’ M.S.M. to Serjeant-Major A. Algar, Royal Engineers

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (S. Mjr., R.E.)

Pair: Sapper A. Algar, Royal Engineers

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (341939 Spr., R.E.) *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£150-200

The two believed to be father and son.

M.S.M. *Army Order* 205, October 1929.

In the Great War, Sapper Algar was assigned to the 15th Divisional Signal Company. This Company was formed at Aldershot in September 1914 and arrived in France in July 1915. Sold with some copied research.
- 455

An ‘Annuity’ M.S.M. pair to Company Serjeant-Major W. McCutchen, Royal Artillery

ARMY L.S.& G.C., V.R., 3rd issue (18793 B.S. Maj., 4/Bde. So. Ir. Div. R.A.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (C.S. Mjr., R.A.) *extremely fine (2)*

£180-220

M.S.M. *Army Order* June 1919.

Company Serjeant-Major McCutchen, received an Annuity of £10; he was still alive in 1926.
- 456

INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (**2172 Hav. Barkat Ali, 92-Pjbs.**) *good very fine*

£30-50

2172 Havildar (Acting Quarter Master Havildar) Barkat Ali, 92nd Punjabis, was awarded the M.S.M. for service in Egypt during the Great War.

LONG SERVICE, CORONATION AND JUBILEE MEDALS

457	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, V.R. (Serjt. Major Michl. Bradford, R. Sappers & Miners) <i>good very fine</i> £250-300
<p>Michael Bradford became Serjeant-Major at Woolwich in February 1848 and was involved in the military preparations to counter the threat of a possible 'Chartist' uprising. On 8 April 1848 he was part of the contingent of 100 men under Captain Tylee, R.E. despatched from Woolwich to the Tower of London. Expecting trouble, each man took with him 40 rounds of ammunition. The next day, Bradford with part of the contingent under Lieutenant Wilkinson, R.E., was removed to guard the Bank of England, and defensive positions were built on the roof of the edifice. Fortunately for all, the expected trouble did not occur.</p> <p>On 17 December 1855 Bradford was commissioned Quartermaster in the corps. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal and an annuity of £10 on 1 April 1855, 'For constant zeal and uniform efficiency in his duties. Served several years at Gibraltar. Relinquished the annuity on being commissioned to be quartermaster'.</p> <p>For his many services to the corps and the esteem in which he was held, Bradford received a number of presentation awards. In 1855, from the non-commissioned officers of the corps at Woolwich, he received 'an elegant double-handled silver goblet', "as a mark of regard and esteem". In 1856, from Captains Theodosius Wehb, G. Ross, F. E. Cox, Fitzroy Somerset and Lieutenant G. R. Lempriere, R.E., he received a regimental sword, "as a mark of their regard and esteem for his character and conduct." He had been the Serjeant-Major at headquarters, while the officers making the presentation had all been Acting Adjutants. Quartermaster Bradford was placed on Half Pay in April 1864.</p>	
458	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.VII.R. (Sjt. Mjr. C. Aires, 31st Foot) <i>good very fine</i> £200-250
<p>Sergeant-Major Charles Aires served from 1847 to 1868 in the 31st Foot. Served as a Yeoman of the Guard from 1872 and was Sergeant-Major in the 4th Division by 1902. During his service he was awarded the Crimea medals; China 1857-60; Jubilee Medal 1887 with clasp 1897; Coronation 1902 and Army L.S. & G.C. (Victorian). He was awarded the M.S.M. without annuity on 5 November 1909 and the Royal Victorian Medal in silver on 2 July 1910 as Sergeant-Major in the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, on the occasion of the King's Inspection.</p>	
459	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (17020 Cpl. A. Sjt. G. Hopton, Cav. Corps Sig. Coy. R.E.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> £100-140
<p>M.S.M. London Gazette 14 June 1918. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war'.</p>	
460	A very rare Siberia 1919 operations M.S.M. pair awarded to Company Sergeant-Major E. Beasley, Hampshire Regiment
<p>ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (355017 C.S. Mjr., 9/Hamps. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (355017 C.S. Mjr., 9/Hamps. R.), <i>the first with a severe edge bruise, otherwise very fine or better</i> (2) £350-400</p> <p>Ernest Beasley, a native of Basingstoke, was awarded his M.S.M. 'For valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Siberia' (London Gazette 22 January 1920 refers). The announcement for his T.F.E.M. appeared in A.O. 23 of 1920 and he was also awarded the Territorial Force War Medal 1914-18.</p>	
461	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 3rd issue (C.Sjt. S. Foot, Rif. Brig.) <i>extremely fine</i> £200-250
<p>M.S.M. AO 237 of 1936.</p> <p>Samuel Foot was born in July 1863 at Donhead St Mary. He served in the Wiltshire Regiment, 1883-85, and in the Rifle Brigade, 1885-1904, and saw service in India and Burma. He died on 25 May 1938, aged 74. A pair of medals is known to this man comprising I.G.S. 1854 (Burma 1887-89 and Burma 1889-92, but erased) and L.S. & G.C. (Edward VII, correctly named) mounted as worn but missing the M.S.M. (Ref McInnes).</p>	
462	ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 3rd issue (6134443 W.O. Cl.2 A. E. Walklin, E. Surr. R.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> £100-140
463	INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.VII.R. (3618 Qr. Mr. Havildar Lal Ahmad, 88th Carnatic Infantry) <i>very fine</i> £70-90
464	ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (Saml. Dumphy, Ships Cook, H.M.S. Leopard, 40 Ys.) <i>some contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and very rare</i> £400-500
<p>Ship's Cook Samuel Dumphy was awarded an 'Anchor' type Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. for 29 years service on 10 January 1844, whilst serving on the brig <i>Bonetta</i>, and the 'wide suspension' type L.S. & G.C. for 40 years service on 2 August 1856, whilst serving aboard the Second Class (paddle) frigate, H.M.S. <i>Leopard</i>.</p>	
465	ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (George Boxall, Color Sergt., 46th Co. R.M.L.I., 20 Yrs.) <i>engraved naming, good very fine and a rare variety with years of service recorded on the edge</i> £150-200

466	ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Chas. Garton, Color Sergt., 3rd Co. R.M.A.) neatly refixed suspension claw, edge nicks and traces of old brooch-mounting, otherwise very fine £40-60 Charles Gorton was born at Normanton, Nottinghamshire in December 1844 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery in December 1862. Having seen no active service in the interim, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1880 and transferred as a Colour-Sergeant (Instructor) to the Royal Jersey Artillery Militia in March of the following year. He subsequently served in that capacity until being discharged in January 1885.
467	ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C. (2), G.V.R., 1st issue (343727 F. W. Crowe, Blksmith, H.M.S. Juno); another, G.V.R., 2nd issue (308830 J. Allen, Ldg. Sto., H.M.S. Thunderer); ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (SS.8094 (Dev.B.12490) W. H. Holmes, A.B., R.F.R.) edge bruising, contact marks, good fine and better (3) £70-90 The first sold with copied photograph.
468	ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (J.100324 F. R. Murdock, A.B., H.M.S. Medway), official correction to ship's name; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 3rd issue (Charles Henry Pelling) very fine (2) £35-45
469	ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1916, in damaged Garrard, London case of issue, extremely fine £60-80
470	ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1920, nearly extremely fine £50-70
471	ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., unmarked, in (damaged) case of issue, extremely fine £40-60
472	ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (9832B. A. MacPhail, Smn., R.N.R.); ROYAL FLEET RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (KX. 77828 (Dev. B. 16697) L. Hockenhull, L. Sto., R.F.R.), very fine and better (2) £60-80
473	ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., 1st issue, undated, good very fine £50-70
474	ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2 A. G. F. Clark, P.O.1Cl., R.N.V.R.) good very fine and scarce £80-100 Petty Officer 1st Class A. G. F. Clark, Sussex Division, R.N.V.R. was awarded the medal on 1 March 1910. Only 65 'E.VII.R.' R.N.V.R. L.S.& G.C. medals awarded.
475	ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (J. Pitcher, C.P.O., R.N.V.(sic)) officially re-impressed, very fine £60-80 Chief Petty Officer J. Pitcher, Bristol Division, R.N.V.R. was awarded the medal on 26 August 1910. Only 65 'E.VII.R.' R.N.V.R. L.S.& G.C. medals awarded; of these five are known to bear the initials 'R.N.V.'
476	ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar (4/475 J. R. Hemsted, Yeo. Sigs., London Divn. R.N.V.R.) good very fine £80-100 Yeoman of Signals J. R. Hemstead was awarded the L.S. medal on 21 January 1916 and the bar on 13 June 1926. 201 medals with single bars were awarded.
477	ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1/1201 E. J. Bowering, A.B., R.N.V.R., Bristol Divn.) official correction to initials, slight edge bruise, very fine £30-40
478	ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (2/1674 M. Breslin, A.B., R.N.V.R., Clyde Divn.) minor contact marks, very fine £40-50
479	ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (3/110 J. W. Hunter, A.B., R.N.V.R., Tyne Divn.) slight edge bruising and contact marks, very fine £40-50
480	ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (E.S.D. 25 T. Cuggy, Act. L.S., R.N.V.R.) edge bruise, very fine and scarce £50-60 East Scotland Division, R.N.V.R.
481	Pair: Lieutenant J. R. Bell, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1920; ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S.& G.C., E.VII.R. (Lieut., R.N.V.R.) nearly extremely fine and rare (2) £180-220 Lieutenant J. R. Bell, Bristol Division R.N.V.R., was awarded the R.N.V.R. L.S.& G.C. Medal on 7 March 1913, one of only 65 'E.VII.R.' R.N.V.R. L.S.& G.C. medals awarded.

- 482 *Pair: Sub-Lieutenant A. H. Cassidy, Mersey Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (S. II., R.N.V.R.); ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Sub Lieut., R.N.V.R. Mersey Div.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-120
- 483 ROYAL FLUIT RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (236670 Ch.B.12057 F. W. Archer, P.O., R.F.R.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (3764207 Pte. J. Kilpatrick, 7-The King's R.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE (3), G.V.R., 1st issue (Thomas W. Skinner); G.V.R., 2nd issue (William K. Homewood); G.V.R., 1st issue (Albert H. Francis); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Thomas Masterton); LEAGUE OF MERCY BADGE, 1 clasp, For Long Service, silver-gilt and enamel, in case; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR, *nearly extremely fine (10)* £80-100
- 484 ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (2488 W. J. Elms, L.S.B.A., R.N.A.S.B.R.) *with somewhat bent riband bar and officially corrected, otherwise very fine* £30-50
- 485 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., large letter reverse (John Lightfoot, Scots Fusileer Guards, 1838) *impressed naming, later style scroll suspension, nearly extremely fine* £140-160
- 486 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2375 Cr. Sergt. J. Mole, Ches. R.) *good very fine* £60-80
- 487 *Pair: Private J. Egan, City of London Imperial Yeomanry (Rough Riders), late Bandsman, Royal Artillery*
ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (18529 Bandn., Regtl. Dist. Staff R.A.); IMPERIAL YEOMANRY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1092 Pte., The City of Ldn. (R.R.) I.Y.), *mounted for wear, very fine (2)* £300-350
- 488 ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (84295 A./Bmbr. E. W. Barnett, R.G.A.) *very fine* £40-60
Ernest William Barnett was born at Plumstead, Kent and enlisted in the Royal Artillery as a boy recruit in April 1891, aged 14 years - barely 5 feet tall, and with an 'extensive scar' on his left arm, he had recently been employed at the Royal Arsenal. Appointed a Trumpeter in November 1893 and a Gunner one year later, his subsequent advancements were to Acting Bombardier in October 1903 and to Bombardier in June 1909, in which latter year he was also awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal with gratuity (A.O. 279/09 refers). Barnett did not, however, witness any active service, having only served overseas in Aden 1905-06, and was discharged in March 1911.
- 489 ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (155 Pte. J. Ashcroft, Hants. Regt.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Robert Perkins) *very fine (2)* £40-60
- 490 ARMY L.S. & G.C. (4); E.VII.R. (85377 Sjt. M. Woodhouse, R.F.A.); G.V.R., 1st issue (29134 Mchnst. Q.M. Sjt. F. Hawken, R.E.; S-Sgt. Instr. S. Martin, N.W.R. Bn. I.D.F.; Sergt. D. A. Fowle, Corps of M.S. Clerks) *good very fine and better (4)* £120-160
- 491 ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (1 Cl. Asst. Srgn. S. G. Smyth, I.M.D.) *good very fine* £50-70
Stanislaus George Smyth was born on 31 October 1879. He joined the Indian Medical Department on 27 September 1901 and gained his first commission on 5 September 1919. He attained the rank of Captain, Senior Assistant Surgeon, on 2 April 1929 and in the 1930 *Indian Army List* is shown as being employed as Superintendent of the M.P. Class in the Medical College, Calcutta.
In 1922 Senior Assistant Surgeons (Lieutenants, Captains and Majors: European and Anglo-Indian) served in the station hospitals of British troops with Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Indians). The Assistant Surgeons were of warrant rank, 1st to 4th Class, the 1st and 2nd Class ranked as Conductors, while the 3rd and 4th Classes ranked as Sub-Conductors.
- 492 VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION, V.R. cypher, hallmarks for London 1897, complete with brooch bar, in Garrard, London case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £50-70
- 493 VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION, V.R.I. cypher, by Jenkins & Son, Birmingham, hallmarks for Birmingham 1894, reverse engraved, 'Capt. H. J. P. Thomson, G.I.P. Ry. Volr. Corps', complete with brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine* £180-220
- 494 VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R., unnamed as issued, in leather case, the lid of which is named, 'Volunteer Long Service Medal, Private R. Gunstone, 1895', *extremely fine* £30-40
- 495 VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R. (3797 Cpl. C. T. Davidson, 19th Middlesex V.R.C.) *good very fine* £40-60

496	VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R. (47 Pte. G. Shrimpton, 2/V.B. E. Surr. R.) very fine	£40-60
	Private Shrimpton, 11th Surrey Regiment is recorded in the <i>Proceedings of the National Rifle Association 1874</i> as having competed in the "St. George Challenge Vase".	
497	VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, V.R. (Captain A. Niven, 5th Gordon Highrs.), mounted as worn, good very fine	£50-70
498	VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (2243 Clr. Sjt. W. Dann, 2nd V.B. E. Surrey Regt.) good very fine	£40-60
499	VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (315 C. Serjt. J. Adams, 2nd V.B. Gordon Hdrs.) very fine	£40-50
500	VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (INDIA & THE COLONIES), G.V.R. (Leading Seaman B. B. H. Duff, C.P.D. Voltrs.) nearly extremely fine	£80-100
	Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers.	
501	EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated '1946', in Royal Mint case of issue, nearly extremely fine	£50-70
502	EFFICIENCY DECORATION, E.II.R., T. & A.V.R., reverse officially dated '1974', in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine	£50-70
503	TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.VII.R. (9 S.S. Mjr. A. F. Wicksteed, King's Col. Yeo.) lacquered, otherwise nearly extremely fine and very rare	£150-200
	The 'King's Colonial Yeomanry' had its origins as 1901 as the newly formed 4th County of London Imperial Yeomanry (King's Colonials). The unit was formed of colonials living in or near London. The original idea was to recruit the squadrons as units each representing an 'old' overseas dominion, namely the 1st or British Asian Squadron, 2nd or Canadian Squadron, 3rd or Australian Squadron and the 4th or South African Squadron. To these was later added the New Zealand Squadron.	
	In 1905 the unit was redesignated 'The King's Colonials Imperial Yeomanry'. In 1910 it was redesignated as 'King Edward's Horse (The King's Overseas Dominions Regiment)' and in 1914 it became the 1st King Edward's Horse (The King's Overseas Dominions Regiment). The unit was disbanded in 1924.	
	Squadron Sergeant-Major A. F. Wicksteed, "C" Squadron, was one of the founders of the 'King's Colonials' Lodge' - a masonic lodge formed of members of the regiment in 1909.	
504	TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.VII.R. (7 Sjt. C. R. Crawford, 5/E. Surrey Regt.) extremely fine	£90-110
505	TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (81 C. Sjt. B. Perks, I. of C. O.T.C.) nearly extremely fine	£60-80
	Inns of Court Officers Training Corps.	
506	TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL (2), G.V.R. (190 C. Sjt. J. Cruttenden, 7/Lond. Regt.; 567 Pte. (A. Cpl.) A. Morton, N. Cyc. Bn.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., Territorial (2586341 W.O. Cl.1 J. Aldred, R.P.C.) very fine and better (3)	£80-100
507	EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (6561140 Cpl. G. A. Chambers, 5-C. of Lond. R.) nearly extremely fine	£30-40
508	EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Militia, with Second Award Bar and two rosettes on ribbon (4684120 Spr. C. Petch, R.E.) good very fine	£40-60
509	EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6345902 Pte. V. L. Cutler, Warwick) nearly extremely fine	£40-50



Pair: Serjeant M. C. Aidinyantz, Auxiliary Forces India

EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, India (Sjt., E.B. Coy., A.F.I.); EARL OF READING'S VICEROY'S PRESENTATION MEDAL, 51mm., silver, inscribed on rev. 'M. C. Aidinyantz, 1924'; together with two LA MARTINIERE SCHOOL BOXING MEDALS, silver, one dated 1923 and inscribed, 'McDougall Challenge Cup M. C. Aidinyantz'; the other, 'Bantam Weight won by M. C. Aidinyantz 1925', nearly extremely fine and better (4) £200-250

511	EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Capt. W. Cotton, R.P.C.) extremely fine	£50-70
512	INDIAN ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, H.E.I.C. arms obverse, reverse engraved (Sergeant George Phillips, 6th Company Fourteenth Battalion Royal Artillery, June 1861) good very fine	£250-300
513	COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION, G.V.R., reverse engraved, 'Capt. H. S. James, 2 R.N.C.', complete with brooch bar, good very fine	£120-160
514	CANADIAN FORCES DECORATION, E.II.R. (F./L. D. A. Riggs) extremely fine	£30-40
515	AIR EFFICIENCY AWARD, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Sqn. Ldr. T. J. Kimber, R.A.F.V.R.) extremely fine	£70-90
516	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Chief Observer C. W. Thompson) good very fine	£80-100
517	SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE MEDAL (6), G.V.R., 1st issue (Bertie C. Alloway); another, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (Sergt. Edward Edsall); G.V.R., 2nd issue (James P. Hose); G.V.I.R., 1st issue (3) (John Burgess; David L. Crole; Sergt. Sydney W. Marston) good very fine and better (6)	£25-35
518	ST JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, silver, straight bar suspension (949 Hon/Sgt. E. W. Perry, G.W.R. & Paddington Div. No.1 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1931); VOLUNTARY MEDICAL SERVICE MEDAL, silver, with two bars (Edith S. Sewell) good very fine and better (2)	£20-40
519	ST JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, base silver metal (25891 Cpl. A. Rice, No.5 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1941); ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RE-EXAMINATION MEDALLION (2), 4th type, silver (232500 Arthur Rice), with 12 'large' silver, 5 'small' silver and 4 bronze dated labels, 1919-1957, silver ones numbered on rev. '232500'; another without labels (59716 Thomas Rice); COMPETITION MEDAL, obv. engraved, 'Trent First Aid Trophy 1936'; rev. 'A. Rice'; 'RED CROSS MEDAL', rev. inscribed, 'Derby Hospital Cup 1930, 27mm., silver and enamel, hallmarked; SPORTS MEDAL, oval, obv. inscribed, 'Notts Amateur Combination League Cup', 25 x 20mm., 9ct. gold and enamel, enamel damage to last two, very fine and better (6)	£40-60
520	EMPRESS OF INDIA 1877, silver, unnamed as issued, minor contact marks, very fine	£250-300

- 521 JUBILEE 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police issues (2) (P.C. J. Powell, Y Div.; P.C. W. Bennett, V Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police issue (P.S. E. Carne), generally good very fine (3) £60-80

Joshua James Powell was born at Holt, near Wimborne, Dorsetshire in June 1860 and joined the "Met" at Marylebone in November 1881. In his subsequent career of 16 years, he served variously in 'D', Portsmouth and 'Y' Divisions, and was advanced to Police Sergeant in August 1891. He resigned in October 1898, while employed in the Camberwell Division.

William George Bennett was born at Dartford, Kent in October 1860 and joined the "Met" at Great Scotland Yard in November 1884. In his subsequent career of 26 years, he served variously in 'V', 'A' and 'B' (Chelsea) Divisions, and was advanced to Police Sergeant in November 1895. He resigned in January 1911 while still employed in the Chelsea Division, latterly on 'special duty at the History Museum'. His service record further reveals the following injuries sustained on duty: 'Kick on ankle (right), and grazed shin bone.'

Edward James Carne was born at Plymouth, Devon in March 1873 and joined the "Met" at Great Scotland Yard in July 1894. In his subsequent career of 26 years, he served variously in 'P', 2nd and 4th Divisions, and was advanced to Police Sergeant. He resigned in July 1920, having latterly been employed 'under the Admiralty at Chatham Dockyard.'

522



Three: Fireman R. Fender, Glasgow Fire Brigade

VISIT TO SCOTLAND 1903, Scottish Police (Fireman R. Fender), complete with brooch bar; GLASGOW FIRE BRIGADE L.S. MEDAL, 1 clasp, 20 Years (Ralph Fender), 38mm., silver; GLASGOW FIRE BRIGADE PRIZE MEDAL, rev. inscription in raised letters, 'Glasgow Rate & Salvage Assn. Challenge Cup for Annual Competition in Fire Drill, Presented by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow to the winners' and engraved, 'Maryhill Division, Ralph Fender, 1909', 38mm., silver, extremely fine (3) £200-250

- 523 JUBILEE 2002, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, extremely fine £60-80

ARCTIC AND POLAR MEDALS

524 ARCTIC MEDAL 1818-55, unnamed as issued, lacks suspension, obverse fitted with brooch mounting, *about very fine* £120-160

525



The Arctic 1875-76 medal awarded to the pioneer arctic photographer William Grant for his services on the Pandora Expedition

ARCTIC MEDAL 1875-76 (W. J. A. Grant, Artt. & Secy. Pandora) *extremely fine and rare*

£3000-3500

Ex Biddulph Collection 1951.

William J. A. Grant was born at Cullompton, Devon, on 1 May 1851. He attended Harrow and Oxford, where he had apparently made a "special study" of the art of photography. Evidently possessed of independent financial resources, he practiced his specialty for years afterward for little or no pay, serving on eight arctic expeditions during the period from 1876 through 1883. His first photographic venture to the arctic was on board the steam yacht, *Pandora*, with Sir Allen Young, during which he produced at least 40 photographs. This first photographic excursion to the far North for Grant produced a variety of images reflective of the settlements and people visited while in Greenland, as well as other documentary photographs meant to verify the locations visited while searching for records of the British Arctic Expedition commanded by Sir George Nares.

After his trip with Sir Allen Young, Grant participated on four voyages in the Dutch arctic schooner *Willem Barents* in the vicinity of the Barents Sea. His photographic work in these voyages was impressive, and for each trip he produced a high quality photographic album recording his work. Grant also participated in two other arctic excursions on British yachts, sailing with Benjamin Leigh Smith on board *Eira* in 1880 and again with Smith on board *Kara* in 1882, producing a photographic record in each case.

Grant was the most productive and successful arctic photographer in the era preceding Robert Peary. His photographic legacy is considerable, but little known, the majority of his work being done for the Dutch and therefore preserved in the Netherlands. He was a fellow of both the Royal Photographic Society and the Royal Geographic Society, and received the Arctic Medal 1875-76 for his service on *Pandora*. He died on 10 March 1935 at the age of 83.



The important and historic Scott's First and Second Expedition group of seven to Chief Petty Officer T. S. Williamson, Royal Navy, one of the search party who discovered the bodies of Captain Scott and his companions

(a) 1914-15 STAR (174570 T. S. Williamson, C.P.O., R.N.)

(b) BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (174570 T. S. Williamson C.P.O. R.N.)

(c) POLAR MEDAL 1904, E.VII.R., silver, 2 clasps, Antarctic 1902-04, Antarctic 1910-13 (A.B., T. S. Williamson, "Discovery")

(d) ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (174570 T. S. Williamson, C.P.O. H.M.S. Attentive)

(e) ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY SPECIAL MEDAL FOR THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1902-04, silver (T. S. Williamson, R.N.) contained in its Wyon case of issue, the catch damaged

(f) ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY SCOTT MEMORIAL MEDAL 1913, bronze (T. S. Williamson, R.N., Terra Nova) light contact marks to Polar medal and L.S. & G.C., otherwise generally good very fine and extremely rare

£15000-20000

Thomas Soulsby Williamson was born in Sunderland, Durham, on 6 October 1877, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 30 July 1893, aged 15 years 9 months. He was serving aboard H.M.S. *Pactolus* prior to joining the *Discovery* as an Able Seaman in July 1901. He served throughout Scott's First Expedition and was one of thirty-seven men to receive the silver Polar Medal with clasp, Antarctic 1902-04. He was also promoted to Petty Officer 1st Class, 'in recognition of his services in *Discovery*.'

Williamson subsequently joined the *Terra Nova* for Scott's Second Expedition as a petty officer, and was amongst those who landed at Cape Evans in January 1911. He then returned to New Zealand in *Terra Nova*, rejoining the main party in February 1912. In April 1912 he was one of the party which attempted the relief of Victor Campbell's Northern Party. He was also a member of the search party of eight men under the command of Charles Wright which left Hut Point, Ross Island, on 30 October 1912, on the journey which ended on 12 November with the discovery of the tent containing the bodies of Scott and other members of the South Pole party. Williamson kept a journal whilst on expedition and the following is his entry for 12 November 1912:

'About 6am this morning we saw what we thought to be one of last year's cairns, but could not make out why a bamboo should have been left there. Nobody seemed to recollect having left a bamboo in this latitude.'



However, Mr Wright our navigator left us and went over to see what it was, we in the meantime resting our ponies. We all stood looking towards Mr Wright and he made motions for us to make towards him and as we drew nearer towards him the thing that we had supposed was one of last year's cairns was one of our tents, three parts buried in the snow. Mr Wright came towards us and said it was the Party, but how many he could not say. It was a great blow to us and I must own I shed a few tears and I know the others did the same. It came as a great shock to us all although we knew full well for months past that we should meet with this sort of thing.

Everyone seemed dumbfounded, we did not touch anything but just stood gazing and wondering what awful secrets this tent had for us on opening it.

Some of the men began to clear the snow away from the tent. I did not go over for quite a good time for I fear I could not look at this most pitiable scene. But when at last I made up my mind I saw a most ghastly sight, three sleeping bags with frozen bodies in them. The one in the middle I recognized as Capt. Scott, our most brave and kind-hearted leader, the other two bodies I did not see nor did I care to see them poor fellows.

Captain Scott's face and hands looked to me like old alabaster. His face was very pinched and his hands, I should say, had been terribly frost-bitten. The Dr. informed us the other two bodies were those of our brave comrades Dr. Wilson and Lt. Bowers.

The Dr. read the burial service over them and we covered the bodies over with blocks of snow, never again in my life do I want to behold the sight we have just seen and which will forever be vividly impressed upon my memory.'

Williamson was promoted to Chief Petty Officer status 'in recognition of services rendered with the Antarctic Expedition, to date 14/6/12,' and also received the clasp, Antarctic 1910-13, to his Polar Medal. After the *Terra Nova* expedition he rejoined the Royal Navy and served in destroyers during the Great War and was wounded when his ship, H.M.S. *Viking*, was mined on 29 January 1916. Williamson was discharged to shore and demobilized on 17 March 1919. He died in January 1940 at the age of 63, a labourer in Portsmouth Dockyard.

Williamson is one of only seven men who received the Polar Medal with clasps for both Scott's First and Second Expeditions. Taking account of those known to be held by various institutions, this is possibly the only such medal still available to collectors. Williamson's original antarctic journals were sold at auction in 1967 and are now held by the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge.

527



POLAR MEDAL 1904, E.VII.R., bronze, no clasp (A. Morrell "Terra Nova" 1903-4) *extremely fine*

£2000-2500

Alexander Morrell served as an Able Seaman in *Terra Nova*. Thirty-one bronze medals were issued to the crew members of this relief ship for service in the Antarctic during Scott's first expedition.

528



The Polar Medal to Lieutenant-Commander Henry Rennick, Royal Navy, Lieutenant and Hydrographer on Scott's last expedition, who was killed when H.M.S. *Hogue* was sunk by a German submarine in September 1914

POLAR MEDAL 1904, G.V.R., 1st issue, silver, 1 clasp, Antarctic 1910-13 (Lieut. E. De. P. Rennick, R.N. "Terra Nova") *nearly extremely fine*

£4000-5000

Henry Edward de Parry Rennick joined *Terra Nova* from H.M.S. *Dryad* and was in charge of the hydrographic survey work and deep-sea soundings. For medical reasons he was unable to join the shore party and remained on board the *Terra Nova* with the ship's party under Commander Harry Pennell.

He was killed in action on 22 September 1914 in H.M.S. *Hogue*, which together with the *Aboukir* and *Cressy*, was sunk by Lieutenant Otto Weddigen in the *U.9*, about 30 miles from Ymuiden. The total loss of life in this triple disaster was over 1400 officers and men, the survivors numbering 60 officers and 777 men.

The Rennick Glacier, over 300 km long and one of the largest in Antarctica, was named in Rennick's memory. It rises on the polar plateau westward of Mesa Range and takes its name from Rennick Bay where the glacier reaches the sea. The eastern part of the bay was discovered from the *Terra Nova* and also named after him.

A replacement Polar Medal was issued to Rennick's widow in 1918, the original having probably been lost with him in the *Hogue*.

529



ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY SCOTT MEMORIAL MEDAL 1913, silver, unnamed as issued to the officers who participated in Scott's last expedition, *extremely fine and scarce*

£800-1000

LIFE SAVING AWARDS

530 ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, small bronze medal (unsuccessful) (F. Willis, H.M.S. *Bonaventure*, Dec. 11 1898) worn £40-60

Frank Willis, Boy 1st Class, H.M.S. *Bonaventure*. 'On the 11th December 1898, a stoker on H.M.S. *Bonaventure* fell overboard from a boat in the Pasig River at Manila. Willis plunged in and caught the man but was dragged under water and had to release his hold, the man being drowned'. (R.H.S. Case 29886).

Frank Willis entered the Royal Navy, aged 18 years, as a Boy 2nd Class in June 1896, being promoted Boy 1st Class in March 1897. He served on the *Bonaventure* during March 1898-August 1901, attaining the rank of Able Seaman in February 1900. He was awarded the R.H.S. Bronze Medal for the unsuccessful rescue of Stoker Hugh Herald who had fallen from a steam cutter and was drowned. In February 1911, after completing 12 years service he was transferred to the R.F.R. With the outbreak of war he returned to the Royal Navy, being based throughout the conflict on *Leviathan* in the West Indies. Sold with some copied research.

531



ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION, V.R., silver, 2 clasps, Second Service, Third Service (Mr James White, Voted 1st May 1873), rev. of clasps engraved, 'Voted 2nd December 1875' and 'Voted 1st March 1877' respectively, double-dolphin suspension, very fine £700-800

R.N.L.I. Medal in silver, awarded 1 May 1873 to James White, Coxswain of the Fishguard Lifeboat. 'In acknowledgement of his gallant services in the boat on various occasions in assisting to save 50 lives from various wrecks.' Amongst the services cited in *Lifeboat Gallantry*, were those related to the schooners *Albion* and *Emma* in 1865, the schooner *Halwell*, J.W.A., *Ann Mitchell* and *Carnsew* in 1871 and the smacks *Commerce* and *Lion* in 1872.

R.N.L.I. Second Award clasp, awarded 2 December 1875 to James White, Coxswain of the Fishguard Lifeboat. '14 November 1875: About noon, in a terrific gale, distress signals were seen from vessels at anchor in Fishguard Roads, Pembrokeshire. The No.1 lifeboat *Sir Edward Perrott* launched and saved three men from the Milford schooner *Elinor and Mary*, driven among breakers on Goodwick Sands, the crew of the Caernarvon smack *Laura*, the crew from the rigging of the schooner *Independence* and the crew in the rigging of the Caernarvon vessel *Princess Royal* - a total of 16 lives'.

R.N.L.I. Third Award clasp, awarded 1 March 1877 to James White, Commissioned Boatman, H.M. Coastguard, Goodlick, Coxswain, Fishguard No.1 Lifeboat. '23 February 1877: About an hour after midnight during a very heavy north-easterly gale and violent sea, three vessels showed distress signals from the roadstead off Fishguard, Pembrokeshire. The No.1 lifeboat *Sir Edward Perrott* launched and took off two men from the Newquay vessel *George Evans*, four men from the Bridgewater dandy *Adventure* and three from the Newport vessel *Supply*, and landed them all at 4.30 a.m. They had to launch again immediately, with Mr White still on board, to the New York brigantine *B. F. Nash*, which had been driven on to the beach, but when the tide ebbed the brigantine's crew elected to remain by her.'

Sold with copied extracts from *The Lifeboat* relating to the events.



ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION, G.V.R., silver (**Benjamin Jacobs, Voted 11th February 1916**), double-dolphin suspension, *extremely fine*

£450-550

R.N.L.I. Medal in silver, awarded 14 April 1916 to Benjamin Jacobs, Coxswain of the Brooke Lifeboat. '4 February 1916: In a south-westerly gale raging on the night of the 3rd, the Norwegian barque *Souvenir* of Trevisand was wrecked to the south-east of Brooke, Isle of Wight. She had already become derelict and unmanageable in the violent gale off St. Catherine's and drifted through the darkness, stranding hard and fast on the Great Stag Ledge in an area of comparatively shallow water studded with rocks.

The self-righting lifeboat *Susan Ashley* launched just before 8.30 a.m. but was unable to get alongside the wreck. The barque's crew therefore donned lifebelts and jumped into the sea. Although they were carried in different directions, the lifeboat succeeded in picking up the nine crew, although the steward died shortly afterwards from exhaustion. The Master refused to leave his ship and stayed in his cabin. The vessel broke up before the lifeboat could return to try to save him, and his body was recovered next day.'

The recommendation for the award was made in February 1916 but only confirmed in April following an investigation into the events of the service.



SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, 1st type, silver, rev. engraved, '**To Hy. Geor. Greeves, who (aided by others at the risk of their own lives) rescued several individuals from death by fire, at Messrs. King & Witts' Stores, Southampton, 7th November 1837**', swivel-ring suspension, *some edge bruising, otherwise good very fine*

£700-800



ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, 3rd type, silver, rev. engraved, 'To **George Low, F.E. Cond. 13, for prompt and efficient services 3rd April 1851 (Case 1350)**', with Second Award clasp, engraved, 'For Rescuing Life 18th July 1859. Case 5216', swivel straight-bar suspension, very fine £500-600

- 535 ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, 3rd type, silver (**To Thomas Moore, Fire Escape Cond. No.32, for Intrepid Exertions, Case 2767**), with swivel straight bar suspension and silver brooch bar, very fine £250-300

Silver medal authorised by the Society's 'Quarterly General Committee' on 26 April 1855. The award recommended by the Rotary Committee following the fire and rescue at 2 Clipstone Street, London, W.1. Sold with copied minutes from the committee.

- 536 Pair: **Acting Bombardier M. McCarthy, Royal Horse Artillery**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free Stae, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (7994 A. Bomb., J.B. R.H.A.), silver buckle on ribbon; SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, 5th type, bronze (P.C. Michael McCarthy, Catterick, 13th Decr. 1906), with silver buckle on ribbon, good very fine and better (2) £300-350



The excessively rare C.Q.D. "Gold" Medal and Lloyd's Life Saving Medal pair awarded to Captain J. B. Ranson, R.M.S. *Baltic*, who assisted in the rescue of over 1700 souls from the R.M.S. "*Republic*" and Italian liner "*Florida*", following their collision off Nantucket in January 1909: this was the first occasion on which the "C.Q.D." distress call had been sent by wireless transmission, a method encountered by Ranson once more on the night of 14 April 1912, when he responded to distress signals sent from the foundering *Titanic* - earlier that day he had alerted that ill-fated ship to the presence of icebergs but the relevant signal was pocketed by Bruce Ismay, White Star's chairman

LLOYD'S MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA, small type, silver (Capt. J. B. Ranson - S.S. "*Republic*", 23 January 1909), in its fitted case of issue; C.Q.D. "GOLD" MEDAL, silver-gilt, inscribed on the edge 'J. B. Ranson' (sic), onetime fitted with suspension loop, contained in its original wooden presentation box, the interior silk lining gold embossed with the recipient's name, *extremely fine and excessively rare, just four of the latter ever having been awarded* (2) £2500-3000

Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea:

'The Silver Medal of the Society be bestowed upon Captain J. B. Ranson, R.N.R., as an honorary acknowledgement of his extraordinary exertions in contributing to the saving of life on the occasion of the steamships *Republic* and *Florida* being in collision in the vicinity of the Nantucket Lightship on the 23 January 1909.'

In addition to the above reward, and as a result of the gratitude of saloon passengers from the White Star's *Republic*, Ranson also became the recipient of another medal, for the former elected to commission a special commemorative award to recognise the bravery of the seamen who had taken part in their rescue. With the backing of the American wrist-watch millionaire, Ralph Ingersoll, who agreed to undertake the striking and distribution of the awards in question, all crew members from the *Baltic*, *Republic* and *Florida* were duly presented with silver "C.Q.D. Medals", while the three Captains involved in the incident, and Jack Binns, the Radio Officer of the *Republic*, received special "gold" issues.

Joseph Barlow Ranson was born in Liverpool in 1860 and first went to sea as an apprentice, aged 14 years, on a British sailing vessel. A decade later he had risen to the command of a steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on the west coast of South America, and in 1892 he commenced full time employment with the White Star Line. He subsequently served in such famous ships as the *Majestic*, *Britannic* and *Teutonic* prior to taking command of the *Baltic* in 1907, which latter liner very much fitted the company's 'comfort-rather-than-speed' policy, a strategy that would shortly be changed by the arrival of the "Olympic-class".



Fortuitously, his subsequent part in the *Republic-Florida* incident has been well-recorded in numerous reference works, and indeed in his own account of the affair which was published by *The Outlook* in February 1909, the editorial to that feature describing him as a man 'of ruddy face, broad shoulders and elastic step ... a living testimonial to the healthfulness of the seaman's life'.

In brief, the White Star's 15,400-ton *Republic*, bound for the Mediterranean with more than 400 winter sun-seekers aboard, and the 5,018-ton Lloyd-Italiano liner *Florida*, heading for New York with hundreds of emigrants on board, mainly refugees from the recent Messina earthquake, collided in thick fog south of the Nantucket Lightship in the early hours of 23 January 1909.

Aboard the *Republic*, Radio Officer Jack Binns, unaware that he was making history, immediately sent the distress call C.Q.D. ("Come Quick, Danger"), and his message was picked up by the White Star's own 24,000-ton *Baltic* through Marconi's shore station at Siasconsett, Massachusetts. Captain Ranson was quick to react, later describing how he threw the helm hard a-starboard, making for the stricken *Republic*'s position with all haste:

'We knew her latitude and longitude and our job was to find her in the thickest fog. At the time we were 64 miles from the position given us in the first message from the *Republic*, but of course she was drifting all the time, and during our 12 hours' search I estimate we travelled 200 miles on our zigzag course before we found her, and all within a sea area of ten square miles.'

On reaching the *Republic* at about 7 o'clock that night, Ranson commenced embarking her crew, and afterwards all of her passengers from the *Florida*, to which latter ship they had been transferred in the interim. At the same time, as a result of the damage caused to the *Florida*, he felt it wise to embark her passengers too, all in all a momentous exercise that took nearly nine hours, but nonetheless an exercise that was completed without any loss of life, even though there was 'quite a nasty sea running'.

On the evening of the following day, the *Republic* was seen to be sinking rapidly and her remaining skeleton crew was taken off or plucked from the sea. She sank in 45 fathoms just south of Martha's Vineyard Island. Meanwhile, the Italian liner's collision bulkhead held, and she was able to reach New York without further incident. So, too, the *Baltic*, where she was greeted by huge crowds lining the wharves shortly after 1 p.m. on the 25 January. Ranson was exhausted:

'During the time of the search I was where I had to be, of course, on the bridge. I went up about six o'clock on Friday morning and stayed there until we docked at one o'clock on Monday afternoon - about 80 hours ... Sleep? Why, no, I was there on the bridge walking around. I couldn't have slept even if I had gone below.'

Nor could he find rest when he came ashore, for news of the rescue had attracted a media frenzy, not least because this was the first time that a radio-transmitted "C.Q.D." message had been used. Infact it seemed to many that the experience of cross-Atlantic travel had undergone a major transformation, that passenger safety was now virtually guaranteed, whatever potential calamity awaited on the horizon. Even the greatly experienced Ranson was moved to state, 'There is no question about it - the passenger on a well-equipped transatlantic liner is safer than he can be anywhere else in the world'.

And so might have proved the case with the *Titanic*, but for the fact she was not properly equipped, her woeful shortage of lifeboats resulting in the most famous maritime tragedy of them all, a tragedy that unveiled itself via a succession of Marconi transmissions that reached the *Baltic*'s bridge, where Ranson still held command on that fateful night in April 1912. Once again, his part in a major episode of maritime history is well-recorded, no complete account of the disaster failing to make mention of the *Baltic*'s role. Apart from anything else, the *Baltic* famously passed on an "ice-alert" to Captain Smith of the *Titanic* in the late morning of the disaster. Smith, having acknowledged the message - 'Thanks for your message and good wishes. Had fine weather since leaving' - then gave the written original to Bruce Ismay, White Star's chairman, who promptly pocketed it. He later showed it to several passengers and it was not until 7.15 p.m. that it was posted in *Titanic*'s chart room. It read as follows:

'From Commander, S.S. *Baltic*, 14 April 1912
To Captain Smith, *Titanic*

Have had moderate variable winds and clear fine weather since leaving. Greek steamer *Athina* reports passing icebergs and large quantity of ice today in latitude 41.51 north, longitude 49.83 west. Last night we spoke to the German oil tank *Deutschland*, Stettin to Philadelphia, not under control; short of coal; latitude 40.42 north, longitude 55.11. Wishes to be reported to New York and other steamers. Wish you and *Titanic* all success.'

Information such as this was high on the agenda of the subsequent Wreck Commissioner's Inquiry - which Ranson attended - and in the equivalent hearing held at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, where the *Baltic's* Marconi operator, Gilbert Balfour, gave extended evidence, largely based on his signal log:

'We were just 243 miles south-east of the position of the *Titanic* when we got her Q.D. call, about 11 o'clock New York time, Sunday evening. We got the C.Q.D. call, giving her position, just saying "Struck an iceberg", giving her present position, and saying that she required immediate assistance ... That message was sent immediately to the bridge, with instruction to the officer of the watch, Captain Ranson, as far as I know ...'

The interest in *Baltic's* signal log was not altogether surprising, providing as it did an important record of the messages exchanged between assorted vessels that night, and, perhaps more tellingly, their individual reactions to the unfolding drama. Infact particular interest was shown in the difficulty confronted by Gilbert Balfour (and undoubtedly other Radio Officers) in making contact with the *Californian*, a ship that was probably nearer to *Titanic* than any other.

Ranson, however, the hero of the *Republic-Florida* incident, acquitted himself well, although it must have become painfully apparent as the night wore on that he was simply too far away to be of immediate assistance. Indeed as early as 11.35 p.m. Gilbert Balfour was able to inform Ranson that he had been signalled by his counterpart in *Titanic*, the gallant John Phillips, "We are getting the women off in small boats", and, ten minutes later, "Engine Room getting flooded". The latter signal was received twice, but in the middle of the second transmission, 'his motor ran down ... That was probably when the water rose to the dynamo in the engine room.'

Nonetheless, the *Baltic* continued to make good progress towards the scene of the disaster. At about 5 a.m., when a little over a 100 miles from *Titanic's* last reported position, a weak message finally got through from the Captain of the *Carpathia* - 'owing to persistent jamming by the *Californian*' - but it was not until just after 6.30 a.m. that Ranson received confirmation of the true scale of the disaster, the *Carpathia* transmitting, "The *Titanic* had gone down with all hands, as far as we know, with the exception of 20 boat loads which we have picked up. Number not accurately fixed yet. We cannot see any more boats about at all." Ranson immediately responded with an offer to make a rendezvous and take off some of *Titanic's* survivors, but *Carpathia's* Captain stated that he was making full speed for Halifax or New York and that *Baltic* 'had better proceed to Liverpool'.

Ranson, who attained the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in the R.N.R., remained in the service of the White Star Line and was awarded the O.B.E. as a Senior Captain in the Great War (*London Gazette* 7 January 1918 refers). During that period he commanded the *Baltic* from the outbreak of hostilities until October 1915, and thereafter, with just a month's break, the *Adriatic* until the end of the War, services that also resulted in him being awarded the British War and Mercantile Marine Medals. His final seagoing appointment would appear to have been aboard the latter liner in 1921.

Sold with a file of fascinating research, particularly with regard to the *Titanic* disaster, in addition to several original White Star Line ship picture postcards.

538 A Lloyd's Lifesaving Medal group of four to Third Officer G. L. Dentant, Belgian Merchant Marine

BELGIUM, ORDER OF LEOPOLD II, 5th Class breast badge, silver and enamel, silver 'L' palm on ribbon; WAR MEDAL 1914-18; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-18; LLOYD'S MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA, 2nd small type, silver (3rd Officer Gerard L. Dentant, S.S. "*Kasbek*", 4th August 1918) good very fine and better (4) £400-500

'At 6.30 on the 4th August 1918, the Belgian S.S. *Kasbek* was proceeding under escort with the British S.S. *Clan Macnab*, when the British ship was torpedoed, and sank within three minutes of the explosion. The *Kasbek* immediately turned towards the wreckage and, in spite of the risk of being torpedoed herself, put out two boats. She then circled round at full speed for about an hour while the boats picked up the crew of the *Clan Macnab*. The 1st and 3rd Officers and Boatswain manned one boat and picked up three boats full of men whom they transferred to one of the destroyers. The second boat with the 2nd Officer and two men picked up nine men and took them on board the *Kasbek*. They were conveyed to Newport, where they arrived at 7 a.m. on the 5th. The Owners of the *Clan Macnab* have presented Captain Sytor with £250 for himself and his crew, and their Protection Association have supplemented this with an additional £100'.

Captain Charles Sytor, Chief Officer Jerome Geryl, 2nd Officer Pierre Barbe and 3rd Officer Gerard L. Dentant were all awarded the Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea in silver. Sold with copied research.

539



LLOYD'S WAR MEDAL FOR BRAVERY AT SEA, silver unnamed specimen, extremely fine

£200-250



LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY (2), Marine Medal, 1st type, bronze, unnamed specimen, *nearly extremely fine*; another, 3rd type, bronze, unnamed and unmounted specimen, *slight edge bruising, good very fine* (2)

£100-140

First illustrated.



JERSEY HUMANE SOCIETY, silver, unnamed specimen, in C. T. Maine, Jersey case of issue, *extremely fine*

£100-150



LANCASHIRE HUMANE SOCIETY, rev. inscribed (**Presented to Mr Benjamin Witham Booth for his zealous exertions on behalf of the Humane Society, 1838**), 52mm., silver medallion, *minor edge bruising, good very fine, very rare*

£400-500

The Lancashire Humane Society was instituted in 1789 and revived in 1824. Little is known of this Society, one of many local Humane Societies prevalent in England at this time. An example of this medal is recorded in the British Museum Collection.

The recipient may well be the Surgeon of the same name, from Swinton, Manchester, who made a gift of stained glass windows to the new St. John's Chapel in the Parish of German, Isle of Man, completed in 1849.

543



PLYM TAMAR LYNHER AND TAVY HUMANE SOCIETY, silver, unnamed specimen, *slight edge bruise, good very fine*
£60-80

544 WINDSOR & ETON HUMANE SOCIETY, obv. shield; rev. inscribed (*Diving from 12 to 14 Years of Age, Henry Guthrie*), 32mm., silver, unmounted, *good very fine*
£30-40

545



CORPORATION OF GLASGOW BRAVERY MEDAL, 2nd type (*Robert Green, 1946*), 32mm., silver, hallmarks indistinct, unmounted, *edge bruising, nearly very fine*
£70-90

546



FALMOUTH, TRURO, HELSTON, PENRYN AND ST. IVES MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE LOSS OF THE EAST INDIAMAN "KENT", obv. the East Indiaman 'Kent' in flames and the brig 'Cambria' sending two boats to the rescue, in exergue: '1 March 1825'; rev. 'To commemorate the destruction of the Kent East Indiamen by fire, in the Bay of Biscay; and the reception on board the brig Cambria, William Cook, Master, of 547 persons, thus providentially delivered from death' (*Mr John Riddell*), 48mm., silver, unmounted, Ref: B.H.M. 1250, *minor edge bruising, good very fine*
£400-500

Sold with copied extracts from *Historical Record of the 31st Foot*, by Richard Cannon and *The Melancholy loss of the Kent, East Indiaman*, by Daniel Fearon, O.M.R.S. Journal, Winter 1988.



SHROPSHIRE SOCIETY IN LONDON LIFE SAVING MEDAL, obv. Captain Matthew Webb left; rev. (Presented to John Bennett, for gallantly rescuing Herbert Rhodes from drowning in the Severn at Shrewsbury on Jan. 7th 1923), 51mm., silver, complete with brooch bar, in Pinches, London case of issue, extremely fine, rare £400-450



LAETITIA LIFEBOAT MEDAL 1866, silver, obverse: the Austrian brig 'Osip' sinking; rev. inscribed in raised letters, 'Presented to each member of the crew of the Lifeboat Laetitia for the gallant rescue of 7 Austrian sailors from the brig Osip lost off Lowestoft during the storm of Jan. 13th 1866, Esto Perpetua', unnamed, ring mount and ring suspension, nearly extremely fine, rare £200-250

On the morning of 13th January 1866, the Austrian brig *Osip* (Captain Guiseppe Descovich of Fiume), with a crew of 11 plus the Falmouth pilot, en route from Falmouth to Hartlepool with a cargo of maize, ran aground in a storm on the Holm Sands off Lowestoft. The yawl *Young Prince* made for the ship but her help was refused. With the storm increasing another yawl, the *Albatross* sailed towards the brig but was unable to communicate with those on board and so for her safety made for shore. The lifeboat *Victoria* then made for the wreck, towed part of the way by the tug *Rainbow* but because of the high sea and the wreckage from the ship she was unable to get near and had to return to the shore. A second attempt was then made by the lifeboat, *Rainbow* again towing it part of the way. This time the gallant lifeboatmen were successful and although nothing much of the *Osip* remained above water, 7 of the crew were brought away to safety. The Captain and the Pilot were amongst those who were lost.

The gallant action in saving Austrian nationals was reported to the Austrian government but being distracted with a war with Prussia at the time, no awards were made. It was not until 1893, twenty-seven years after the incident that privately made medals were issued. These were presented by the Mayor of Lowestoft to the men of the lifeboat who had made one or both trips to the *Osip*. 29 medals were awarded. The lifeboat *Victoria* was renamed *Laetitia* in 1869. See 'The *Osip* Medal to the Crew of the *Laetitia* by Bill Fevyer, *L.S.A.R.S. Journal* 17, p.38 - 40 and 'The Life Saving Medal for the Wreck of the *Osip*', by Gary Brown, *L.S.A.R.S. Journal* 39, p.27 - 29.



S.S. DRUMMOND CASTLE MEDAL 1896, silver, unnamed as issued, in fitted case, nearly extremely fine

£150-200

The Castle Mail Packets Company liner *S.S. Drummond Castle*, homeward bound from Natal and Capetown, struck a reef off Ushant in a fog on the night of 16th June, 1896. Foundering within four minutes, of the 143 passengers and 104 officers and crew, only three escaped the disaster. Silver medals were struck with the approval of Queen Victoria for award to the Breton fishermen and other inhabitants of Brest, Ushant, and Molene who helped in rescuing the survivors, and in the recovery and burial of those lost. A total of 282 medals were struck.



WEALDSTONE WORKS GOLD MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE AT THE 'ALBION' DISASTER 1898, gold cross of elaborate design, 40mm. dia., obv. central medallion engraved with a rescue scene; rev. engraved, **'Presented to Robert Morris by the Employees at Wealdstone Works, Harrow, for Saving Three Lives at the Launch of "H.M.S. Albion", June 1898'**, with 15ct. gold hallmarks for Birmingham 1898, with integral loop and ring suspension, minor contact marks, good very fine

£500-600

Ex Sotheby's 3 July 1986, lot 403.

The *Canopus* Class battleship *Albion*, designed to be of 12,950 tons when complete, was built by the Thames Iron Works & Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, London. Laid down on 3 December 1896, she was to be named and launched on 21 June 1898 by the Duchess of York. As a major celebratory event, the launch attracted widespread attention, and with the yard workers and children from local schools given the day off, some 30,000 people crammed into the shipyard and the surrounding area to view the dignitaries in their finery and the majestic scene of a leviathan, a symbol of British sea power, slipping spectacularly into the river. The river sides were crowded and a holiday atmosphere prevailed. On a neighbouring slipway, the people positioned themselves on the unfinished Japanese battleship *Shikishima* and such was the demand for space, that some 150 people jostled on to a temporary and rather frail wooden bridge across a creek nearby, ignoring warning notices and the endeavours of police and officials to keep them clear.

Following on from a luncheon given by the chairman of the company, the Duke and Duchess of York with the dignitaries made their way to the launching stage. After naming the ship and three failed attempts to smash a bottle of champagne on the hull, the Duchess cut a cord so as to signal the release of the ship. With bands playing, ship's whistles and horns blaring and the crowds cheering, the ship slipped into the Thames. In the noise and confusion of the event, what was not immediately realised was that the ship on plunging into the water had created a massive wave. In the confines of the river, the wave had engulfed and destroyed the bridge near the *Shikishima*, casting the onlookers into the surging water.

Spectators and yard workers nearby immediately began rescue efforts, some diving into the muddy and churning water to help the survivors. When news of the accident spread, the police, fire brigade and ambulance services all made their presence felt. Despite their best efforts 38 people were killed, of these most were women and children.

For their services in the disaster, 18 people were awarded the Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal, one a R.H.S. Bronze Medal and Certificate and one each a R.H.S. Certificate and a R.H.S. Testimonial on Vellum.



All the awards were covered by the general citation, 'On the 21st June, 1898, while H.M.S. *Albion* was being launched from the yard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, a huge wave was raised which carried away a platform on which 150 persons had gathered to witness the launch. The depth of water was about 14 feet, and there was great risk of being struck by baulks of floating timber.'

Robert Morris was a recipient of one of the R.H.S. Bronze Medals. His personal citation reads, 'At the disaster on June 21st, 1898, under the same circumstances, Robert Morris, printer, Wealdstone, Middlesex, at great risk, saved three persons.' (Case No. 29540). In addition to which, for the same deeds, he was presented with a gold medal by his fellow workers at the Wealdstone Works, Harrow.

Sold with two original sheets from the *Thames Iron Works Gazette*, dated 30 September 1897, in which Mr A. F. Hills, Chairman of the Thames Iron Works, writes of the disaster and its aftermath. Also with a quantity of copied research. See also *L.S.A.R.S. Journals* No.14, p.32-52; 15, p.66-67 & 16, p.47-53.

51



FRANCE, LOUIS PHILIPPE, MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFF AT SEA, obv. head King Louis Philippe left by Montagny; rev. 'Ministère de la Marine, A Skinner (Richard) Garde-Côte, Courage et Dévoumt. pr. Sauver des Marins Français en Détresse, 1839', 41mm., silver, unmounted, in fitted leather case, some edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine
£160-200

52

FRANCE, RFD CROSS SOCIETY FLOOD RELIEF MEDAL 1910, 41mm., bronze, reverse inscription in raised letters, 'Services Rendus pendant les Inondations de 1910' and engraved, 'Melle. de Maisonneuve', unmounted, extremely fine
£60-80

553



U.S.A., HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS LIFESAVING MEDAL, 3rd type (1854-88) by B. Wyon, London, obv. 'Humane Society Massachusetts', shield bearing the arms of the Society, above, a house with a scroll below bearing the word, 'Refuge', below the shield on a scroll the date '1791'; rev. engraved, **'To John T. Quinn for rescuing two children from a burning house, East Boston, April 8 1891'**, enclosed below by branches of laurel and above with inscription in raised lettering, 'Honor Virtutis Præmium', 57mm., silver medallion, *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £200-300

554



SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, by A. Kirkwood & Son, Edinburgh, obv. coat-of-arms; rev. engraved, **'Presented to Inspector H. Angus, S.S.P.C.A. for energy, skill, tact and devotion displayed as humane slaughter demonstrator prior to and since the introduction of the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act 1928.'**, 51mm., silver medallion, in J. Sanderson, Edinburgh case of issue, *extremely fine* £80-120

The Carol Benton Collection of Miniature Medals

This collection was formed over a period of many years with the assistance of my father, Donald Hall. Without his unfailing help it would not have been possible to accumulate such an interesting selection of miniatures, many of which were obtained from collectors who had purchased the full-size medals from him.

555



The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to Private H. Tandy, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., West Riding Regiment, Victoria Cross; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; Military Medal, G.V.R.; 1914 Star with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Defence; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, mounted Court style as worn, generally nearly extremely fine (9)
£300-400

Victoria Cross *London Gazette* 14 December 1918. 'For desperate bravery and great initiative during the capture of the village and crossings at Marcoing and the later counter-attack on September 28th, 1918.

During the advance on Marcoing this soldier's Platoon was held up by machine-gun fire, and stopped. He at once crawled forward under heavy fire, located the machine-gun position, led a Lewis Gun team into a neighbouring house from which they were able to knock out the gun, and his Platoon continued the advance.

On arrival at the crossings the plank bridge was broken, under heavy fire and seemingly impassible, and he crawled forward putting the planks into position and making the bridge passable under a hail of bullets, thus enabling the first crossing to be made at this vital spot. He must have seen that the chances of losing his life amounted to almost certainty.

Later in the evening, during an attack by his Company to enlarge the bridge head and capture Marcoing Support Trench, he, with eight comrades were surrounded by an overwhelming number of Germans, and though the position was apparently hopeless, he led a bayonet charge through them, fighting so fiercely that thirty-seven of the enemy were driven into the hands of the remainder of his Company in the rear and taken prisoners, the party winning clear, though he was twice wounded. Even then he refused to leave, leading parties into dug-outs and capturing over twenty of the enemy, and though faint from the loss of blood, stayed until the fight was won'.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 December 1918; M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.

Henry Tandy was born in Leamington, Warwickshire on 30 August 1891. In the Great War, as a Private in the 5th Battalion The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment he won the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Conduct Medal and Military Medal and was five times mentioned in despatches. In the Second World War he served as a Recruiting Sergeant. He died on 20 December 1977 and his full-size medals were sold in Sotheby's 26 November 1980. Sold with two copied photographs and newspaper clippings relating to the sale.



The mounted group of thirteen miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry D'Urban Keary, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O., Order of the Bath, Military Division, gold and enamel, ring suspension; Order of the Indian Empire, 15ct. gold and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamel, complete with top bar; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp; India General Service 1854-95, 4 clasps, Burma 1889-92, Burma 1887-9, Burma 1885-7, Chin Hills 1892-93; China 1900, no clasp; 1914 Star with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1911, silver; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Serbia, Order of Karageorge, 4th Class, with swords, silver and enamel, rosette on ribbon, mounted Court style as worn - ribbons frayed, very fine and better (13) £700-800

Ex-Oldfield Collection; Keary's full-size medals were sold at D.N.W. 16 December 2003, lot 869.

Henry D'Urban Keary was born at Holkham, Norfolk, on 28 April 1857, and educated at Marlborough College. Passing out of Sandhurst in 1875, he was commissioned as a Sub-Lieutenant, unattached, and was appointed to the 12th (Suffolk) Regiment in August 1876, and to the Madras Staff Corps in May 1877. Being posted to the 1st Madras Infantry, Keary served during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and was present at the action of Kam Dakka. He served throughout the Burma campaign of 1885-87 and subsequent operations through to 1892 (Despatches, medal with 3 clasps). Whilst in Burma he raised the Shwebo Military Police Battalion which he commanded from 1887. Promoted to Captain in 1888, three years later he commanded a company of Mounted Infantry during the suppression of the Wuntho State Rebellion, 1891, and was mentioned in despatches for the action near Kawbei, which led to his being awarded the D.S.O.

Sir Garnet Wolsely wrote: 'I desire to bring prominently to notice the brilliant services of Captain H. d'U. Keary. I consider that the advancement of this Officer would be of benefit to the Service. The spirit of dash and confidence inspired by his presence at Kawbei and the prompt manner in which he grappled with the situation and turned the hitherto needlessly cautious state of defence into one of vigorous and determined attack, is worthy of special recognition.' In another report, Sir James Downes wrote: 'Capt. Keary of the Military Police seems to be an officer of great intrepidity and decision for at a critical moment he assumed - with a position of his Mounted Infantry - the role of Cavalry, and dispersed the enemy, who were attacking on all three sides.' (G.C.O. No. 985 of 16 October 1891).

Keary's D.S.O. was announced in the *London Gazette* of 18 March 1892, 'in recognition of services during the operations in the Wuntho District, Upper Burma', and was one of only two awards for these operations. The Insignia were presented to him by the Commander-in-Chief in India on 26 October 1892. Keary commanded his regiment from 1892 to 1909, the unit undergoing two changes in title during this period, becoming the 31st Burma Light Infantry in 1901 and the 91st Punjabis in 1904. He commanded the regiment in the rebellion in the northern Chin Hills 1892-93, for which he was mentioned in despatches and given the Brevet of Major (Clasp), and during the operations in China 1900-02, for which he was again mentioned in despatches (Medal).

Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1903 and full Colonel in 1906, Keary was an A.D.C. to the King from 1907 to 1911. When he at last relinquished command of his battalion he was for some months unemployed, but then succeeded to the command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, and in 1910 to that of the Garhwal Brigade. He was promoted Major-General and created C.B. in 1911, and the following year was appointed Colonel of his old regiment, which in 1922 received the new title of the 3rd Battalion, 8th Punjab Regiment.

At the outbreak of the Great War General Keary brought his brigade to the Western Front in the 3rd (Lahore) Division of the Indian Corps. In October 1914, when the battle of La Bassée was ending, the brigade assisted the British II Corps. On 2 January 1915, General Keary assumed command of the Lahore Division, which, although not actively engaged at Neuve Chapelle or Aubers Ridge, counter-attacked twice during "Second Ypres" and suffered heavy losses thereby. The division had its share of trench warfare during the remainder of the year, and then the Indian Corps left France for Mesopotamia. General Keary's command joined the Tigris Corps, which was endeavouring to relieve Townshend, besieged at Kut-al-Amara, in January 1916. At the first attack upon Hanna, Keary commanded the force operating on the right bank of the Tigris. In March he commanded a mixed column in the action of Dujaila redoubt, and in April his forces co-operated in the assault upon the Sanna-i-yat position and fought the action of Bait Aisa. He then commanded the advance on the right bank of the Tigris in May after the fall of Kut and the withdrawal of the Turks. For his services during 1916 he was created a K.C.B.

After General Maude had resumed the offensive at the end of the year General Keary's division experienced heavy fighting in clearing the Turks from the Khudhaira bend position, below Kut, in January 1917. Following the occupation of Baghdad in March, he was placed in command of a column of all arms which fought the first action of the Jabal Hamrin in the vain hope of cooperating with the expected Russian advance. Keary, who had borne his part in the direction of a series of very difficult operations since his arrival in Mesopotamia, was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1917 and created K.C.I.E.

In October 1917, Keary assumed command of the Meerut Division, in India, eventually passing to that of the Burma Division in August 1918. These posts were no sinecures, as India had now so many troops in the field that training of reinforcements was a heavy task. Keary retired from the Army in December 1919. In addition to the honours mentioned above, he was seven times mentioned in despatches and awarded the Serbian Order of the Karageorge, 2nd class with swords. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Keary died at Surbiton Court, Surbiton, on 12 August 1937, aged 80. Sold with copied research.



The mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals attributed to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Field, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Royal Navy, Order of the Bath, Military Division, gold and enamel, ring suspension; Order of St. Michael and St. George, gold and enamel, ring suspension; China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 5 clasps, North Sea 1915, North Sea 1916, Jutland 31 May' 16, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918; Victory Medal 1914-19, M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Russia, Order of St. Anne, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Romania, Order of the Crown, 1st type, 4th Class with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, 4th Class, silver, gold and enamel, rosette on ribbon; U.S.A., Navy Distinguished Service Medal, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted Court style, in *Gaunt*, London leather case with 'Rear Admiral F. L. Field, C.B., C.M.G.' in gold lettering on lid, *French and Romanian Orders with some enamel damage, most nearly extremely fine* (12)

£500-600

The recipient's full-size medals were previously sold at Spink 18 March 1997 and Sotheby's 30 June 1983. The miniatures ex Gordon Fairbank Collection.

Frederick Laurence Field was born in Killarney on 19 April 1871. Entering the Royal Navy, he served in the China War of 1900 and was mentioned in despatches for his work in repairing damaged armoured trains. At the capture of Tientsin he was wounded - hit in the head by a bullet. In the Great War, he was present at the battle of Jutland, being Captain of the battleship *King George V* and was mentioned for the great skill with which he managed his ship in the action. In July 1918 he was appointed Director of Torpedoes and Mines at the Admiralty and was promoted to Rear-Admiral. He became Third Sea Lord and Controller in March 1920 and in 1923-24 he commanded a squadron of ships led by the *Hood* on a world cruise to 'show the flag'. Field attained the rank of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Staff in 1930, a position he was to hold until 1933. He died on 24 October 1945. Sold with some copied research.



The mounted group of ten miniature dress medals attributed to Major-General Sir John George Dartnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., Colonel Commandant of the Natal Volunteer and Mounted Police Forces, Order of the Bath, Military Division, gold and enamel, straight bar suspension, gold buckle on ribbon; Order of St. Michael and St. George, gold and enamel, ring suspension; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R.; Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Central India; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps; Natal 1906, no clasp, mounted ordinary style, *good very fine and better* (10)

£400-500

The recipient's medals and miniatures were previously sold in Glendining's 6 July 1983.

John George Dartnell was born in London, Ontario in 1838. Serving in the Army, 1855-69, he saw action in the Indian Mutiny, serving with the Central India Field Force, being severely wounded, receiving the brevet of Major and mentioned in despatches. In the Bhootan Expedition he served as A.D.C. to Major-General Tombs. Extensive service with the Natal Police followed, for which he was awarded medals for the Zulu War, Basuto War, Boer War and Zulu Rebellion. He was latterly Chief Commissioner of Police and Commandant of Volunteers for Natal.

Sold with a glass-fronted ornate gilt frame bearing a photograph of the recipient and which once held the miniature group and also a modern copied photograph of a testimonial from the Prime Minister, Pietermaritzburg, 14 May 1902, held in a matching glass-fronted gilt frame.

- 559 The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals attributed to Captain K. N. Humphreys, Royal Navy, Order of the Bath, Civil Division, silver-gilt; China 1900, no clasp; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 6 clasps, North Sea 1914, North Sea 1915, Jutland 31 May 16, North Sea 1916, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918; Victory Medal 1914-19; Defence and War Medals, mounted Court style, very fine and better (7) £80-100

Humphrey's full-size medals were sold at Spink 6 May 1998.

Kenneth Noel Humphreys was born in October 1881 and entered the Royal Navy in 1896. He served as a Midshipman aboard the *Undaunted* in Boxer Rebellion. Promoted to Commander in 1915, he acted as the Navigating Officer aboard the battleship *Conqueror* throughout the war, which included service at the battle of Jutland. Post-war, he held the position of King's Harbour Master, Plymouth and received the C.B. in 1927, the year of his retirement. He was then employed as Naval Instructor in the Chinese Maritime Customs and was afterwards Captain of the Port of Holyhead. Recalled for service in the Second World War, he initially served as Routing Officer at Rosyth but was latterly in command of the *Arabella* for the training of Landing Craft crew. He died in October 1955. He was the father of Lieutenant-Commander P. N. Humphreys, G.C., Royal Navy and Captain J. Humphreys, Royal Marines - both of whom were killed in the Second World War. Sold with some copied research.

560



- The mounted pair of miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel G. Desbrowe, Grenadier Guards, Royal Guelphic Order, Military Division, 24 x 13mm., gold and enamel; Waterloo 1815, 14.5mm., silver, with steel ring suspension, mounted Court style for display and fitted with a silver buckle, K.H. with enamel loss to green enamel wreath, very fine; Waterloo extremely fine (2) £300-400

George Desbrowe was the second son of Colonel Edward Desbrowe and Lady Charlotte Hobart, youngest daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Essex. He entered the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards as an Ensign in March 1809, seeing service in Portugal and Spain between 1810 and 1813 and in Holland during 1813-15. In the latter campaign, he was wounded in the storming of the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom. He received promotion to regimental Lieutenant and Captain in April 1813. Desbrowe was A.D.C. to Major-General George Cooke at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Receiving the Brevet of Major in 1817, he retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1834 and was created a K.H. in 1835.

- 561 THE CONTEMPORARY MOUNTED GROUP OF EIGHT MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Order of St. Michael and St. George, gold and enamel, ring suspension; Order of the Bath, Military Division, gold and enamel, ring suspension; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Egypt, Order of the Nile, 4th Class, silver and enamel, obv. centre detached, rev. centre missing; Romania, Order of the Star, 1st type, 4th Class with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine, except where stated (8) £100-140

562



- The mounted group of fifteen miniature dress medals attributed to Paymaster Rear-Admiral H. H. Share, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., Royal Navy, Order of the British Empire, 1st type, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of the Bath, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold straight bar suspension and gold buckle on ribbon; Royal Victorian Order, silver-gilt and enamel; Egypt 1882-89, dated rev. no clasp; 1914 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 4 clasps, North Sea 1914, North Sea 1915, North Sea 1916, Jutland 31 May 16; Victory Medal 1914-19, M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1897, silver; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, 4th Class, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Russia, Order of St. Anne, with swords, gold and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Japan, Order of the Rising Sun, gold and enamel, rosette on ribbon; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-18, bronze palm on ribbon; Khedive's Star 1882, mounted Court style, in Gaunt, London leather case, lid embossed, 'Sir Hamnet Share', generally nearly extremely fine (15) £350-450

Ex Gordon Fairbank Collection.

Hamnet Holditch Share was born in Penryn, Cornwall on 19 May 1864. Entering the Royal Navy in 1880, he served in the Egypt war of 1882 and served aboard the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* during 1892-99. He was appointed Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station 1899-1900 and Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Australia Station 1901-03. During 1903-04 he held the post of Private Secretary to Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, Governor of New South Wales and during 1904-8 held a similar post with Lord Northcote, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. In 1911 he was appointed Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, then in command of the Atlantic Fleet, and remained with Jellicoe when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet 1914-17. Present at Jutland, he was awarded the C.B. in 1916 and gained the St. Anne 2nd Class, Rising Sun 3rd Class, Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre for his war services. He served as Secretary to Admiral of Fleet Viscount Jellicoe on the Naval Mission to India and the Dominions, 1919-20 and was awarded the K.B.E. in 1920, retiring from the navy the following year. As Paymaster Rear-Admiral (retired) he was appointed Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to the King 1922-34 and was awarded the C.V.O. in 1934, the same year he was appointed Extra Gentleman Usher. Rear-Admiral Share died on 26 June 1937.

- 563 **The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to M. G. Butcher, Australian Light Horse, Order of the British Empire, 2nd type, Civil Division, enamelled; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; War and Australia Service Medals; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Denmark, Order of the Dannebrog, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted Court style, very fine and better (9)** £30-50

Maxwell Gordon Butcher was born in Essex in 1892. Serving in the Great War with the 3rd Australian Light Horse 1914-16, he saw action and was wounded at Gallipoli. Latterly a company director based in Tasmania, he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1945 and C.B.E. in 1953. He was also awarded the Order of the Dannebrog for his services as Royal Danish Consul for Tasmania during 1936-58. Amongst a number of positions held, he was the Chief Commissioner for Boy Scouts in Tasmania, and Hon. A.D.C. to the Governor of the state.

- 564 **The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Captain D. P. Malyn, O.B.E., M.B.E., Royal Army Service Corps, Order of the British Empire, 2nd type, O.B.E. Civil Division; Order of the British Empire, 1st type, M.B.E., Military Division; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, extremely fine (5)** £20-30

For the recipient's full-size medals see lot 1184.

565



- The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to Major H. E. Worthing, O.B.E., D.C.M. and Bar, Rifle Brigade, Order of the British Empire, 1st type, O.B.E., Military Division, on 2nd type ribbon; Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R., with dated Second Award Bar engraved, '8th June 1901', British South Africa Company 1890-97, for Rhodesia 1896, no clasp; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Rel. of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (9)** £200-250

The recipient's full-size medals were sold at B.D.W. 1995 and Spink 20/21 October 1999.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 5 June 1924; D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 July 1901; Bar to D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1902.

Harry Evans Worthing was born in 1870 and joined the Rifle Brigade in 1888. He served as Company Sergeant-Major in the Mounted Infantry Company in Rhodesia 1896-97. In the Boer War he again served in the Mounted Infantry and was twice wounded - at Stinkhoutboom 24 June 1900 and at Nooitgedacht 13 December 1900. He was twice mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Bar to his D.C.M. for gallantry during the Guerilla War. He was appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade in 1906 and Quarter Master in 1912. During the Great War he served in France, the Balkans, Salonika and Russia, being mentioned in despatches four times and attaining the rank of Major. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1924.

- 66 **The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Fox, Royal Irish Regiment, Order of the British Empire, 1st type, O.B.E., Military Division; Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Samana 1897; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver; Khedive's Star, mounted Court style, some with contact marks, generally very fine (9)** £80-100

Sold with some copied service details.

- 567 A MOUNTED GROUP OF SEVEN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Order of the British Empire, 2nd type, O.B.E., Civil Division; Defence and War Medals; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, with a Second and Third Award Bar, mounted as worn
- A MOUNTED GROUP OF SEVEN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Defence and War Medals; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn
- A MOUNTED GROUP OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R.; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R. British War and Victory Medals; Italy, Al Valore Militare, silver, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (19) £70-90
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- 568 A MOUNTED GROUP OF NINE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., gold and enamel, complete with top bar; Queen's Sudan 1896-97; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-8; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D oak leaf; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-17; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (9) £80-100
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- 569 **The mounted group of four miniature dress medals named to Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Daly, East Yorkshire Regiment**, Military Cross, G.V.R., in 18ct. gold, obverse silvered, reverse engraved, 'R.S.M. Daly'; 1914 Star, reverse engraved, 'R.S.M. Daly, J.'; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *extremely fine* (4) £50-70
- M.C. *London Gazette* 19 August 1916. 'For conspicuous gallantry and good work throughout the campaign, notably on one occasion when, after a heavy hostile attack, he led out a part of his company, followed the retreating enemy and inflicted severe losses on them'.
- Sold with *Wilson & Gill, London* fitted leather case for the Military Cross, together with a 18ct. gold brooch bar for the cross.
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- 570 A MOUNTED GROUP OF FOUR MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals; Russia, Order of St. Anne, with swords, 22 x 22mm., silver-gilt and enamel, mounted Court style, *minor chip to enamel, generally good very fine* (4) £60-80
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- 571 **The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Herbert Williamson**, Edward Medal, for Mines, G.V.R., bronze; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Defence, mounted for display
- The mounted group of three miniature dress medals attributed to Miss Jenny Gauld**, Kaisar-i-Hind, G.V.R., silver, complete with top bar, silver rosette on ribbon; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn
- A MOUNTED GROUP OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; Military Medal, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (13) £60-80
- E.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1912. 'Two disastrous explosions had occurred in the south workings of the Cadeby Colliery, near Doncaster, originating at the coal face and spreading along the roads for distances of nearly half a mile. Herbert Williamson, mechanical engineer, superintended the rescue work in some of the roads after the first explosion. A fall caused by the second explosion prevented him from making any progress for a time; but he got together a body of men to clear a way over it, and then continued the work of rescue. He also returned to the affected roads by himself after the third explosion. ...' Two silver and three bronze Edward Medals were awarded for this event.
- The Kaisar-i-Hind was awarded to Miss Jenny Gauld in the King's Birthday Honours List of 1936.
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- 572 **The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Station Inspector R. Noble, Metropolitan Police**, Order of St. John, Serving Brother, silver and enamel; George Medal, G.V.I.R.; Defence; Coronation 1953; Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., mounted Court style, *good very fine* (5) £30-40
- G.M. *London Gazette* 5 September 1941.
- Awarded for saving life, following an air raid, from a block of flats in Ennesdale Road, Maida Vale, London on 11 May 1941.
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- 573 A MOUNTED PAIR OF MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier; Indian Mutiny 1857-58, no clasp, mounted as worn, *some contact marks, nearly very fine*
- The mounted pair of miniature dress medals attributed to Surgeon A. H. Jeremy, B.A., M.D., Royal Navy**, Queen's South Africa, 1 clasp, Natal; China 1900, no clasp, mounted as worn, in *Spink, London* red leather case
- A MOUNTED PAIR OF MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, China 1900, 1 clasp, Rel. of Peking; Tibet, 1903-04, 1 clasp (loose), Gyantse, mounted as worn, *very fine and better, except where stated* (6) £80-100
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- 574 **The mounted pair of miniature dress medals named to Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Griffith, Bombay Grenadiers**, Abyssinia 1867-68, rev. engraved, 'Major C. M. Griffith, By. S.C.'; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar, edge engraved, 'Lt. Col. C. M. Griffith, 1st Bombay Grenadiers', with silver buckle on ribbon, mounted for display, *minor contact marks, very fine* (2) £140-180

- 575 **The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals attributed to Private L. E. Calvo, Royal Scots, British War and Victory Medals; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R.; Professional Fire Brigade Officer's Association I.S. Medal, 1 clasp, 15 Years, silver; National Fire Brigades Association I.S. Medal, 1 clasp, Ten Years, bronze; National Fire Brigades Association Medal, with 'For Services Rendered' suspension bar, enamelled, mounted Court style, last with enamel damage, otherwise extremely fine (8)** £70-90

Louis Elderidge Calvo served as a Private in the 10th Battalion Royal Scots and won the M.S.M. for North Russia. In 1946 he was awarded the King's Police and Fire Brigades Medal, as Commander of the Worthing Fire Force.

- 576 **A MOUNTED GROUP OF EIGHT MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, with 8th Army clasp; Defence and War Medals; General Service 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 1 slip-on clasp, Malaya; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya; Coronation 1953; St. John Service Medal, mounted Ordinary style**

A MOUNTED GROUP OF SIX MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals; Australia Service Medal; General Service 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 1 slip-on clasp, Malaya; Colonial Police Meritorious Service, E.I.I.R., mounted as worn

A MOUNTED GROUP OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Poland, Cross of Valour, 2 bars; Poland, Army Active Service Medal, 2 bars; Poland, Long Service Medal, for 10 years; 1939-45 Star; war Medal 1939-45, mounted Court style, in case, good very fine and better (19)

£50-70

- 577 **A MOUNTED GROUP OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Jubilee 1897, silver; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Silver Wedding Medal 1899, silver, mounted Ordinary style, nearly extremely fine (5)**

£35-45

578



The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to Oscar Humfrey, Chauffeur to the Royal Family, Royal Household Faithful Service, G.V.R.; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver; Denmark, King's Medal of Recompense, Christian X, silver; Spain, Order of Isabella the Catholic, silver cross; France, Medal of Honour, silver; Belgium, Royal Household Medal, Albert I, silver, with silver 'A' on ribbon, mounted Court style, nearly extremely fine (9)

£150-200

Oscar Humfrey was born in 1878 and entered Royal service as a 'motor driver' to the Prince and Princess of Wales, later King George V and Queen Mary on 20 July 1908. In 1913 he became a 'Royal Mews Motor Engineer' until he was pensioned in 1936 following the death of King George V. However he did not fully retire but acted as Chauffeur to Queen Mary until 1939. In his retirement in West Norfolk, Queen Mary would visit him when she was in residence at Sandringham. He died in 1971.

Humfrey was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in October 1919, 'For services in driving their Majesties from Balmoral to London during the Railway strike October 1919'. the Royal Family were having their traditional holiday at Balmoral and would normally travel to and from there by train. A national railway strike being called, they decided to return to London by car. Taking two days and travelling 547 miles, Humfrey safely drove the King and Queen to London.

In another incident on 23 May 1939, 'Humfrey was at the wheel' driving Queen Mary, when the royal car was hit by a lorry. The car was overturned and the Queen suffered shock and bruising and also injured her eye. Workmen nearby broke open the uppermost door to free the occupants and they were taken to a nearby house and given tea whilst a replacement vehicle was arranged. Half an hour later Queen Mary and her companions were able to leave; in response to cheers from the gathered crowd, Queen Mary was able to bow in acknowledgement.

Sold with copied research and a large but damaged photograph of Humfrey driving King George V and Queen Mary.

- 579 **VICTORIA CROSS, a good quality production; GEORGE CROSS, silver, good very fine and better (2)**

£30-40

- 580 **ORDER OF THE BATH, Military Division, gold and enamel, straight bar suspension, with gold buckle on ribbon, very fine**

£50-70

- 581 **ORDER OF THE BATH, Military Division, gold and enamel, straight bar suspension, good very fine**

£50-70

- 582 **ORDER OF THE BATH, Civil Division, gold, ring suspension, good very fine**

£35-45

583



ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, 9ct. gold, silver and enamel, with cameo centre, straight bar suspension, complete with silver-gilt brooch bar, *good very fine*

£150-200

584

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, gold and enamel, straight bar suspension, with gold buckle on ribbon, one arm with *hairline crack to enamel*, otherwise *good very fine*

£40-50

585



ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, with 'INDIA' on the petals, gold and enamel, ring suspension, complete with gold brooch bar, *good very fine*

£200-250

586

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, 18ct. gold and enamel, ring suspension, with gold slip bar, *nearly extremely fine*

£80-100

587

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (2), silver-gilt, gold and enamel; another, M.V.O. 5th Class, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (4), 1st type, Civil Division, enamelled; another, O.B.E., Military Division, gold; another, silver-gilt; 2nd type, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel, *last with enamel damage*; ORDER OF ST. JOHN, silver and enamel; KNIGHT BACHELOR'S BADGE (3), 'solid' gold; another (2), skeletal, silver-gilt, one with hallmarks for Birmingham, *generally good very fine and better* (10)

£70-90

588

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (2), V.R., gold and enamel, one complete with gold top bar, *enamel damage to green wreaths*, *very fine* (2)

£90-110

589

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, E.VII.R., gold and enamel, with gilt top bar, *minor enamel damage to wreaths*, *good very fine*

£50-70

590

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (3), G.V.R. (2), gold and enamel; G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, all complete with top bars, *good very fine and better* (3)

£80-100

591

ROYAL RED CROSS, G.V.R., 1st Class (R.R.C.), gold and enamel; IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER, G.VI.R., silver, gold and enamel; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, bronze, silver and enamel, *good very fine and better* (3)

£50-70

592



ALBERT MEDAL, for Saving Life on Land, 1st Class, 18ct. gold and enamel, extremely fine

£80-100

593

ALBERT MEDAL (2), for Saving Life at Sea, 1st Class, silver-gilt and enamel; another, for Saving Life on Land, 2nd Class, bronze, gilt and enamel, this last in *Spink*, London leather case, good very fine (2) £100-140

594

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL, V.R., reverse details engraved, edge engraved, 'G. W. Burnett, R.M., "Essaman"', silver, contact marks, edge bruising, fine £100-140

Bugler George W. Burnett, 38 Company, Royal Marine Light Infantry was awarded the C.G.M. for his actions at Essaman, 14 October 1873 (Ashantee War 1873-74). 'Was in the front from first to last. Showed coolness and courage in going from under cover and showing himself in the open to prevent our being fired into by the Houssas'. (Ref. Navy List 1874).

595

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY CROSS; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., 1st issue; MILITARY CROSS (4), G.V.R. (3); G.V.I.R., 1st issue; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., and bar; AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL (2), V.R.; another, G.V.I.R.; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R.; MILITARY MEDAL, E.II.R.; DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; AIR FORCE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue; GEORGE MEDAL, G.V.I.R.; QUEEN'S GALLANTRY MEDAL, E.II.R., good very fine and better (16) £90-110

596

CONSTABULARY MEDAL (IRELAND), 2nd issue, 'Royal Irish Constabulary', silver, nearly extremely fine £100-150

597

MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1917, Military Division ribbon, silver; BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, G.V.R., Military Division; KING'S POLICE MEDAL (2), G.V.R., general issue; QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL (2), E.II.R., for Gallantry; another, for Distinguished Service; QUEEN'S FIRE SERVICE MEDAL, E.II.R., for Distinguished Service, on 'Gallantry' ribbon; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 3rd issue, generally nearly extremely fine (8) £40-50

598



NAVAL GOLD MEDAL 1795-1815, gilt glazed medal within a gold frame, reverse engraved, 'Horatio Nelson Esquire, Commodore and Fifth in Command on the 14th of Feb. MDCCXCVII, the Spanish Fleet Defeated', nearly extremely fine, scarce £200-300

Examples known from each of Nelson's great victories - St. Vincent, Nile and Trafalgar. Produced c.1905 - the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar

599



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 engraved clasp, Trafalgar, edge engraved, **'John Parson, Volr. 1st Class, H.M.S. Defiance'**, a contemporary struck piece, the disc set into a separate mount, heavy contact marks, good fine £300-400

John Parsons was born at Portsmouth on 7 October 1791. He entered the Royal Navy in 1803 as a 1st Class Volunteer on board the *Defiance* and was serving aboard the same ship at the battle of Trafalgar. He gained the rank of Midshipman in October 1805. Aboard the *Podargus* he was present at the surrender of the Russian squadron in the River Tagus in August 1808 and also the transportation of the French Army from Portugal according to the Convention of Cintra. On the night of 15 August 1809, while engaged in landing papers for distribution along the French coast, he fell into the hands of the enemy, who marched him in chains to Havre-de-Grace, where for three months he was confined in a dungeon. Fed on bread and water and hourly expecting to be shot, his life was spared due to his youth. Sent in chains to Arras, where he made an unsuccessful bid to escape, and thence to Verdun, where he remained until December 1813.

On Christmas Day that year he made a successful escape. Heading north he was captured by the Dutch, but was released after his captors declared for the Prince of Orange. Finally arriving in England he was received in April 1814 as Master's Mate aboard the *Wolverine*. Serving in the vessel he was present at the attack on Baltimore. In December 1814 he transferred to the *Venerable*. Whilst serving aboard her tender, the *Flying Fish*, he gave aid in beating off an attack by a large American schooner. He was promoted Lieutenant in February 1815.

600 MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 3 engraved clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, contemporary struck piece, the disc set into a separate mount, with silver buckle on ribbon, very fine £250-300

601



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, edge engraved, **'C. W. Lorentz, Lieut., 7 Ft.'**, a contemporary struck piece, the disc set into a mount, with silver buckle on ribbon, good very fine

£400-500

Charles, Baron von Lorentz, 2nd and 1st Battalions, 7th Foot, was wounded at New Orleans. He retired from the Army in 1821 and died in England on 6 February 1873.

602 ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava, with silver buckle on ribbon, nearly extremely fine £70-90

603 ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 engraved clasp, Bhurtpoor, a contemporary struck piece, the disc set into a mount, silver buckle on ribbon, good fine £50-70

604



WATERLOO 1815, 20mm., dia., silver, ball mount and ring suspension, good very fine

£100-150

605 HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY MEDAL FOR BURMA 1824-26, silver, with steel clip and ring suspension, *extremely fine* £150-200

606 CANDAHAR MEDAL 1842, reverse engraved, 'Candahar 1842', swivel scroll suspension, *good very fine* £140-180

607



DEFENCE OF JILLAHABAD 1842, Mural Crown, obverse and reverse inscription engraved, swivel straight bar suspension, silver buckle on ribbon, *good very fine*

£250-300

608

CHINA 1842 (2), a contemporary struck piece, the disc set into a mount, fixed straight bar suspension, *fine*; another, with 36mm. long swivel straight bar suspension, *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (2)

£100-150

609



PUNNIAR STAR 1843, silver and bronze, silver straight bar suspension, *good very fine*

£90-120

610

NEW ZEALAND 1845-66 (2) undated, *very fine and better* (2)

£40-60

611



SUTLEJ 1845-46, 4 engraved clasps, Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon, a contemporary struck piece, the disc set into a mount, *contact marks, nearly very fine*

£100-150

612

PUNJAB 1848-49, no clasp, silver buckle on ribbon, *edge bruise*; SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53, *very fine and better* (2)

£50-70



SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53, with silver buckle on ribbon, *nearly extremely fine*

£30-40

Attributed to Captain H. T. Turney, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Sold with photograph of the recipient.

- 614 BALTIC 1854-55 (2), contemporary struck pieces, the discs set into separate mounts, *one with contact marks*; CRIMEA 1854-56 (3), no clasp, 14mm. dia.; 1 clasp, Sebastopol, milled rim, silver buckle on ribbon; 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *last with contact marks, fine*; others *nearly very fine and better* (5) £80-100
- 615 CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol, a contemporary struck piece, the disc set into a mount, with silver buckle on ribbon, in leather case, *nearly extremely fine* £40-50
- 616 TURKISH CRIMEA 1855 (3), British issue, swivel ring suspension; Sardinian issue (2), one with engraved edge, '**W. Miller, Captain, Scots Greys**', scroll suspension, *good very fine* (3) £80-100
- 617 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95 (5), 1 clasp, Persia; 1 clasp, North West Frontier; 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7; 1 clasp, Burma 1887-9, edge engraved, '**Gerard F. W. Curtis, Lieut. Prob. I.S.C.**'; 3 clasps, Samana 1891, Hazara 1891, Lushai 1889-92, *generally good very fine* (5) £140-180
- 618 INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59 (5), no clasp, *fine*; 1 clasp, Delhi, with silver buckle on ribbon; 1 clasp, Lucknow; 1 clasp, Central India; 2 clasps, Ref. of Lucknow, Lucknow, silver buckle on ribbon, *very fine and better, except where stated* (5) £70-90
- 619 CHINA 1857-60 (4), no clasp; 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860; 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860; 4 clasps, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860, *very fine and better* (4) £100-140
- 620 ABYSSINIA 1867; CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80 (2), 1 clasp, Ali Musjid; another, 1 clasp, Kabul, silver buckle on ribbon; KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880, *very fine and better* (5) £100-140
- 621 SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79 (3), 1 clasp, 1878-9; another, 1 clasp, 1879, silver buckle on ribbon; another, 1 clasp, 1880-81, with silver buckle on ribbon, *last nearly very fine*; others *good very fine* (3) £70-90
The last bears an unofficial clasp for the First Boer War.
- 622 ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie, milled rim; ASHANTEE 1873-74/EAST & WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, no clasp; EAST & WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897; another, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99; another, 2 clasps; 1897-98, 1898; CENTRAL AFRICA 1891-98, no clasp, swivel ring suspension, *good very fine and better* (6) £100-140
- 623 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89 (5), dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir; another, 3 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir, El-Teb; undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85, *edge bruising, contact marks*; another, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885; another, 2 clasps, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, *minor edge bruise*; KHEDIVI'S STAR (2), 1882; another, 1884-6; QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-97; KHEDIVI'S SUDAN 1896-1908 (2), 2 clasps, Firket, Hafir; another, 2 clasps, Hafir, Firket, *nearly very fine and better* (10) £140-180

624 NORTH WEST CANADA 1885 (4), no clasp (2) - one with edge bruising; 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (2), very fine and better (4) £100-140

625



ROYAL NIGER COMPANY MEDAL 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886-1897, silver, good very fine

£150-200

626

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97 (3), reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp; another, reverse Matabeleland 1896, no clasp; another, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896; ASHANTI STAR 1896 (2); EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98, good very fine and better (6) £120-160

627

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902 (8), 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895; another, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-8; another, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Tirah 1897-98; another similar, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Tirah 1897-8; another, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Tirah 1897-8; another, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98; another, 4 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-8; another, E.VII.R., 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2, very fine and better (8)

£160-200

628

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 (10), 1 clasp, Def. of Ladysmith; another, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, edge engraved, '10317 Pte. J. C. J. Packer, 56 Coy. 15th Imp. Yeo.', medal separated from suspension; another, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; another, 4 clasps, Transvaal, Driefontein, Paardeberg, Relief of Kimberley; another, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Transvaal, South Africa 1901; another, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Elandslaagte, Modder River, Transvaal; another, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901; another, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal; another, 6 clasps, Cape colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen; another, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Rel. of Ladysmith, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, very fine and better (10)

£160-200

10317 Private J. C. J. Packer, 56th Company 15th Imperial Yeomanry, was wounded at Heilbron, 7 June 1900.

629

QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1900-02 (2), 2 clasps; TRANSPORT 1899-1902 (2), no clasp; another, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902; CHINA 1900, 1 clasp, Rel. of Pekin, generally good very fine (6)

£70-90

630

ASHANTI 1900, no clasp; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56 (7), 1 clasp, Nandi 1905-06; another, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1906; another, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10; another, 1 clasp, East Africa 1914-15; another, 1 clasp, Jubaland 1917-18; another, 2 clasps, Uganda 1900, Nandi 1905-06; another, 5 clasps, Aro 1901-1902, S. Nigeria 1902-03, N. Nigeria 1903, S. Nigeria 1905-06, West Africa 1908-10; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-22, 1st issue, no clasp, very fine and better (9)

£120-160

631

20TH CENTURY CAMPAIGN MEDALS (25), including, TIBET 1903-04, no clasp; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908; another, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 (2), 2 clasps, S. Persia, Kurdistan; another, 1 slip-on clasp, Cyprus; SOUTHERN RHODISIA WAR SERVICE 1939-45, generally good very fine (25) £60-80

632



POLAR 1906-, E.VII.R., 4 clasps, Antarctic 1902-04, Antarctic 1907-09, Antarctic 1910-13, Antarctic 1914-17, with silver buckle on ribbon, *nearly extremely fine*

£120-160

- 633 EMPRESS OF INDIA 1877, 17mm. dia., 2mm. thick, silver, with mount and ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine*
£80-120

- 634 CORONATION 1902 (4), silver; another, bronze; another, Metropolitan Police, bronze; another, Mayor's and Provost's issue, silver; DELHI DURBAR 1903 (3), silver, ring suspension (2), one with silver buckle on ribbon; another, with straight bar suspension; CORONATION 1911 (2), silver; another, County & Borough Police, silver; JUBILEE 1935; JUBILEE 1977, *generally good very fine* (11)
£100-140

- 635 ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (2), G.V.R.; another, E.II.R.; ROYAL NAVY L.S.& G.C., V.R.; ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R.; Army L.S.& G.C. (4); V.R.; E.VII.R., G.V.R., 1st/2nd issue; G.VI.R., 1st issue; VOLUNTEER DECORATION (5), V.R. (4) - one engraved on reverse, '**Colonel S. F. Pilkington, V.D., 13th Decr. 1892**', one without top bar; another, E.VII.R., with top bar; TERRITORIAL DECORATION, G.V.R., with top bar; EFFICIENCY DECORATION, G.VI.R., TERRITORIAL; VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE (2), E.VII.R.; TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R.; EFFICIENCY MEDAL (3), G.V.R., Territorial; G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, with three bars; E.II.R., Territorial; INDIAN VOLUNTEER FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION, G.V.R.; COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R.; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE L.S.& G.C., E.VII.R.; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S.& G.C. (2), G.V.R.; another, G.VI.R., 2nd issue; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18, *good very fine and better* (28)
£160-200

- 636 ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY MEDAL (2), bronze, successful, bronze buckle on ribbon; another, bronze, unsuccessful, bronze buckle on ribbon; ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION MEDAL, V.R., silver; UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL 1910 (2), silver *nearly very fine and better* (5)
£40-60

- 637 FRANCE, SECOND EMPIRE, MEDAILLE MILITAIRE, 21mm. dia., silver and enamel, St. Helena Medal; FRANCE, DUNKIRK VETERAN'S MEDAL; GERMANY, CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1870-71, bronze; IRELAND, SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, 1 clasp, Comrac, complete with brooch bar; JAMAICA, INDEPENDENCE 1962; RUSSIA, MEDAL FOR ZEAL, NICHOLAS II, silver; SPAIN, ORDER OF ST. HERMENEGILDO, 30 x 20mm., gold and enamel, *enamel damage to one arm*; TURKEY, ORDER OF MEDJIDIE, silver, gold and enamel, *enamel damage to crescent*, *generally good very fine* (9)
£50-70

MINIATURE MEDALS

538

The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals attributed to Gunner C. E. Stone, V.C., M.M., Royal Field Artillery, Victoria Cross; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Defence; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted Ordinary style, with Royal Artillery Cap badge, good very fine (9)

£300-400

V.C. *London Gazette* 22 May 1918. 'For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty. After working at his gun for six hours under heavy shell fire, Gunner Stone was sent back to the rear section with an order. He delivered the order, and under a very heavy barrage voluntarily returned with a rifle to the forward position to assist in holding up the enemy on a sunken road. Lying in the open about 100 yards from the enemy under very heavy machine-gun fire, he calmly and effectively shot the enemy until ordered to retire. He then took up a position on the right flank of the two rear guns and held the enemy at bay, though they again and again attempted to outflank the guns. During this period one of the enemy managed to break through, and, regardless of machine-gun fire raging at the time Gunner Stone rushed after him and killed him, thereby saving the flank of the guns. Later, he was one of the party which captured the machine-gun and four of the enemy, who in the dusk, had got round to the rear of the gun position. This most gallant act undoubtedly saved the detachment serving the guns. Gunner Stone's behaviour throughout the whole day was beyond all praise, and his magnificent example and fine work through these critical periods undoubtedly kept the guns in action, thereby holding up the enemy on the battle zone at the most crucial moment.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 4 February 1918. Sold with copied research. Also with an old copy of the citation bearing the signature of the recipient (?) 'C. E. Stone, V.C., M.M.'

539

The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals attributed to General Sir Laurence James Oliphant, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Grenadier Guards, Order of the Bath, Military Division, gold and enamel, bulbous centres, straight bar suspension; Royal Victorian Order, silver-gilt and enamel; Jubilee 1897, silver; Coronation 1911, silver; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902; Khedive's Star 1884; Greece, Royal Order of the Redeemer, gold and enamel, mounted Court style, last with slight enamel damage, slight contact marks, nearly very fine and better (8)

£160-200

Laurence James Oliphant was born on 14 December 1846 and entered the Grenadier Guards in 1866. As a Lieutenant-Colonel he served in the Sudan expedition of 1885. As a Major-General he later served in the Boer War for which he was awarded the C.B. and mentioned in despatches. He commanded the 3rd Brigade at Aldershot 1900-01, at Elandsfontein, South Africa, 1902 and the London District during 1903-06. In 1902 he was created a C.V.O. and in 1905 was knighted, receiving the K.C.V.O. He was appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, 1907-11, being awarded the K.C.B. in 1911. The General died on 6 July 1914.

540



The mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals attributed to Brigadier-General E. M. Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Grenadier Guards, 2nd Baron Roundway, Order of St. Michael and St. George, silver-gilt and enamel, some enamel damage; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, complete with top bar, enamel damage; Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O. 5th Class, silver, gold and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Egypt, Order of the Nile, 4th Class, silver and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Serbia, Order of the White Eagle, 4th Class with swords, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, rosette on ribbon, mounted Court style as worn, nearly very fine and better (11)

£200-250

Edward Murray Colston was born on 31 December 1880, the eldest son of 1st Baron Roundway. Educated at Eton, he entered the Grenadier Guards in 1900. As a Lieutenant in the 2nd battalion, serving in the Boer War, he was slightly wounded near Bethlehem, 9 February 1902. He was awarded the M.V.O. 5th Class in 1908. He entered the Great War as a Major and was present throughout the retreat from Mons, also at the battles of the Marne and Aisne. He was wounded and invalided home but was subsequently sent to Egypt with the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel to form a School of Technical Instruction for the Army in Egypt, termed the Imperial School of Instruction. He was Temporary Brigadier-General commanding 233 Infantry Brigade E.E.F., 1917-19. For his services in the war he was awarded the C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (*London Gazette* 26 June 1916), Order of the Nile, Order of the White Eagle and was six times mentioned in despatches. He was Lieutenant-Colonel, Grenadier Guards, 1920-24, Colonel, 1924 and commanded the 131st Surrey (Territorial Infantry Brigade, 1927-31. He retired with the Honorary rank of Brigadier-General in 1932 and died on 29 March 1944.

641



The mounted group of twenty miniature dress medals attributed to General Sir Rodney Moore, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, Royal Victorian Order, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of the Bath, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel, ring suspension; Order of the British Empire, 2nd type, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, complete with top bar; Order of St. John, silver and enamel; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 3 slip-on clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Cyprus, Malaya; General Service 1962, no clasp; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Malaysia, Order of Defender of the Realm, silver-gilt and enamel; General Service 1960; Malaysia Commemoration 1966, bronze; General Service 1971, bronze; Belgium, Order of the Crown, silver and enamel, gilt palm on ribbon; Croix de Guerre, 'L' cypher, mounted Court style as worn, very fine and better (20) £250-350

James Newton Rodney Moore was born on 9 June 1905, the son of Major-General Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G., of Perth, Western Australia. Educated at Harrow and the Royal Military College Sandhurst, he was gazetted into the Grenadier Guards in 1925. He served with the regiment in England until 1933, then in Egypt until 1936. Returning to England, at the outbreak of the Second World War he was at the Staff College, Camberley. During the course of the war he was at G.H.Q. Home Forces, 1940, Brigade Major 30th Guards Brigade and 6th Guards Armoured Brigade, 1940-42; G.S.O.1 Guards Armoured Division, 1942-44 and in Command of the 2nd Armoured Battalion Grenadier Guards in N.W. Europe, 1944-45. For his services he was awarded the D.S.O. (1944) and was mentioned in despatches. Post-war he was Brigadier commanding the 8th British Infantry Brigade in Palestine, 1946-47, Chief of Staff, H.Q. London District, 1948-50; Deputy Adjutant General H.Q., B.A.O.R., 1951-53; Chief of Staff, Allied Forces, Northern Europe, 1953-55; G.O.C. 10th Armoured Division, 1955-57; Major-General Commanding the Household Brigade, 1957-59; Chief of the Armed forces Staff, Federation of Malaysia, 1959-64 and Defence Services Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, 1964-66. After retiring he was Gentleman Usher to the Queen, 1966-75 and later Extra Gentleman Usher. Moore was Colonel Commandant of the H.A.C. during 1966-76. For his post-war services and appointments he was created a C.B.E. in 1948, C.B. in 1955, K.C.V.O. in 1959, K.C.B. in 1960 and G.C.V.O. in 1966. General Moore died on 19 May 1985.



The mounted group of sixteen miniature dress medals attributed to Major-General Sir Allan Adair, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., and Bar, Grenadier Guards, Royal Victorian Order, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of the Bath, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel, ring suspension; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R. and Bar; British War and Victory Medals; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Belgium, Order of Leopold, 4th Class, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette and gilt 'L' palm on ribbon; France, Legion of Honour, 4th Class, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Belgium, Croix de Guerre, 'L' cypher, with bronze palm on ribbon; France, Croix de Guerre 1939-1940, with bronze palm on ribbon, mounted Court style as worn, *generally good very fine* (16)

£180-220

Allan Henry Shafto Adair was born on 3 November 1897, the only son of Sir R. Shafto Adair, 5th Baronet. Educated at Harrow, he served in the Grenadier Guards from 1916 to 1941. In the Great War he was awarded the M.C. in 1918 and Bar to the M.C. in 1919. In the Second World War he commanded the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards during 1940 and was awarded the D.S.O. He was placed in charge of the 30th Guards Brigade in 1941 and the 6th Guards Brigade during the following year. During 1942-45 he was Commander of the Guards Armoured Division. He was awarded the C.B. in 1945 and placed on Retired Pay in 1947. He was Lieutenant of H.M. Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard, 1951-67. Created a C.V.O. in 1957, he was appointed Colonel of the Grenadier Guards for the period 1961-74, during which time he was created K.C.V.O. in 1967 and G.C.V.O. in 1974. Succeeding his father as Baronet in 1949, he was at times D.L. for Co. Antrim, J.P. for Suffolk, Governor of Harrow School, 1947-52 and Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons, 1969-76. Major-General Adair died on 4 August 1988.



The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Sir Eustace J. Missenden, Colonel-Commandant, Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, Royal Engineers, Order of the British Empire, 1st type, O.B.E., on 2nd type civil ribbon; Order of St. John, silver and enamel; France, Legion of Honour, 4th Class, silver-gilt and enamel; Belgium, Order of Leopold I, 5th Class, silver and enamel; U.S.A., Medal of Freedom, without palm, mounted Court style as worn, *good very fine and better* (5)

£80-100

Eustace James Missenden was born on 3 March 1886 and was educated in Folkestone, Kent. He joined the South Eastern & Chatham Railway in 1899 and after undergoing several years of training in several departments, was transferred to the office of the superintendent of the line in 1906. Following the railway grouping in 1923 he was appointed Divisional Operating Superintendent of the London (East), Southern Railways. In 1933 he was appointed Docks and Marine Manager at Southampton, a position he was to hold until 1936, when he was appointed Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway. In 1939 he was appointed General Manager. As such he was responsible for the heavy flow of military traffic on the country's southern railways during the war years. For his services he was knighted in 1944, was made a Knight of Grace in the Order of St. John and received several foreign honours, including the U.S.A. Medal of Freedom with gold palm. From 1949 to 1951 he was Colonel-Commandant of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps of the Royal Engineers (T.A.). Sir Eustace retired from the railways in 1950 and died on 30 January 1973. Sold with a signed photograph and newspaper obituary clipping.

- 644** The mounted group of ten miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander H. S. Grimsey, Royal Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., 2nd type, military; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; Air Force Cross, G.V.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, good very fine (10) £60-80

See Lot 1190 for full career details.

- 645** A MOUNTED GROUP OF THIRTEEN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Order of the British Empire, 1st type, M.B.E., on 2nd type military ribbon; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 (slip-on) clasp, Iraq; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., mounted as worn, in case

A MOUNTED GROUP OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Order of the British Empire, 2nd type, M.B.E., military; Defence and War Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (slip-on), Palestine 1945-48; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, very fine and better (18) £40-60

- 646** The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals attributed to Brigadier W. F. Clemson, D.S.O. & Bar, York and Lancaster Regiment, Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel, complete with top bar; 1914 Star, with clasp; British war and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; Italy, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, 4th Class, silver-gilt and enamel; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, bronze palm on ribbon, mounted as worn

The mounted group of six miniature dress medals attributed to Lieutenant Commander J. E. Mammatt, D.S.C., Royal Navy, Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R.; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 (slip-on) clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, Minesweeping 1945-7; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal, mounted as worn

The mounted group of six miniature dress medals attributed to Wing Commander Chambers, Royal Air Force, Order of the British Empire, M.B.E., 2nd type, Military Division; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Air Efficiency Award, E.I.R., with Second Award Bar, mounted as worn

Two other mounted groups of four and three miniature dress medals, good very fine (26) £70-90

Clemson:

D.S.O. London Gazette 23 June 1915; Bar London Gazette 19 November 1917; details 22 March 1918; M.I.D. London Gazette 22 June 1915, 1 January 1916, 4 January 1917, 15 May 1917, 11 December 1917.

Mammatt:

D.S.C. London Gazette 11 November 1941. (H.M.S. Hereward, re. the withdrawal from Greece, 1941). The destroyer Hereward was sunk by Italian aircraft off Crete, 20 May 1941.

- 647** A MOUNTED GROUP OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Greek Order of the Redeemer, silver, gilt and enamel; Greek Military Cross 1916-17, mounted as originally worn, good very fine (5) £80-100

- 648** The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Risaldar Habib Nawaz, Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, India General Service 1908-35, no clasp; Order of British India, 2nd Class, gilt metal and enamel; 1939-45 Star (loose); War and India Service Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, nearly very fine and better (5) £60-80

See lot 1078 for the recipient's full-size medals.

- 649** The mounted group of four miniature dress medals attributed to Captain A. J. Loftus, 10th Hussars, Jubilee 1887, silver; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol; Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Lucknow; Turkish Crimea, British issue, mounted as worn, good very fine (4) £50-70

Captain Arthur John Loftus served with the 10th Hussars in the Crimean War and was present at the capture of Tchorgoum, battle of Tchernaya and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in the Indian Mutiny campaign and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow and the actions at Barree and Koorse in which he commanded a detached squadron and two Bengal Artillery guns and for which he was mentioned in despatches. Captain Loftus later served with the 18th Light Dragoons and last appears in the 1860 Army List.



The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Major G. de H. Smith, Indian Staff Corps, late East Surrey Regiment, India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5; Central Africa 1891-98, 1 clasp, Central Africa 1894-98; Queen's Sudan 1896-97; Turkey, Order of Medjidie, 4th Class, silver, gold and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 7 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Abu Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, Khartoum, Sudan 1899, mounted Court style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £250-300

Guy de Herriez Smith was born on 29 May 1869 and entered the East Yorkshire Regiment, from the Militia, as a 2nd Lieutenant on 8 December 1888. Transferring to the East Surrey Regiment on 19 December 1888, he was promoted Lieutenant on 14 January 1891. At that rank he transferred to the Indian Staff Corps on 13 January 1892. He served with the 38th Dogras in the Waziristan Field Force under Sir William Lockhart in 1894-95. In 1895, he served in operations in Central Africa combating the slave trade, for which service he was mentioned in despatches. He then served with 11th Sudanese Battalion in the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Kitchener in 1896 and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 3 November 1896). Returning to India in 1897, he served in the campaign on the N.W. Frontier, being present at the relief of Chakdarra Fort, for which he received the India Medal with 2 clasps and was again mentioned in despatches. Returning to Africa, he took part in the Sudan Campaign of 1897-98, for which he received the Queen's and Khedive's medals, the Order of Medjidie and was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 25 January 1898, 30 September 1898). On 8 December 1899 he was promoted Captain and the following day received the brevet of Major. During 1899-1900 Major Smith served in South Africa as Orderley Officer to Sir Redvers Buller.



A MOUNTED GROUP OF THREE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1858; New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£70-90

A MOUNTED GROUP OF FOUR MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, India General Service 1895-1902, no clasp, China 1900, no clasp; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp; King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp, mounted as worn

A MOUNTED GROUP OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, 1914 Star with clasp; British War and Victory Medals; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan North West Frontier 1919; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, C.V.R., mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (9)

£35-45

653



A MOUNTED GROUP OF THIRTEEN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Queen's Sudan 1896-97; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Rel. of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, G.V.R., silver; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver; Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, mounted Court style as worn, an interesting combination, nearly extremely fine (13) £140-180

654



VICTORIA CROSS; ALBERT MEDAL FOR SAVING LIFE ON LAND (2), bronze with gilt and enamel centre; another, bronze and enamel; ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE, 1st type, O.B.E., civil, silver-gilt; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R.; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, good very fine and better (6) £50-70

655



MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, good very fine

£250-300

656

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, no clasp, contact marks; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-58, 1 clasp, Lucknow; KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR 1880, pierced crown; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp, nearly very fine and better (4) £50-70

657

AFGHANISTAN 1878-80 (2), no clasp; another, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar; TIBET 1903-04 (2), no clasp, silver; another, 1 clasp, Gyantse, silver, good very fine (4) £100-140

58 AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp; EGYPT 1882-89, undated rev., 1 clasp, Suakin 1885; KHEIDIVI'S STAR 1884-6, each individually mounted as worn

A MOUNTED GROUP OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS, Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R.

OTHER MOUNTED GROUPS OF MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS (2), (a) Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals; (b) British War and Victory Medals, these in case, *very fine and better* (13) £50-70

59 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland; CENTRAL AFRICA 1891-98, no clasp, ring suspension; ASHANTI STAR 1896; QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (2); EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98, *good very fine and better* (6) £100-140

60 KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, no clasp; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, no clasp, G.V.R.; CORONATION 1902 (2), silver; DELHI DURBAR 1903, silver; CORONATION 1911, Royal Irish Constabulary reverse; COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL ARMY NURSING CORPS, bronze, *good very fine and better* (8) £50-70

61 ESTONIA, ORDER OF THE EAGLE CROSS, silver-gilt and enamel; FINLAND, ORDER OF THE WHITE ROSE, silver and enamel; ITALY, KINGDOM, AL VALORE MILITARE, silver; GREECE, WAR CROSS 1916-17, silver; SERBIA, COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1915, silver and silver-gilt, *good very fine and better* (5) £45-55

62 FRANCE, THIRD REPUBLIC, LEGION OF HONOUR, 27 x 17mm., silver, gold and enamel, the arms, finials and suspension ring set with diamonds, *good very fine*

£120-160



63 INDIAN STATES, BAHAWALPUR, ORDER OF ABBASIA, 5th Class, 19mm., silver and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1928, complete with brooch bar and ribbon, *minor enamel damage, very fine*

£30-40



-
- 664** ITALY, KINGDOM, MILITARY ORDER OF SAVOY, 2nd type, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS, enamelled; ORDER OF THE CROWN, silver-gilt and enamel; ROMANIA, ORDER OF THE STAR, 1st type, 5th Class with swords, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine and better* (4) £50-70
-
- 665** JAPAN, ORDER OF THE RISING SUN, 5th Class, silver-gilt and enamel; ORDER OF THE SACRED TREASURE, enamelled; PORTUGAL, ORDER OF THE TOWER AND SWORD, silver-gilt and enamel; SPAIN, RED CROSS DECORATION 1925, 2nd Class, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine and better* (4) £60-80
-
- 666** MINIATURE MEDAL DISPLAY: Groups (4) composed of 14 miniatures including: Five: Order of the Indian Empire, silver-gilt and enamel, with top bar; British War Medal 1914-20; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver; Jubilee 1935; Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., mounted as worn; Three: Order of Bath, Civil Division, silver-gilt; Coronation 1953; Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R., 1 clasp, Long Service 1946, mounted as worn; Singles (23) including: Victoria Cross; George Cross; Order of the British Empire, 1st type, enamelled; Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., enamelled; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R.; Military Cross, G.V.R.; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., 1st issue; Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R.; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R.; Military Medal, G.VI.R.; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R.; George Medal, G.VI.R.; Natal 1906, no clasp; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R.; Romania, Order of the Star, 1st type, 3rd Class, enamelled; together with an enamelled 'British Legion' badge, *good very fine and better* (38) £200-250

The miniatures mounted on a pad within a wooden, hinged-topped, glass-fronted frame, 53.5 x 35.5 x 4.5cm. (approx.).

MISCELLANEOUS

667



WATERLOO UNION 1815, by E. Avern, obv. British lion standing upon a French eagle, palms to either side, 'Waterloo Union', in the exergue, 'Instituted Nov. 20 1815'; rev. in raised letters, 'Presented for Promoting the Interest of this Society' and engraved, 'For the use of the Dinner Stewards on each Anniversary', 50mm., silver, pierced for suspension, die flaw to rev., minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine, scarce £70-90

68



AN EVOCATIVE "FROM LIFE" PORTRAIT MINIATURE OF THE FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G. &c., by Frederick Harding, in watercolour, oval-shaped, the lower left hand-side of the portrait inscribed in the artist's hand, 'F. Harding - from life', and the reverse of the panel with further inscription, 'Drawn from a Sketch taken from Life by F. Harding, August 1851', 202mm. by 170mm., a little foxing but generally in excellent condition, rare and interesting, and undoubtedly one of the last "from Life" portraits ever made of the "Iron Duke"

£400-500

Frederick Harding exhibited at the R.A. and S.B.A. between 1825 and 1857.



A group of three masonic awards to Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., Royal Navy

PAST MASTER'S JEWEL, 70 x 45mm., silver; GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND, CENTENARY JEWEL 1836, 45 x 26mm., silver-gilt; KNIGHTS TEMPLARS JEWEL, 70 x 49mm., silver and enamel body, silver-gilt crown studded with paste stones and with an ornate silver suspension loop, all unnamed, good very fine (3) £250-300

Sold with an attractive parchment document, 59 x 47cm. (approx.) from the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, certifying Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B. as having been 'exalted to and instructed in, the mysteries of the Holy Royal Arch Degree of Free Masonry', dated 24 March 1820.

Admiral Sir David Milne was born in May 1763 and died on 5 May 1845. Entering the Royal Navy in 1779, he had an eventful and illustrious naval career spanning the wars with France, 1793-1815 and America, 1812-15. Promoted Rear-Admiral in 1814, he was Lord Exmouth's second-in-command at the bombardment of Algiers, 26 August 1816. Following on from this victory he was created a K.C.B. in September 1816, received a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament and was awarded the Dutch Order of William and the Two Sicilies Order of St. Januarius. From the London, he received the Freedom of the City and a presentation sword. From Lord Exmouth himself, he was presented with a gold snuff-box. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in May 1825 and was created a G.C.B. in July 1840 and became a full Admiral in 1841. Sir David Milne was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Berwickshire and was a Member of Parliament for the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S EDWARDES MEDAL 1848, by W. Wyon R.A., obv. diademed bust of Queen Victoria left; rev. inscription, 'From the East India Company to Lieut. & Brevt. Major H. B. Edwardes C.B., for his services in the Punjab A.D. MDCCCXLVIII', bronze striking, 45mm., of the unique gold medal, unmounted, *extremely fine* £120-160

Herbert Benjamin Edwardes was born in Fordesley, Shropshire on 12th November 1819. He was educated privately and went to King's College, London. He was nominated to a cadetship in the H.E.I.Co. in 1840 and arrived in India late in 1841. Edwardes was posted Ensign with the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, joining them at Kurnaul. In November 1845, on the outbreak of the Sikh War, he was appointed A.D.C. to Sir Hugh (later Viscount) Gough, then commander-in-chief in India. He was severely wounded at the battle of Moodkee but soon recovered and was present at the battle of Sohraon. After the war he was appointed 3rd Assistant to the Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej Territory and in January 1847 was made 1st Assistant to Sir Henry Lawrence (later of 'Lucknow' fame) at Lahore. The following year he was appointed Collector at Bannu, a wild district on the Waziri frontier. In the Spring of 1848, owing to the murder of two British Residents - Mr Per van Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson at Mooltan, punitive action became necessary. Edwardes therefore organised a force from the raw levies at his disposal and marched to attack Mulraj Singh - the Sikh Governor of the province. Edwardes with his small force several times defeated the enemy and after the action of 1st July, Mulraj was obliged to seek refuge behind the walls of Mooltan.

The Lahore and Ferozepore Brigades under General Whish were ordered to Mooltan to support Edwardes (then still a Lieutenant), these arriving in September 1848. The city was besieged and in January 1849 was finally taken. Edwardes then took part in the battle of Goojerat, 21st February 1849. After the action he received the local rank of Major and shortly after this he lost his right hand as a result of the explosion of a pistol in his belt. Following the fall of Mooltan, Edwardes received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, commendation from the Duke of Wellington, the brevet of Major, the C.B., a special gold medal and a pension of £100 per year. After a time in England, he returned to India and in 1853 was appointed Commissioner of the Peshwar Frontier, a post he held throughout the difficult time of the Indian Mutiny. Returning to England in 1859, he was awarded the K.C.B. and received the brevet of Colonel. Returning again to India in 1862, he was appointed Commissioner at Umballa and agent for the Cis-Sutlej states. Declining health compelled him to refuse the appointment as Governor of the Punjab and in 1865 he returned to England. Here, he was awarded the K.C.S.I. and a further pension and in 1868 was promoted Major-General in the Indian Army. He died in December 1868 and was buried in Highgate Cemetery.



THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, PRIZE MEDAL, by J. S. & A. B. Wyon, obv. conjoined heads of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne; rev. coroneted shields of the Princess and Marquis divided by a helm on an ornate field of foliage, enclosed by the legend, 'Palmarum Qui Meruit Ferat' ((Let him who hath deserved bear the palm)), 51mm., silver, unnamed, *minor contact marks, good very fine* £120-160

Ref. B.H.M. 3046 but not listed in silver.

John Douglas Sutherland Campbell was born at Stafford House, London on 6 August 1845, the eldest son of the 8th Duke of Argyll. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy, Eton, St. Andrews and Trinity College Cambridge, he was employed as Private Secretary to the Duke of Argyll in the India Office, 1868-71. In the latter year he was married to Princess Louise Caroline Alberta (1848-1939), fourth daughter and sixth child of Queen Victoria. He was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1878, a post he was to hold until 1883. Contesting Hampstead as a Unionist in 1885 and Bradford in 1892, he sat as Member of Parliament for South Manchester during 1895-1900. In 1900 he succeeded his father as 9th Duke of Argyll. The Duke, the holder of a myriad of titles and honours, died on 2 May 1914.



LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, PRIZE MEDAL, by *Allan Wyon*, obv. conjoined heads of Lord and Lady Stanley left; rev. Coat of arms of Lord Stanley, with the legend, 'Presented by His Excellency The Governor General', 51mm., bronze, unnamed, *extremely fine* £60-80

Ref: *B.H.M.* 3361.

Frederick Arthur Stanley was born on 15 January 1841, the second son of the 14th Earl of Derby. Educated at Eton, he entered the army in 1858, serving in the Royal Lancashire Regiment and Grenadier Guards, retiring from the service as a Captain in 1865. He was M.P. for Preston during 1865-68, for North Lancashire during 1868-85 and for Lancashire (Blackpool Division) during 1885-86. During this time he was Lord of the Admiralty, 1868, Financial Secretary for War, 1874-77, Financial Secretary for the Treasury, 1877-78, Secretary for War, 1878-80, Secretary for Colonies, 1885-86 and President of the Board of Trade, 1886-88. He was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1888, a post he was to hold until 1893. He was Lord Mayor of Liverpool during 1895-96 and Mayor of Preston during 1901. Created Baron Stanley of Preston in 1886, he succeeded his brother as 16th Earl of Derby in 1893. The Earl died on 14 June 1908.



ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, POLLOCK MEDAL, 3rd type, by *B. Wyon*, obverse: bust of Major-General Sir George Pollock facing left, in uniform, wearing the star of the Knight Grand Cross of the Bath and the Cabul Medal 1842, with the circumscription, 'Pollock Cabul 1842'; reverse: 'Royal Military Academy Pollock Prize, Presented by the British inhabitants of Calcutta and awarded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Most Distinguished Cadet of the Season', unnamed, gold, 45mm., 64.55g., in *Wyon, Langham Chambers, London*, fitted case of issue, *extremely fine*

£400-500



MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS, MEDAL OF MERIT, obv. uniformed bust of Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie, left, wearing orders and medals, 'Fear God Honour the King'; rev. inscription, 'Marlborough College Officers' Training Corps Junior Division, For Merit and in memory of Curzon Wyllie, Lieut. Colonel, Indian Army, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Oct. 5th 1848 - July 1st 1909. Blameless Fearless Beloved. He lived and died in faithful service to God, to his Sovereign and his Country', 50mm., silver, unnamed, *good very fine* £40-60

William Hutt Curzon Wyllie was born in Cheltenham on 5 October 1848, the youngest son of General Sir William Wyllie. Educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, he was commissioned an Ensign in the 106th L.I. 1866. Entering the Indian Staff Corps in 1869, he joined the Oudh Commission in September 1870. Transferring to the Political Department in 1879, he served in Beluchistan under Sir Robert Sandeman during the Afghan War, 1879-80 and accompanied General Sir Robert Phayre's force in the relief of Kandahar. In 1881 he was appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras and was subsequently Resident in Nepal, Governor-General's Agent in Central India and thence Rajputana and in 1901, Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India. Created a C.I.E. in 1881, K.C.I.E. in 1902 and C.V.O. in 1907, he died on 1 July 1909.

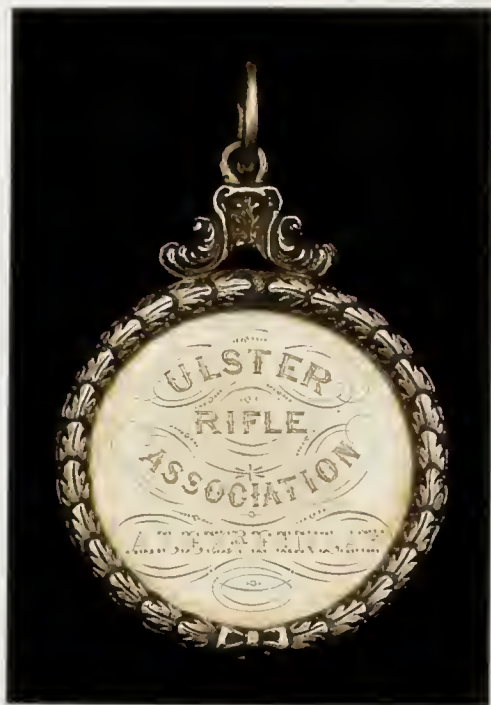
75



1ST MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY BADGE, eight-pointed silver star, 32mm., rev. engraved, 'No.1 Battery, Presented by Captain Heathcote, 1862', pin-backed, in Warwick & Son, London case, good very fine

£50-70

76



ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION COMPETITION MEDAL, obv. engraved, 'Ulster Rifle Association, Alexr. Finlay'; rev. engraved, 'Belfast v Dublin, Dollymount July 25th 1863; Belfast v Dublin, Holywood Sept. 12th 1863', silver disk set within a silver oak leaf band, 47mm., by 'J.E.H. & Co.', with ornate mount and ring suspension, nearly extremely fine

£80-100

77

CARMARTHEN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEDAL, obv. within a wreath of laurel and palm engraved, 'Carmarthen Volunteer Rifle Association 1864'; rev. engraved, 'Amalgamated Prizes, First Prize, High Sheriffs, won by Corpl. R. E. Jones, 2nd C.R.V., August 16 1864, value £20', 45mm., silver, unmounted, edge bruising, good very fine

£50-70

78



LANARKSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, CHALLENGE MEDAL, obv. engraved, 'Challenge Medal, Pte. Duncan Black, Colr. Sergt. Wm. Johnston, Colr. Sergt. Wm. Johnston, Colr. Sergt. Wm. Johnston'; rev. engraved, '25th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, Capt. D. L. Gibson's Prize', inscribed, gold disk set within an ornate and engraved gold six-pointed star, 37mm. dia., surmounted by a lion, with engraved gold slip and brooch bars, in W. Alexander & Sons, Glasgow fitted case of issue, extremely fine

£100-140



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH FOR THE "CHANCELLORS'" CHALLENGE PLATE, silver cross, 69 x 69mm., obv. shields of Oxford and Cambridge; rev. engraved, **'Wimbledon 1872, Oxford and Cambridge Rifle Match, Pt. C. E. S. Hemery, Trin. Coll. Camb.'**, hallmarks for London 1872, good very fine £40-60

The "Chancellors" Challenge Plate was given by the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., and the late Earl of Derby, K.G., for the annual competition between volunteers of the Oxford and Cambridge University Corps. The two universities were restricted to eight volunteers on each side, each taking seven shots at a target 200, 500 and 600 yards distant. Private Hemery was part of the 1872 winning Cambridge team.



WELLESLEY TRAINING SHIP, CHARLES MATHER PRIZE MEDAL FOR GOOD CONDUCT, by Heaton, obv. ship-of-the-line under sail, with circumscription, 'Tyne Training Ship Wellesley, Charles T. N. Mather Prize 1875', in exergue, 'Established 1868'; rev. cypher within a wreath of laurel, a scroll above, 'Good Conduct Medal', below, 'Presented to **James W. Shutt** (name engraved), 45mm., silver, unmounted, edge bruise, very fine £80-100

In 1868, H.M.S. Cornwall (built in 1812), which had been used as a training ship on the Thames at Purfleet since 1859, was moved to Blythe and renamed the Wellesley for use by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Training Ship Committee. In 1874 it was replaced by the Boscawen (built in 1844) which was renamed Wellesley. Able to accommodate about 300 boys, the training ship prepared many for service in the Merchant Navy. In 1914 the ship was damaged by fire and was later broken up. Boys continued to be trained ashore, firstly in Tynemouth and then in Blythe.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH FOR THE "CHANCELLORS'" CHALLENGE PLATE, silver cross, 69 x 69mm., obv. shields of Oxford and Cambridge; rev. engraved, **'Wimbledon 1875, Oxford and Cambridge Rifle Match, Sergt. J. Formby, Trin. Coll. Camb.'**, hallmarks for London 1875, good very fine £40-60



SHOOTING MEDAL, gold cross, 27 x 21mm., engraved, **'Col. Sergt. J. F. McP. Massie, 1880'** and **'No.2 Coy. 1st A.R.V. Shooting Club, 2nd Class'**, with ornate silver-gilt suspension and silver-gilt buckle on ribbon, nearly extremely fine

£50-70



1ST ROYAL GUERNSEY LIGHT INFANTRY SHOOTING MEDAL, 18 ct. gold, with dated bars for '1884', '1885', '1886' and '1888', these also in gold and the last of them fitted with reverse brooch-pin for wearing, obverse, central regimental bugle with abbreviated title around and '1882' below, reverse engraved, 'Regimental Club / Presented by / Lt. Col. / A. H. Collings / Won by / Pte. W. de P. Crousaz / 1882', 27.5mm., in original fitted leather case, *extremely fine, rare* £600-800

Ex Ian Monins collection, Jersey, November 1997 and A. L. T. McCammon collection, Baldwins, October 1999.

The following extract was taken from an article that appeared in the *Guernsey Weekly Press* on 16 May 1914, in which W. de P. Crousaz was interviewed on his appointment as the island's Jurat:

"Oh, yes, my family. Well, my great grandfather Isaac Crousaz de Prelaz came to Guernsey sometime about the middle of the 18th century, but he was not a Huguenot. He was married in the Town Church in 1787 and both my grandparents lie buried in the old cemetery which is being altered for the new Church-hill improvement, and on the tombstone the inscription states that he was a native of Lausanne. My grandfather was George Crousaz - the family had then dropped the surname de Prelaz, and my father's name was William Crousaz. He was the organist at the Town Church at the time when the Rev. P. Stevens Dobree was Garrison Chaplain. My father by the way was the last parish organist, and I acted for him occasionally, generally taking the evening service. As a matter of fact, I have never really been appointed organist at the Town Church. I seemed to follow on automatically and have been organist for 46 years!

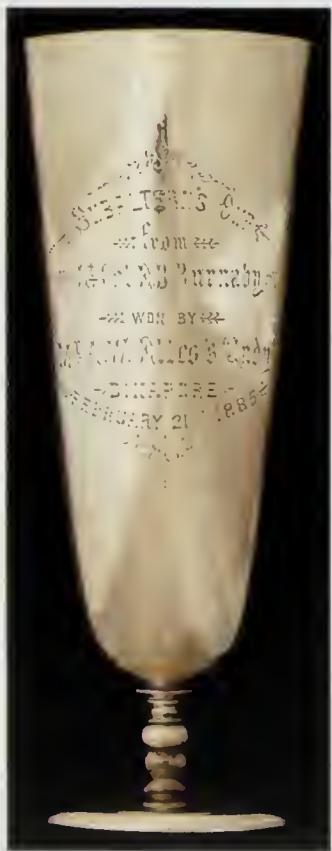
Yes, I have three sons. My eldest, H. W. Crousaz, is a grower at St. Peter's; my second, A. G. Crousaz, is Engineer Lieutenant on H.M.S. *St. Vincent* - he served for three and a half years at the Admiralty previous to this - and my third son, C. F. Crousaz, is a Lieutenant in the South Staffordshire Regiment, and is now at Maritzburg, South Africa. My eldest son, like myself, is fond of shooting, and has fired in the Brigade team and was a member last year. I have fired at Bisley for the Guernsey team and managed to make top score ..."

His eldest son, H. W. Crousaz, like his father a member of the Guernsey Militia Brigade team at Bisley, was commissioned in the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry in the Great War; while his third son, C. F. Crousaz, having returned from South Africa, was killed in action on 31 October 1914, while serving as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.



SHOOTING MEDAL, obv. engraved, 'Presented by Captn. W. H. Goff, E Coy. 2nd L.R.V. for the best Aggregate Shooting in year 1884'; rev. engraved, 'Won by Pte. John Aitchison', 53mm., silver, with ornate mount and ring suspension, in *Thos. Ross & Son, Glasgow* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

£100-120



AN ATTRACTIVE SILVER PRESENTATION CUP, inscribed 'Subalterns Cup from Lt. Col. E.B. Burnaby won by Mr A.W. Elles's "Indy" Dinapore February 21st 1885', 16cm. high, 72mm. max diameter, a good quality piece manufactured in Indian silver, stamp marks on base, *good condition*

£100-140

Ex D.N.W. 9 December 1999, lot 401.

Eustace Beaumont Burnaby was born on 4 April 1842, the son of T. F. A. Burnaby of Brampton Manor, Huntingdonshire. Commissioned an Ensign in the 51st K.O.L.I. in 1854, he attained the rank of Colonel in 1885 and retired with the rank of Major-General in 1887. He served with the 51st L.I. on the North-West Frontier of India, the Umbeyla expedition 1863 and the Jowaki expedition 1877. In the Afghan War, again with the 51st, he was present at the assault and capture of Ali Musjid, served in the Lughman Valley (wounded) and the action at Nargusai. For his services he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 7 November 1879) and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. With the 1st Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. he then served in the Burma campaign of 1886-87 and commanded the battalion during May-July 1887. After his retirement from the Army he was Senior Major (Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel) of the 4th Lincoln Regiment (Militia) and held the posts of City Marshal of London, 1886-89 and Common Cryer and Sergeant-at-Arms of the City of London, 1889-1901. Major-General Burnaby died on 20 October 1916. Sold with copied research.

Arthur Warre Elles was born on 16 June 1864, the son of Lieutenant-General Sir William Kidston Elles, K.C.B. Educated at Westward Ho (United Service Preparatory College), Heidelberg, Clifton College and Sandhurst, he entered the army as a Lieutenant in the K.O.L.I. in 1883. Attaining the rank of Colonel in 1910, he retired in 1914. He served with the 1st Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. in the Burma campaign of 1886-87 and in the Boer War of 1899-1902. In the Great War he served as G.S.O. (1) Eastern Command, 1914-16; was on the Recruiting Staff 1916-17 and on National Service in 1918. For his wartime services he was awarded the O.B.E. He died at Alverstoke, Hampshire in September 1935. Sold with copied research.



THE UNION SOCIETY OF ST. JAMES MEDAL, obv. a cross formed of four clasped hands; rev. inscribed, '**Sampson Cudden, 10th Feby. 1893**', 42mm., silver, complete with silver 'rope' slip and brooch bars, in Lambert, London case of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

£60-80

The 'Union Society of St. James' was instituted in 1874 as a social and philanthropical society. It was later renamed the 'Union Society of the City of Westminster'.



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, PUBLIC SCHOOLS VETERANS' CHALLENGE TROPHY (2), silver medal set within a heavy laurel wreath, bearing the names of the competing schools, obv. 'Public Schools Veterans Challenge Trophy, Wimbledon' and engraved, 'N.R.A. Meeting. Bisley. 1890'; rev. engraved, 'Won by Veterans of Clifton Coll., Lieut. E. S. Sinnott, 49 (Lieut.) G. S. Sinnott 49, (Lieut.) James 47, Major Pearse 46, (Major) Tombs 41', 68mm., silver; another, similar, obv. engraved, 'Bisley 1899. Major Tombs 49, Lce. Corp. Stone 49, Cap. E. S. Sinnott 48, Lieut. Rigden 47, Lieut. Soames 46, (total) 239'; rev. engraved with a target, 67mm., silver; *good very fine* (2)

£60-80

The competition was shot by squads of five former pupils from each of the participating public schools. Competitors each took ten shots at a target 200 yards distant.

NORTHWICH TRIBUTE MEDAL, 22nd Cheshire Company Imperial Yeomanry & Volunteers, presented by the Town of Northwich to '**Pte. S. S. Tomkinson**' (name engraved), for Meritorious Service in South Africa 1900-1, 38mm., bronze, unmounted, *nearly extremely fine and scarce*

£250-300

Sydney Stewart Tomkinson was born in the Parish of Wilton, near Northwich, Cheshire. A Sorting Clerk and Telegraphist by occupation, he attested for the Imperial Yeomanry on 12 February 1901. Serving in South Africa with the 22nd Company Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry between 10 March 1901 and 27 August 1902, he was awarded the Q.S.A. with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 and 1902. He was discharged on 3 September 1902. Sold with copied service papers and confirmation of clasps.



DUBLIN 'A.M.C. BADGE, obv. shield bearing Dublin coat-of-arms, enclosed by the inscription, 'A.M.C. Dublin June 1900' and a wreath of shamrock and surmounted by a harp; rev. stamped, 'Hopkins & Hopkins, Dublin, 32 x 32mm., gilt base metal and enamel, pin-backed, in case of issue, lid with gilt inscription, 'A.M.C. Souvenir from the citizens' reception committee, Dublin, Whitsuntide, 1900', *nearly extremely fine*

£80-100

690 A SMALL SERIES OF ORIGINAL BOER WAR "ON ACTIVE SERVICE" LETTERS WRITTEN BY **Midshipman Hon. I. L. A. Carnegie, Royal Navy, who was twice mentioned in despatches for his command of a Naval Brigade gun in the defence of Ladysmith**, comprising a letter addressed to his brother, Douglas, the envelope with assorted postmarks and dates 30.10.1899 to 27.11.1899, in which he reveals that he is about to go ashore (' ... I am just off to the front. I don't like to tell mother but in case I do get shot Asst. Eng. Shirwell, H.M.S. Powerful, is looking out for my gear ... We are going up tonight in armoured trains and I believe we are going through to Ladysmith. The Boers have cut off the wires and we may have to fight our way through ... I am off in half an hour, Goodbye ...'); letters to his mother (4), the envelopes all addressed to 'The Dow. Countess of Northesk, 6 Hans Crescent, London S.W.' and with assorted postmarks, including 'Ladysmith, Natal' and 'Simonstown', and differing dates in March 1900, the contents often of an interesting nature, including accounts of coming under fire (e.g. letter written at 'Caesar's Camp, Friday Feb. 23rd Feb.' in which he states, 'I am in command of a 12-pounder 12-cwt. gun and am detached from the rest of the Navy who are on the other side of the town. I have travelled about a good deal with my gun on this hill and Wagon Hill which is next to it and have always been near to Buller's people when they have tried to come in. I came here three days ago to stop the Boers working on the river. We cannot quite make out what they are doing but it looks like the beginning of a bridge or a dam. They cannot show their noses there now as we give them a few shells when we see them work. It is rather fun as the Boer 6-inch "Long Tom" is only 5000 yards from here, which is quite a short distance for him and he fires at us when we fire, so we have to be very quick getting under cover, but we are quite safe as he has hit the gun pit several times and cannot make any impression as there is quite 15 feet of earth and sandbags and stones between us and him ... '); another letter to a friend, Lewin, without envelope, dated at 'Wagon Hill, 14th Feb. 1900'; and an old handwritten copy of a letter sent to a Mr. Rawnesley, this having been dated at 'The Lady Helen Battery, Caesar's Camp, Jan. 17th 00', and describing his first experience of enemy shellfire (' ... We arrived at Ladysmith about 10 a.m. on Monday and were greeted by three 6-inch 94-pound shells which came over one after another and landed about 200 yards from us ...'), the whole contained in an old envelope with outer ink inscription, 'Ian's letters from South Africa 1899 & 1900', generally in good condition, rare and interesting (7)

£200-300

The Hon. Ian Ludovic Andrew Carnegie, a younger son of the 9th Earl of Northesk, served with distinction as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Powerful's* Naval Brigade at the defence of Ladysmith, where he was wounded. He was mentioned in Sir George White's despatch of 2 December 1899 and in Captain Lambton's despatch of 11 January 1900, the latter stating, 'Mr. Carnegie has had charge of a 12 pr. gun at Caesar's Camp since Nov. 27th 1899, which he has fought successfully under, at times, a hot fire'. Carnegie was duly recommended for early promotion, gaining advancement to Sub. Lieutenant in January 1901 and to Lieutenant in July 1902, and he received his Queen's South Africa Medal, with 'Defence of Ladysmith' clasp, from the hands of the King.

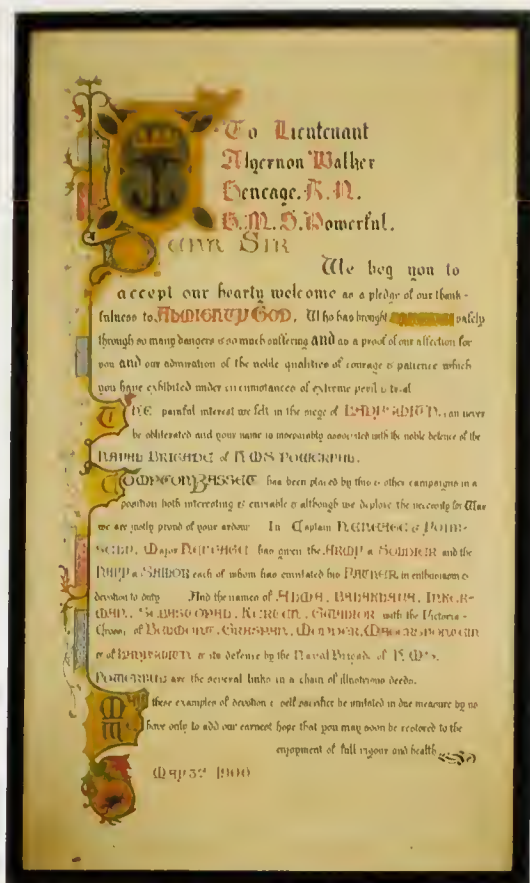
691 MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE BOER WAR: a souvenir album belonging to Nurse (later Sister) Anita Lawrence of No.1 General Hospital, Wynberg, Cape Colony, containing various cartoon sketches and messages from patients (mostly colonial volunteers); together with a letter of commendation dated 4 October 1903 relating to her time as a Sister at No.9 General Hospital, Bloemfontein; two small group photographs featuring Lawrence; an enteric fever patient's medical chart; an attractive colour printed testimonial from the Town and Parish of Worksop to Private John Moore, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, on his return from South Africa, dated November 1902, this framed and glazed, 55 x 41cm. (approx.); *Self-Aid in War* booklet by T. F. S. Caverhill, 1900, 54pp., named to 'Crosbie Barton, Sharpshooters' providing 'Practical Hints for the Cavalry Wounded in South Africa'; photograph album belonging to Nurse A. Webb, No.2 General Hospital, Pretoria, containing photographs and two sketches; four large group photographs of medical staff and patients; a photograph of G. W. Brown, R.A.M.C. c.1900, albums and chart in a fragile state, fair condition; framed testimonial in very good condition (lot)

£140-180



One of the contributors in Lawrence's album provides a list of hospital 'rules':

- '1. Reveille sounds at 5.30 a.m. each morning. Patients found out of bed before that time will have their medicine stopped for the day'
- '6. Patients possessing any money must hand it to the Sergt. Major so that he may not be short in his accounts'.
- '10. Patients are not allowed to give their stimulants to the cat ...'
- '11. Patients must endeavour to sleep on their backs at night as snoring helps to keep the orderly awake!!'
- '13. "Live and let live" being our motto, patients should not interfere with the personal comfort of other occupants in their beds & blankets'.
- '14. Patients are not allowed to throw their medicines at the microbes on the walls as they cannot swim'.



NAVAL BRIGADES IN THE BOER WAR: a well executed illuminated testimonial to 'Lieutenant Algernon Walker Heneage, R.N., H.M.S. Powerful', commemorating his service as a member of the Powerful's Naval Brigade during the siege of Ladysmith, from the inhabitants of Compton Bassett, dated 3 May 1900, this framed and glazed, 65.5 x 41.5cm. (approx.); a contemporary photograph of an illuminated testimonial to Captain The Hon. Hedworth Lambton, C.B. and the officers and men of the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. Powerful, from the inhabitants of Simons Town, South Africa; a match holder and striker in the form of a barrel, on a base bearing a metal plate reading, 'From the teak of H.M.S. Terrible whose guns relieved Ladysmith', very good condition (3) £70-90

Algernon Walker Heneage was born on 4 February 1871, the third son of Major Clement Walker Heneage V.C., 8th Hussars. He assumed the surname 'Walker-Heneage-Vivian' in 1921 in order to inherit estates from his mother's family. He entered the Royal Navy in 1886 and served in the Boer War, being second-in-command of the Naval Contingent in the defence of Ladysmith, for which he was mentioned in despatches. He later commanded the 1st Squadron of minelayers and at the start of the Great War was in command of the battleship *Albion* in the South Atlantic and Dardanelles, for which he was twice mentioned in despatches. He was then Commodore commanding small vessels in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1915-16; Commodore 1st Class commanding the allied barrage in the Straits of Otranto, 1917, becoming Senior British Naval Officer in Italy and Rear Admiral in 1918. Retiring from the Royal Navy in 1920, he was promoted Vice-Admiral in 1923 and Admiral in 1927. He was awarded the C.B. in 1916, the M.V.O. in 1904 and was in possession of the French Legion of Honour 4th Class, Italian Order of the Crown, 2nd Class and Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, 2nd Class. Post-war he was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Glamorgan, High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, Chairman of Vivian & Sons Ltd. and Chairman of South West Wales Savings Bank. Admiral Walker-Heneage-Vivian died on 26 February 1952.

The testimonial also makes mention of Algernon Walker Heneage's father - Major Clement Walker Heneage, 8th Hussars, who rode in the charge of the Light Brigade and was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry in Gwalior, 17 June 1858. Also mentioned is his brother, Major Godfrey Clement Walker Heneage, who saw service with the Grenadier Guards in the Boer War and went on to win the D.S.O. in 1917 and was five times mentioned in despatches.

Three Naval Brigades had been formed from the depot at Simonstown. The one which defended Ladysmith in the siege was commanded by Captain Lambton of the Powerful with Heneage as Second-in-Command. They had at their disposal two 4.7 inch guns (named "Lady Anne" and 'Bloody Mary') and four 12 pounders. The brigade lost three officers and 30 other ranks in the siege.

BOER WAR: OFFICIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES, large bilingual Proclamation by Lord Roberts, dated 1 September 1900 announcing the Annexation of the South African Republic (Transvaal), 64 x 51cm. (approx.); bilingual Proclamation by Lord Roberts, undated, warning the burghers of the Orange Free State to desist from any further hostilities, 57 x 44.5cm. (approx.); bilingual Proclamation by Lord Roberts, dated 14 August 1900, warning the inhabitants of the South African Republic of the penalties for breaking their oaths to the Queen; Official Military Bulletin No.5, by Major-General J. Grenfell-Maxwell, dated 20 June 1900, relating actions by General Hunter in occupying Krugersdorp, the forces of General Baden-Powell linking with those of General Hutton near Rustenburg; General Hutton's action with du Plessis at Klipkop and Lord Methuen's engagement with General de Wet's forces at Heilbron; a printed version of an allegedly intercepted Boer Despatch, entitled 'A Marvellous Concoction', from General Liebenberg to General de la Rey, dated 'near Klerksdorp', 4 September 1901; an attractive *Illustrated Evening News* Poster, entitled 'Will you Keep the Flag Flying', believed to date from the so-called 'Khaki Election' of 1900, generally good condition (6) £120-160

An extract from the Proclamation announcing the Annexation of the South African Republic reads, 'Whereas certain territories in South Africa, hitherto known as the South African Republic, have been conquered by Her Majesty's Forces, and it has seemed expedient to Her Majesty that the said Territories should be Annexed to, and should henceforth form part of Her Majesty's Dominions, ... God Save the Queen'

An extract from 'A Marvellous Concoction' reads, '... it is reported from Johannesburg that England and France have already come to blows, and that the French have blockaded a channel or harbour.'

'Ruin stares her, the mighty England, in the face - she begins to realise now that the destinies of the Transvaal and Orange Free State people are in the hand of our God, not that of England'.

'... Russia has blockaded all the harbours of the Cape Colony. Russia, France, Belgium and other powers have stopped the war'.

- 694 MEMORABILIA COMMEMORATING THE END OF THE BOER WAR, an attractive china wall plaque, oval, 31x 28cm. (approx.), with scalloped edges, featuring a Boer and British soldier shaking hands as an Angel of Peace looks on; a commemorative mug, bearing a similar design plus portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra; a silk handkerchief, embroidered, 'Peace at Last, a Present from South Africa'; an original photograph of the Thanksgiving Service in Pretoria, 8 June 1902, mounted on card, *slight damage*; a modern reproduction of a photograph of the Vickers, Sons & Maxim Ltd. 'Peace and Friendship' commemoration cart; printed bilingual order of service for the Thanksgiving Service at Bloemfontein, 8 June 1902, *distressed and repaired*; a book of 12 photographs, *Views of Bloemfontein*, sent home in 1901 by a member of the Royal Irish Rifles, generally good condition except where stated (7) £70-90

695



BOER WAR CHOCOLATE TIN 1900, tin box, 153 x 92 x 23mm, lid bearing a bust of Queen Victoria, a crowned cypher, and inscribed, 'South Africa 1900', with the greeting, 'I wish you a happy New year - Victoria R.', the tin containing its original chocolate!, some gilding to tin lost, generally in good condition £80-100

696



MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CORNWALL & YORK TO THE BRITISH COLONIES ABOARD H.M.S. OPHIR 1901, small oval medal, 24 x 20.5mm., silver, ring suspension, good very fine, scarce £60-80

The Royal Tour undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (the future King George V and Queen Mary) in 1901, included visits to Australia - where they opened the first Federal Parliament in the Exhibition Buildings of Melbourne, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. At the time it was seen as one of the most lavish tours undertaken by the monarchy. As no royal yacht was able to cater for the vast distance to be travelled, the Orient Steam Navigation Company's liner *Ophir* was specially chartered and commissioned for royal duty.

- 697 JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA 1903, by J. Fray, obv. bust of Chamberlain wearing a monocle, facing; rev. Peace standing, her arm outstretched towards the sun, inscribed, 'Unity', with H.M.S. Good Hope below; a cartouche below inscribed, 'I go to Africa with the most earnest desire to bring together the People into one great African Nation under the British Flag', 50mm., silver, ref. Eimer 1876, good very fine £40-50

Joseph Chamberlain (1836-1914), statesman, father of the future Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain. He was the first Secretary of State for the Colonies to visit an overseas colony on political matters. Travelling on the armoured cruiser *Good Hope*, he arrived in Durban in December 1902. Sold with a copy of *The Garden Party*, an article by John Welch, appearing in the *Journal of the Orders and Medals Research Society*, March 2005. The article relates to a letter written by Rev. William Drury who attended a Garden Party in which Chamberlain and many of the personages from both sides of the Boer war were present.

- 698 ROYAL INSPECTION OF THE UNITED SERVICE BRIGADE (SWANSEA DIVISION) 1904, bust of Edward VII right; rev. 'To Commemorate the Inspection of the United Service Brigade (Swansea Division) by His Majesty King Edward VII, July 20th 1904', (J. Harman, 15), 33mm., silver, fitted with claw and ball suspension, *this with repair*; RIFLE VOLUNTEER MEDAL, by W. J. Faylor, London, obv. volunteer knelt firing rifle; rev. wreath of oak and laurel with crown above, engraved, 'Colour Sergt. Berwick, 1869', 39mm., silver, swivel-ring suspension, *minor edge bruising*, good very fine (2) £60-80



VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF KING EDWARD VII AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA TO SHEFFIELD 1905, conjoined crowned and robed busts of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra right; rev. 'Vickers, Sons & Maxim Ltd. to Employees of 30 Years Service and to Commemorate the Visit of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra to Sheffield, July 12th 1905' (Albert Bennett, Jan. 11th 1869), 38mm., silver, in H. L. Brown & Sons, Sheffield case, minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine, scarce

£50-70



'NELSONIAN' INTEREST: a copper shield, 20 x 16cm. (approx.), displaying a British 1st Class warship, with a bust of Nelson below, inscribed in raised letters, 'England expects that every man will do his duty'; 'Admiral Lord Nelson, Oct. 21st. 1905'; 'Made of copper from H.M.S. Victory & Foudroyant, Presented by Lord Strathcona & Mountroyal, G.C.M.G., through British & Foreign Sailors Society for Canadian Schools, 1907, E.R.VII.', pierced top and bottom for attachment, very fine

£200-250

In 1905 the British & Foreign Sailors's Society was instrumental in setting up a series of events for the 'Nelson Centennial'. A fund known as the 'Nelson Centenary Memorial Fund' was set up and the King, who took great interest in the Society, permitted his cypher to be placed on the medals, badges and shields sold through the Fund. Souvenir medals and badges were available to subscribers to the fund. Provision was also made for a 'Victory Shield' to be made available for schools to award annually for achievement.

- 701 SILVER CUP, 207 x 114mm., with handles giving an overall width of approx. 192mm., hallmarks for Sheffield 1908, engraved with the 'Prince of Wales's feathers and inscribed, 'Presented by Lieut. Col. H. D'A. Harkness, C.B., 2nd Batt. The Welsh Regt. to Lc. Cpl. J. Joshua for Battalion Championship Annual Rifle Meeting 1908', good very fine £30-40

702



WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION MEDAL FOR VALOUR, obverse inscribed, 'Hunger Strike', the reverse, 'Mary Hilliard', silver, 22mm., hallmarks for Birmingham 1911, the suspension bar inscribed, 'March 4th 1912' and brooch bar, 'For Valour', original ribbon with an enamelled brooch bar in the 'Suffragette' colours, in case of issue, interior of lid inscribed, 'Presented to Mary Hilliard by the Women's Social & Political Union in recognition of a gallant action, whereby through endurance to the last extremity of hunger and hardship a great principle of political justice was vindicated', nearly extremely fine £3000-4000

Mary Hilliard was one among some 96 women who were arrested and tried for participating in a major mass demonstration by Suffragettes on 4 March 1912.

Three days earlier on the first day of the month an unpublicised rally, organised by the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU - whose members were more commonly known as Suffragettes), had led to major incidents of civil disobedience, mainly window breaking in London, along Whitehall, the Strand, Haymarket, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Oxford Street and Bond Street. These events had attracted much negative attention in the press and resulted in something of a national outcry. It was a memorable day also, in that it was the occasion on which Mrs Pankhurst threw her first stone - her target was the windows at 10 Downing Street. About 220 arrests were made and about 270 properties damaged.

The women's focus at this time was to draw attention to the debate in Parliament of a 3rd Conciliation Bill which would, had it been passed, have extended the franchise to various categories of women. However, its defeat was a foregone conclusion, hence the WSPU maintained their militancy throughout the debate with a series of high-profile demonstrations.

In order to build on the success of 1 March, the WSPU publicised another rally for the evening of the 4th to take place in Parliament Square, all-the-while keeping secret and drawing attention away from its other plan which was to stage another rally earlier in the day. Thus it was that on the morning of 4 March, one hundred or more women walked quietly and in single file along Knightsbridge, Brompton Road and Kensington High Street on the way demolishing nearly every pane of glass they passed. Taken by surprise, the Police arrested as many women as they could with some help from the Military Police (one report says soldiers) from Knightsbridge Barracks.

Mary Hilliard was arrested on this day and although the charge against her is not specified in the Suffragette Newspaper 'Votes for Women', it was almost certainly on a charge of window breaking. Her case was heard at Bow Street Magistrates Court on 11 March and she was sentenced to two months with hard labour, which she served in full. Most of those charged with window smashing received sentences of between seven days and two months, except in a few cases where the damage was over £5 in which case a longer period of imprisonment was imposed.

- 703 NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, PRIZE MEDAL, bronze cross, 33 x 33mm., obv. 'N.R.A. Wimbledon, Grand Aggregate', rev. plain, ring suspension; SHOOTING MEDAL, obv. soldier knelt, firing rifle, engraved, 'Sir A. Holland Medal'; rev. laurel wreath and engraved, '1912 Pte. C. Rumble, F. Coy. 5 E. Surrey Regt.', 39mm., silver, unmounted; SHOOTING MEDAL, silver cross, 34 x 34mm., engraved, 'Wandsworth Cup 1902' and 'Won by 2nd V.B. East Surrey Regt.', hallmarks for Birmingham 1902, very fine and better (3) £20-30

- 704 H.M.A.S. SYDNEY - S.M.S. EMDIN MEDAL, 9 November 1914, silver Mexican Dollar dated 1889, mounted by W. Kerr, Sydney, very fine £300-350

05



GREAT WAR LONDON TELEPHONI SERVICE BADGE, awarded to Female Telephone Operators who remained at their posts during German Zeppelin Raids, 40mm by 30mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, centre with inter-twined initials 'T.L.S.', surrounded by the words 'Air Raids - Ducit Amor Patriae', surmounted by a crown, reverse with original pin fitting, *good very fine and rare* £60-80

This badge was awarded by the Postmaster General during the Great War as a mark of distinction to women telephone operators who voluntarily remained at their posts in the exchanges during air raids, in order that calls relating to such matters as aircraft, defence, police, fire brigade and ambulances could be effected. The majority of the switchboards were located on the top floor of the building under a glass roof, certainly a dangerous spot to be on duty during an air raid.

06



HOMAGE TO MARIE DEPAGE AND EDITH CAVELL, 1915, by A. Bonnetain for Fonson, conjoined busts left, rev. '1915 Remember!', 60mm., bronze-gilt medallion, Ref: B.H.M. 4115; Eimer 1943, *extremely fine*

£30-40

Marie Depage, and her husband, the surgeon Antoine Depage, founded the first nursery school in Belgium, of which Edith Cavell had been the first director. Marie Depage had been to the USA to raise funds for wounded soldiers and was returning to Europe on the SS *Lusitania* when the ship was destroyed by the Germans on 7 May 1915 – she was one of the 1,200 people who lost their lives. Edith Cavell was executed by the Germans in 1915 for helping stranded Allied soldiers

7

MEMORIAL PLAQUE 1914-18 (John Comley) *nearly extremely fine*

£30-40

John Comley was born in Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire and enlisted at Swindon. Serving as a Private with the 5th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, he was killed in action at Gallipoli on 10 August 1915. His name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

8

CANADIAN MEMORIAL CROSS (2), G.V.R. (404454 Spr. H. Simkins; 472566 Pte. C. R. Carter) *good very fine (2)*

£80-100

404454 Sapper Herbert Simkins, 5th Canadian Railway Troops, was killed in action, France/Flanders on 20 September 1917. He was buried in Bedford House Cemetery, Zillebeke.

472566 Private Charles Robert Carter, 46th Battalion Canadian Infantry, was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 28 September 1918, aged 32 years. He was buried in Haynecourt British Cemetery, France.

9



CANADIAN GREAT WAR TRIBUTE MEDALS (3), ARNPRIOR, obv. soldier and flag, engraved, 'Presented by the Citizens of Arnprior 1919'; rev. engraved, 'To W. McNab, for Valiant Service in the European War', 32mm., gilt metal' LINDSAY, obv. shield, 'Lindsay's Welcome to Returned Soldiers, C.E.F.'; rev. laurel wreath and engraved, '724301 109th Bn. Infantry, W. M. Hughes, Nov. 8th 1917', edge numbered, '724301', 31mm., bronze; ORILLIA, obv. shield, 'Orillia's Recognition of War Service 1914-1919'; rev. Maple wreath, 31mm., bronze, unnamed, complete with brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine (3)*

£100-140

710



CADBURY'S CHRISTMAS TIN 1914, for wounded Soldiers and Sailors, 85 x 84mm., the lid bearing a coloured portrait of the King, containing the original slip bearing a Christmas greeting from Cadbury's, a metal service wound stripe and a pipe, *tin a little worn, generally in good condition, scarce (3)*

£50-60

As part of the war effort, Bournville presented a tin box of chocolate to every wounded soldier and sailor in British Military and Naval Hospitals both in Britain and France. Some 69,000 tins were produced and issued on Christmas Day 1914. Sold with copied research.

- 711 AN ORIGINAL GREAT WAR PILOT'S FLYING LOG BOOK (EARLY WHITE COVER TYPE) APPERTAINING TO **2nd Lieutenant H. A. Johnston, Royal Flying Corps, who flew operationally with No. 1 Squadron from January 1916 until being killed by enemy shell-fire a few weeks later**, covering the period 11 August 1915 ('First flight [at Brooklands]. Capt. Blake') to 2 March 1916 ('Wytschaete. G.A.A. Crash on landing'), his operational record with No. 1 Squadron comprising about 20 patrols, mainly over the Ypres sector, and including the occasional brush with the enemy (e.g. 18 February 1916: 'Lost way chasing Huns, lost engine coming down and crashed machine'); together with Central Flying School, Upavon Certificate 'A' (No. 891), inscribed to '2nd Lt. H. A. Johnston, Royal Flying Corps (S.R.)', and dated 18 January 1916; and his pre-war Certificate of Proficiency in Radiotelegraphy, as issued by the Postmaster General, this inscribed to 'Herbert Augustus Johnston' and dated 17 September 1913 ['He was with Messrs. Siemens Brothers and had fitted wireless installations in many parts of the world'], *the first with partially detached spine/cover, otherwise generally in good condition, scarce*

£250-300

Herbert Augustus Johnston, who was born in Stranorlar, Co. Dublin in August 1891 and was an undergraduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was killed by enemy shell-fire on 4 March 1916. According to Captain G. L. Campbell's wartime compilation of R.F.C. (Military Wing) casualties, he 'was on leave for the day with a brother officer when a shell fell 10 yards away, killing him and wounding his companion', a fate confirmed by Robson's *Airmen Died in the Great War 1914-1918*, which adds that he was actually 'visiting the front lines while on leave'. Johnston was interred in the Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentieres.

712



'H.M.S. LION / BATTLE OF DOGGER BANK' RELIC, a rectangular brass plate, 183 x 120mm. (approx.), buckled and with a jagged shrapnel hole, pierced for screws in three of the corners, impressed on one side, 'H.M.S. Lion, Naval Battle off Dogger Bank, Jan. 24th 1915', the other side inscribed in pencil, 'Piece of step of Admiral Beatty's room', *good condition*

£100-150

13



ZEPPELIN REEL, a 29mm. length of wire contained in a Red Cross packet, 81 x 48mm., which reads, 'Price One Shilling. Guarantee, This piece of wire is from the first Zeppelin brought down at Cuffley, Herts, September 3rd, 1916. The wire having been given to the British Red Cross Society by H.M. War Office, it is being sold to help the wounded at the front', *good condition*

£80-100

On the night of 3 September a force of 16 Army and Navy Zeppelins made for England. An army wooden framed Schutte Lanz dirigible was attacked and destroyed by Lieutenant William Leefe Robinson of 39 Squadron, R.F.C., the wreck falling to earth at Cuffley, Hertfordshire. Robinson was awarded the Victoria Cross (*London Gazette* 5 September 1916) for this action - the first zeppelin to be shot down in air combat. Sold together with a postcard of the Zeppelin caught in the searchlights.

14

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR NURSES BADGE, 3rd Class for Queen's Nurses, 32 x 20mm., bronze, reverse inscribed, 'Ethel B. Holmes, Queen's Nurse, Oct. 1914 - July 1923'; ROYAL BRITISH NURSING ASSOCIATION BADGE, bronze, reverse inscribed, 'Helen D. Cargill, 4930', with integral brooch bar; COLLEGE OF NURSING BADGE, silver and enamel, reverse stamped, '22520', pin-backed; TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE MEDAL, silver, unnamed; CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD CERTIFIED MIDWIFE MEDAL, silvered bronze and enamel, reverse inscribed, 'J. Edwards, 68881, 29.4.26'; CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD FOR SCOTLAND BADGE, enamelled, reverse inscribed, '11881 Christina C. McKinnon, 24.7.1935'; TERRITORIAL FORCE BADGE, (T.F.), silver base metal, pin-backed, *generally good very fine* (6)

£45-65

5



ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS 1927, by Spencer, London, Prince of Wales's feathers, surmounted by a crown and lion, enclosed by a blue garter, silver, silver-gilt and enamel pin-backed badge, hallmarks for Birmingham 1926; INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham, 1909, with ornate suspension and brooch bars, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (2)

£30-40

6



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPORTS MEDAL, 28th Annual Meet, 35 x 29mm., silver-gilt and enamel, stamped, 'L.S.' on reverse; SHANGHAI FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION, Official's lapel badge, 30mm., bronze and enamel, *good very fine* (2)

£60-80

7

PHOTOGRAPHS (23), in commemorative album entitled, 'Bahawalpur, on the occasion of a visit of His Excellency Field Marshal Sir Phillip E. Chetwode, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India. Presentation and Trooping of the Colours, 1st Bahawalpur Infantry (Sadiq Battalion) on the 13th January 1935', black and white photograph (very approx. 27 x 19cm.) depict the General and dignitaries observing and participating in the ceremony, *lettering on the cover faint, cover scuffed, album leaves detached, photographs in good condition*

£200-250

718



NAVAL RELIC, a roughly triangular segment of armoured glass, 170x145x150mm., 38mm. thick, mounted on wooden base, 258x71x35mm., with metal label reading, 'H.M.S. Royal Oak off North Spain 12.5.37 caused by sea'; also with a photograph of the battleship, glazed, in a wooden frame, 304x252mm. (all dimensions approximate); '50th Anniversary H.M.S. Royal Oak' Envelope, 20p stamp, bearing 'anniversary' franking mark, dated 14 October 1989, good condition (3) £60-80

H.M.S. Royal Oak was sunk by the German submarine U47 (commanded by Günther Prien) while at anchor in Scapa Flow on 14 October 1939.

719 NORMANDY CAMPAIGN MEDAL, 1 clasp (loose), Normandy (6254), in Royal Mint case of issue; DEATH OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL 1965, 39mm., silver medallion, ref. Eimer 2104b, in Spink case of issue; Canadian Centennial lapel badge; U.S.S.R. badges (6), reproductions, mostly enamelled, generally extremely fine (9) £20-30

720 CATERPILLAR CLUB BADGE, gold caterpillar with ruby eyes, the reverse inscribed, 'P/O L. H. Scourfield', pin-backed, with additional chain and pin-fitting, nearly extremely fine £300-350

721 MENTION IN DESPATCHES CERTIFICATES (2), 'Captain Michael Maynard Denny, C.B., Royal Navy, 20 December 1940'; another, 'Captain Michael Maynard Denny, C.B., C.B.E., R.N., H.M.S. Victorious, 30 May 1944', the two mounted in a glass fronted frame, good condition £200-250

Admiral Sir Michael Maynard Denny, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1896-1972). After being educated at the Royal Naval Colleges of Osborne and Dartmouth, he entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman in 1914, becoming a Lieutenant in 1917. Promoted to Captain in 1936, he commanded the cruiser Kenya, 1940-42, was Chief of Staff to the C-in-C. Home Fleet 1942-43 and commanded the aircraft carrier Victorious, 1944-45. Attaining the rank of Admiral in 1952, he was Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, 1949-53 and C-in-C. Home Fleet and C-in-C. Eastern Atlantic (NATO), 1954-55. His 30 May 1944 'mention' was for the attack on the Tirpitz, 3 April 1944.

722



(part lot)

A FINE SERIES OF ORIGINAL 1940 GERMAN OCCUPATION OF GUERNSEY IDENTITY CARDS (35), OR "IDENTITAETSKARTE", a typical example being that officially numbered '20825' and in the name of **Alfred de la Mare Valpied**, with swastika stamp of the Guernsey Feldkommandantur, and portrait photograph (also with another, separate portrait photograph of Valpied, the reverse dated 30 May 1945); the remaining 34 Identity Cards of a similar nature and with equal scope for research (see footnote), the recipients being: **Mary Domaille**, **Thomas Domaille**, **Elise Gerault (nee Domaille)**, **Neva Randle (nee Domaille)** and **Frederick Randle** (all one family with birth dates ranging from 1859 to 1915); **Edward Tourtel**, **Irene Tourtel** and **Mary Ann Priaux** (all one family with birth dates ranging from 1869 to 1906, the latter believed to be a maiden aunt); **Frederick Lacey** (originally from Dorset); **Harold Poole**; **Edmund Gaudion** (also with his Guernsey National Registration

Card); **Wilson Le Lacheur** and **Marian Le Lacheur** (also with the latter's Guernsey National Registration Card); **Lydia Falla**; **Eunice Le Prevost**; **Hannah Wheeler** (originally from Yorkshire); **Lilian Mansell**; **Edith Hall**; **Basil Webb**; **Ernest Dumaresq**; **Kenneth Martel**; **Herbert Brouard** (also with his Guernsey National Registration Card); **Freda Goddard** (widowed and remarried, nee **Ogier** and originally **Duquemin**); **Ralph Tachon** and **Dulcie Tachon** (the former with his Guernsey National Registration Card); **Edith Chapman**; **Charles Ogier**; **Christine Fallaize**; **John Loveridge**; **Claude Le Huray**; **Phyllis Hutchinson**; **Margaret England**; **Cyril Hubert** (almost certainly ex-736 Private Cyril Hubert of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, who was evacuated as a result of an enemy gas attack in March 1918) and **Rita Hubert**; together with an original edition of *Poems in Captivity*, by F. A. Hovil (late Lieutenant, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry), no date, published by Arthur H. Stockwell, London (Hovil was posted missing, believed wounded, in 1918), one or two of the Identity Cards in worn condition but generally very sound, a most unusual and interesting archive with plenty of scope for research (Lot) £400-500

By way of example:

Alfred de la Mare Valpied, who was born in October 1887, was a widower resident at "The Nook" in Saumarez Road, St. Martin's when originally registered by the Germans, but later moved to "Mont Bel Vineries" in Belmont Road, St. Peter Port (above identity card refers). His former address is not without interest, for, as early as 1941, some residents of St. Martin's boldly drew 'V' (for Victory) signs around the parish, and even besmeared a German street sign, actions that were classed by the Feldkommandantur as sabotage. In reprisal, two men from the parish were thereafter ordered to stand guard over the besmeared sign from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., and radios were confiscated from a number of local households. Valpied was no stranger to confrontation with the German military, having served as a Lance-Corporal in the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry in the Great War (*Diex Aix: God Help Us, The Guernseymen Who Marched Away 1914-18*, by Major Edwin Parks, refers).

N.B.: The introduction of "Identitaetskarte" in the occupied Channel Islands was hastened by the arrival of five British officers landed on clandestine missions on Guernsey between July and September 1940. One of them was immediately captured but the others remained at large for a considerable time; sold with a copy of the *Channel Islands Occupation Review* No. 20, in which appears a fascinating article by Ken Tough, explaining the origins and development of the enemy's Identity Card system.

- 723 AUSTRALIAN SERVICE MEDAL 1945-75 (VX. 132610 L. T. Thorpe); AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL SERVICE MEDAL, unnamed specimen; AUSTRALIAN LOGISTIC SUPPORT FORCES MEDAL FOR VIETNAM 1962-1973, unnamed specimen; and "AUSTRALIA V.A.D." UNIFORM BADGES (2), generally good very fine or better (5) £40-60

Leslie Thomas Thorpe, who was born in Mathoura, N.S.W., in February 1919, enlisted in the Citizen Military Forces in December 1941. He subsequently served as a Private in the Australian Army Catering Corps and was discharged in July 1946 after at least two years of duty outside Australia; sold with his original Certificate of Discharge.

- 724 AN ORIGINAL "COLD WAR" PERIOD FLYING LOG BOOK (R.C.A.F. - AIRCREW OTHER THAN PILOT - TYPE) APPERTAINING TO **Pilot Officer J. F. Parkes, Royal Air Force**, with entries dating from training days in December 1953 to "frontline service" in Vulcan Bombers in June 1966, with several official certificate inserts, etc., spine worn but otherwise in good condition £60-80

Parkes trained briefly at No. 1 F.T.S., Moreton-in-Marsh, in the rank of Acting Pilot Officer, prior to being attached to No. 2 A.N.S. (Royal Canadian Air Force) at Winnipeg, Canada in November 1953. He subsequently qualified as a Navigator and received his first "frontline" posting in May 1955, when he joined No. 18 Squadron, a Canberra unit, at R.A.F. Upwood. As confirmed by a newspaper cutting pasted down on the relevant page of his flying log book, and his entry '1 O.D.A. (Front garden Marston village)', Parkes was flying as Navigator / Plotter in Canberra B2 WH 909 on 13 June 1957, piloted by F/O. Ward, when one of their practice bombs 'of the smoke and flash type' fell from the sky and hit the ground a few feet from a man who was walking in the village of Marston. The latter survived the ordeal. A two year posting to No. 35 Squadron followed at the end of the decade and in March 1963 he attended a conversion course for Vulcan Bombers, gaining an appointment with No. 44 Squadron at R.A.F. Waddington later in the same year. He also operated in Vulcans of No. 101 from December 1965, but would appear to have stopped flying in June of the following year.

- 725 GRANT OF ARMS, An Original Illuminated Grant of Arms, on vellum, to **Sir Bertie Drew Burdett-Fisher**, from the Royal College of Arms, dated 24 November 1952, with appropriate signatures, complete with seals and contained in red leather box with gilt E.H.R. cyphers to lid, good condition £150-200



Lieutenant-General Sir Bertie Drew Fisher was born in 1878 and educated at Marlborough and New College, Oxford. Entering the Army in 1900, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1937. Serving in the Boer War and Great War, in the latter he was awarded the C.M.G., the D.S.O. and Bar, was four times mentioned in despatches and twice wounded. Between the world wars he was A.D.C. to the King 1926-31, commanded the 2nd Cavalry Brigade 1923-27, was Commandant of the Senior Officers' School 1927-30, Director of Recruiting and Organisation at the War Office 1932-34, Commandant of the R.M.C. Sandhurst 1934-37. Placed on Retirement Pay in 1938, he was re-employed as G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, Salisbury during 1939-40.

- 726 VICTORIA CROSS AUTOGRAPH, '**Joseph Lee, C.B., V.C.**', signature in the book, *Victoria Cross and How Won 1854-1889*, by T.E. Toomey, 1890, Alfred Boot & Son, London, 67pp., original red cloth with gilt titles, good condition £30-40

- 727 VICTORIA CROSS AUTOGRAPH, "Jackie Smyth", the signature of Brigadier The Rt. Hon. Sir John Smyth, V.C., M.C., M.P., as President and Chairman of the V.C. and G.C. Association, on a type-written letter dated 23 February 1970, good condition £15-25

Sold with copied photograph and research.

- 728 BADGES (4), WESTERN INFIRMARY, GLASGOW, SCHOOL OF NURSING, 54 x 30mm., silver and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1972, reverse numbered, '3684'; 'W.U.T.R. ACTIVE SERVICE 1910', 33 x 30mm., silver and enamel, hallmarked; 'B.W.R.S. FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE', 33 x 22mm., gilt and enamel; 'SANDOWN 1884', reverse impressed, 'Lady's Pass, 2383', 44 x 25mm., gilt and enamel, this last lacking pin-fitting, very fine and better (4) £40-60



Second illustrated.

729



CITY OF LONDON POLICE INSPECTOR CHILDS' RETIREMENT MEDAL, bust of Inspector Child left within legend, reverse: arms of the City of London, 'In remembrance on my retirement after 32 years service, Retired 25 March 1891' (F. Downes, Detective Inspector) 70mm., bronze-gilt, good very fine

£70-90

730



LANARKSHIRE CONSTABULARY SPORTS MEDAL, obv. coat-of-arms and dated '1899'; reverse engraved, 'Presented to the best all round athlete in the Lanarkshire Constabulary, won by **Inspector James D. Gracie**, Hammer, Weight Ball & 100 yards race', ovoid, 39 x 25mm., 9ct. gold, hallmarks for Birmingham, good very fine

£60-80

731



Pair: Fireman J. E. Marriott

FIRE BRIGADE I.S. MEDAL, 3 loose clasps, 1937, 1938, 1939, obv. fire-engine within wreath, helmet and crossed axes above; rev. laurel wreath and inscribed, 'Fireman J. Marriott', 38mm., silver, with Birmingham hallmark; FIRE BRIGADE PRIZE MEDAL, obv. engraved, 'I.C.I. Metals Ltd., Fire Brigades Competition 1942'; rev. laurel wreath and engraved, '350 Gallon Pump, Winners, J. E. Marriott', 29mm., silver, first with edge bruise, very fine (2)

£60-80

32

Pair: Chief Fire Officer J. B. Speed

BRITISH FIRE SERVICE ASSOCIATION L.S. & EFFICIENCY MEDAL, with suspension bar, 'B.F.S.A. Twenty Years' rev. of suspension engraved, 'J. B. Speed', silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1975; INTERNATIONAL FIRE FIGHTERS AND POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION L.S. MEDAL, bronze, unnamed, with '10 Years' brooch bar, *extremely fine* (2)

£50-70

Sold with two damaged card boxes of issue, one addressed, 'J. B. Speed, Chief Fire Officer, C.A.V. Ltd., Oak Lane, Finchley, N.2.'

33



CAPE HILL FIRE BRIGADE MEDAL, Presented by Mitchells & Butlers Ltd., rev. engraved, 'Frm. Wm. Bullingham' otherwise plain, 39mm., silver, with ribbon, *nearly extremely fine*

£50-80

4

LONDON SALVAGE CORPS LONG & EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL (Fmn. J. J. Gladwell, July 1909), no ribbon, edge *bruise*, *good very fine*

£50-70

The London Salvage Corps Long & Efficient Service Medal was instituted in 1909 and awarded to officers and salvagemen for 15 years exemplary service. At a parade on 26 July 1909, shortly after it was instituted, 27 members of the Corps were awarded the medal. By the time the Corps ceased operations in 1984, some 165 medals had been awarded. Ref: Journal of the O.M.R.S., March 2005, p.17.

5



SURREY FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION STAR, 4 clasps, Five Years Service (loose), with 'Ten Years Service' brooch bar, engraved on rev., 'Edward C. Surridge, Sutton, Surrey', five-pointed star, 45 x 45mm., silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1896, *good very fine*

£60-80

736



BOROUGH OF WISBECH FIRE BRIGADE L.S. MEDAL, 1 clasp, 1935 (loose), obv. coat-of-arms; rev. engraved (**Frm. S. Gaunt**), 38mm., silver, with ribbon, good very fine

£50-80

- 737 BRITISH FIRE SERVICES ASSOCIATION L.S. & EFFICIENCY MEDAL, with suspension bar, 'B.F.S.A. Twenty Years' (**J. P. Kane**), silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1963, with ribbon; BRITISH FIRE SERVICES ASSOCIATION MEDAL, reverse engraved, '**Frm. T. Delayn**', 39mm., silver, with base silver brooch bar bearing the numeral '20', extremely fine (2) £40-60

- 738 FIRE BRIGADE MEDAL, obv. an early motorised fire-engine, with helmet and crossed axes above, 'Valour at Duty's Call'; rev. laurel wreath and engraved, '**Leys P.F.B. All England Championship 1939, G. W. Ferguson**', 38mm., silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1938, with ribbon; STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE BRIGADE MEDAL, obv. shield bearing the county arms; rev. inscribed, '**Winner Hyd. & Ladder Drill 1955, Fm. Mitchelmore CE.1**', 38mm., silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1954, unmounted, nearly extremely fine and better (2) £70-90

739



9TH QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS MEDAL (1837), silver electrotpe, obv. crossed lances, '9' in the centre, with crown above and cypher below, with circumscription, 'Queen's Royal Lancers, Peninsula; rev. inscription, 'Edinburgh 20th March 1837. Presented to **Regl. Sergeant Major Thomas Godding** by the Non Comd. Officers of the Regiment as a Token of Esteem and in Testimony of his Gallant and Meritorious Services for upwards of 32 Years', 50mm., with ornamental suspension mount, Ref: *Tancred* p.308 (2); *Hastings Irwin* p.231 (3); *Balmer* R59, slight edge bruising, very fine £100-150

Thomas Godding was present at the sieges of Buenos Ayres and Flushing and at the battles of Arroyo de Molinos, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Pyrenees, Orthes and Toulouse. He distinguished himself at Arroyo de Molinos by rescuing Captain Handley from attack by two French dragoons and was slightly wounded. Godding was promoted to the rank of Troop Sergeant-Major in 1819 and Regimental Sergeant-Major in 1832. He was presented with the original of the above silver medal by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the regiment in 1837 and was presented with a similar (*Balmer* R58) but slightly larger version bearing additional inscription, by the officers.



GRENADIER GUARDS MEDAL 1855, obv. regimental cypher of Queen Victoria, 'Grenadier Guards'; rev. inscription, 'From Maj. Gen. Bentinck to [blank] in Recognition of the Recipient's Distinguished Conduct during the Campaign in the Crimea 1854-5', 35mm., silver, unmounted, Ref. *Balmer* R132, *nearly extremely fine* £50-70

Medals were prepared for the three Guards regiments for award to non-commissioned officers and other ranks for distinguished conduct in the Crimea campaign. They were awarded by Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B., who commanded the Guards Brigade. In the event medals were only issued to the Grenadier Guards and 3rd Foot Guards, being awarded 13 and 5 (plus one to the 90th Foot) named medals respectively. The Coldstream Guards refused theirs after a inter-regimental 'squabble'.



22ND FOOT CHESHIRE REGIMENT ORDER OF MERIT (1785), by *L. Pingo*, obv. Hercules crowning a Roman soldier, in exergue: 'Order of Merit Estab. MDCCLXXXV'; rev. within a palm wreath, 'Reward for Military Virtue from Lt. Col. Crosbie', with circumscription, 'XXII or Cheshire Regiment', (**R. Turtle, Drum Major**), 38mm., bronze-gilt, with loop suspension, Ref: *Balmer* R.245c; *Tancred* p.325 (1); *Hastings Irwin* p.250 (1); *Payne* p.201 (1), *good very fine*

£120-160

22ND FOOT CHESHIRE REGIMENT ORDER OF MERIT 1785, for 14 years good conduct, by *L. Pingo*, obv. Hercules crowning a Roman soldier, in exergue: 'Order of Merit Estab. MDCCLXXXV'; rev. within a palm wreath, 'Reward for Military Virtue from Lt. Col. Crosbie', with circumscription, 'XXII or Cheshire Regiment', 38mm., silver, unnamed, with steel clip and straight bar suspension, , Ref: *Balmer* R.245b; *Tancred* p.325 (1); *Hastings Irwin* p.250 (1); *Payne* p.201 (1), *nearly extremely fine*

£60-80

The 22nd Regiment Order of Merit was instituted by Lieutenant-Colonel Crosbie in 1785 when stationed at Windsor. The medal was issued in silver-gilt, silver and bronze and is known additionally in bronze-gilt. King George III honoured the regiment by accepting one of these medals at a general parade. By the early 1800's the medal had fallen into disuse. In 1820 the Order was re-established by Colonel Sir Hugh Gough.



22ND REGIMENT ORDER OF MERIT 1820, for 14 years service, by *Mossop*, obv. George III receiving the medal from Colonel Crosbie, 'Established under Royal Sanction', in exergue: '1785'; rev. 'Order of Merit 22nd Regiment, Reestablished by Col. Sir H. Gough, 1st January 1820', 36mm., silver, hinged silver straight bar suspension, Ref. *Balmer* R.246b; *Tancred* p.325 (2); *Hastings Irwin* p.250 (2); *Payne* p.201 (2), *edge bruising, some contact marks, very fine*

£60-80

In 1820 the 22nd Regiment Order of Merit was re-established by Colonel Sir Hugh Gough. The medal obverse records King George III receiving one of the original medals from the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Crosbie.

22ND REGIMENT ORDER OF MERIT 1820 (2), for 14 years service, by *Mossop*, obv. George III receiving the medal from Colonel Crosbie, 'Established under Royal Sanction', in exergue: '1785'; rev. 'Order of Merit 22nd Regiment, Reestablished by Col. Sir H. Gough, 1st January 1820' (**William Horrocks**), engraved naming, 36mm., silver, straight bar suspension, Ref. *Balmer* R.246b; *Tancred* p.325 (2); *Hastings Irwin* p.250 (2); *Payne* p.201 (2); another bronze, 36mm. dia, 4mm. thick, unnamed, ring suspension, a later production, *good very fine and better* (2)

£80-100

22ND REGIMENT ORDER OF MERIT 1820, for 7 years service, by *Mossop*, obv. George III receiving the medal from Colonel Crosbie, 'Established under Royal Sanction', in exergue: '1785'; rev. 'Order of Merit 22nd Regiment, Reestablished by Col. Sir H. Gough, 1st January 1820', 36mm., bronze, hinged bronze straight bar suspension, Ref. *Balmer* R.246d; *Tancred* p.325 (2); *Hastings Irwin* p.250 (2); *Payne* p.201 (2), *good very fine*

£30-40

746



26TH FOOT MEDAL 1823, by Narcisse, obv. 'Religion' seated on a rock presenting a medal to a soldier, legend 'Thou Art Worthy' and in exergue, 'Be Thou Faithful Unto Death'; rev. crown above crossed regimental colours, inscribed, 'Cameronian 26th Regt.' and the battle honours, 'Egypt, Corunna', in exergue '1823', manufactured by Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, 43mm., silver, unnamed, with straight bar suspension, Ref. Balmer R.265a; Tancred p.327; Hastings Irwin p. 252; Payne p.202, nearly extremely fine

£80-120

747



36TH FOOT MEDAL (1836), silver electrotype, obv. in the centre, '36th Firm', above, 'Peninsula, 20th July 1836', and radiating out from the centre, 'Vimeira, Corunna, Barba del Porteo, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse'; rev. 'Presented by his Br. N.C. Offrs. of the Depot as a token of Respect for his long services of 30 Years', 37mm., silver, with straight bar suspension, engraved on rev. '36th Regt. Firm', naming erased on obv., Ref. Hastings Irwin p. 255/256; Payne, p. 203; Balmer R.297, very fine

£100-140

All three references make mention to an original medal, as above, but named to Colour Sergeant Samuel Richardson.

748

42ND FOOT MEDAL (1819), silver cast copy, obv. in the upper section - St. Andrew with his cross, legend above, 'Nemo me Impune Lacessit', in the lower - soldiers marching through mountainous country; rev. winged figure of Fame above the battle honours, 'Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula', in a rectangle below, '42 R.H.Rt.', 32mm., silver, with silver scroll suspension, Ref. Balmer R.336a, Tancred p.332, Hastings Irwin p.259, Payne p.204, very fine

£30-50

749



71ST FOOT MEDAL, silver struck medal, obv. '71' surmounted by a large crown, on scroll above, 'For Courage Loyalty & Good Conduct'; below, '20 Years Service' (number engraved); rev. entwined rose, thistle and shamrock, on scroll above, 'Tria Juncta in Uno', 37mm., silver, unnamed, with steel clip and ring suspension, Ref. Balmer R450, good very fine

£80-120



ROYAL ARTILLERY 1828, engraved medal, obv. the full arms of the Royal Artillery with gun below, all superimposed on an eight-pointed star; rev. within a palm tied at the base by a bow, 'Awarded to 2nd Lieut. John St. George, Royal Artillery, Sept. 27th 1828', 39mm., silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1828 and manufacturer's initials 'C.R.G.S.', fitted with loop suspension, Ref: *Hastings Irwin* p.238/239 (10); *Balmer* R127, good very fine £140-180

John St. George was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 19 May 1828. He was promoted Lieutenant in July 1829, Captain in April 1841 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 17 February 1854. As such he commanded the siege train at the fall of Sebastopol. He was rewarded with the brevet of Colonel on 2 November 1855, awarded the C.B., Order of Medjidie 4th Class and Legion of Honour. He was later a General and Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery and created a K.C.B.



ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS MEDAL, by W. J. Taylor, London, obv. gunner standing to attention by a cannon, tents in the background; rev. a laurel wreath, 38mm., bronze, unnamed, unmounted, good very fine

£30-40



HOXNE & HARTSMERE SUFFOLK YEOMANRY CAVALRY MEDAL 1795, obv. castle gate with '1795' below, all enclosed by a garter inscribed, 'Liberty Loyalty Property'; rev. cavalryman beside his horse, 31mm., bronze, steel clip and small ring suspension, contact marks and edge bruising, good fine

£50-70



WEST SOMERSET YEOMANRY MEDAL, obv. mounted yeoman with sword raised, in exergue, 'C. K. K. Tynte, Col.'; rev. engraved, 'Merit, Troop Sergt. Major John Carter, Bridgewater Troop, May 1835', 34mm., silver, clip and small ring suspension, Ref: *Tancred* p.381; *Hastings Irwin* p.411, edge bruising, very fine

£80-100



ROYAL VICTORIA RIFLES (2), by T. K. Pinches, obv. diademed head of Queen Victoria left, 'Royal Victoria Rifles, Established 1835'; rev. crowned skull and cross-bones within a wreath of oak and laurel, with circumscription, 'Presented annually by Capn. Ellis for the Best Rifle Shot' (Won by G. T. Lee Esqr. 1848'), 37mm., silver-gilt, indistinct hallmarks on obverse, one-time mounted, slight edge bruising and contact marks, very fine; another similar, rev. crowned skull and cross-bones with a wreath of oak and laurel, engraved around the circumference, 'Erith Medal 12 July 1848, Won by D. Sinclair', 37mm., silver, hallmarks on rev. for London 1848, ball and ring suspension, with ribbon, very fine (2) £80-120

755

ROYAL BRISTOL VOLUNTEERS MEDAL 1814, obv. crest and motto of the city, 'Royal Bristol Volunteers, In Danger Ready'; rev. 'Imbodied for the Maintenance of Public Order & Protection of their Fellow Citizens on the Threat of Invasion by France MDCCXCVII. Revived at the Renewal of Hostilities MDCCCIII. Disbanded when the Deliverance of Europe was Accomplished by the Perseverance & Magnanimity of Great Britain and Her Allies MDCCCXIV', struck silver medal with integral loop suspension, Ref. Hastings Irwin p. 301, very fine £70-90

756



GLAMORGAN VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION MEDAL, obv. castle with tower in flames, 'Glamorgan Volunteer Association', in exergue, 'Instituted MDCCCLXI'; rev. cannon and crossed muskets within a wreath of laurel, above, 'Trwy Galon Llaw a Llygad', and engraved, 'Won by Ple. Andrew Munro, 15th Corps, 1879', 48mm., silver, with silver buckle on ribbon, in Standish, London case of issue, nearly extremely fine £80-100



3RD MIDLOTHIAN VOLUNTEERS MEDAL 1803, obv. a trophy of arms with a shield set in its midst bearing a sun, clasped hands and a thistle, above, 'The Westerns', below, '23rd November 1803'; rev. the castle and city of Edinburgh, in exergue: 'Head Quarters, 3d Md. Lothian', 42mm., silver, with mount for suspension, Ref: *Tancred p.374/375, H.I. p.366, minor edge bruising, good very fine* £80-120

VICTORIA CROSS (3), copies, one with crude Second Award bar, with riband bars, emblems, labels etc in wooden glass-fronted case, 395 x 390mm. (approx.); GEORGE CROSS, copy, mounted 'bow and tails' for wear by lady, with miniatures (2), riband bar and label, in wooden glass-fronted case, 395 x 390mm. (approx.), matching the above; 'LT. ALEXANDER ROBERT DUNN, CANADA'S FIRST VICTORIA CROSS' MEDALLION, 38mm., silver, edge impressed '00196', in *Wellings Mint* case of issue, *this last mint, others generally nearly extremely fine (lot)* £60-80

GEORGE CROSS, silver cast copy, hallmarks for Edinburgh 1965, *very fine* £60-80

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R., *erased naming, with replacement loop suspension, slight edge bruising, very fine* £30-40

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, G.V.R. (**Saiyid Mustafa Husain I**), *lacks suspension*; DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver (**Jemadar Ratan Singh, 90th Punjabis**), *lacks suspension*; 1ST PUNJAB REGIMENT, REUNION MEDAL 1950, bronze, *lacks suspension*; U.N. MEDAL; SIND INDEPENDENT BRIGADE AREA RIFLE MEETING MEDAL, bronze; N.W. RAILWAY EFFICIENCY BADGE, bronze, *lacks pin-fitting*; 'BATTLE OF BRITAIN' COMMEMORATIVE, silver, pierced for ring suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (7)* £70-90

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, silver-gilt specimen, short-hyphen reverse, unmounted, *very fine* £80-120

BRONZE TRIAL STRIKINGS (3), CHUZNEE 1839, stamped 'Specimen' on reverse; CABUL 1842, stamped 'Specimen' below truncation; 'EAST & WEST AFRICA 1887-1900', unmarked, all unmounted, *extremely fine (3)* £80-100

Note: Last could equally be designated an 'Ashantee 1873-74' or a 'Central Africa 1891-98'.

NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated '1864 to 1866' (**Lieut. Marcus S. Moss, 18th Ryl. Irish Regt. Gl. Troop**), renamed; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, Waziristan 1901-2 (**4713 Pte. J. Mack, 1st Cheshire**), renamed, *very fine (2)* £80-100

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (**2733 Michl. Gleeson, 70th Regt.**) signs of brooch mounting to obverse, suspension refitted, mounted as a menu card holder - this with hallmarks for Birmingham 1901, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £120-160

2733 Michael Gleeson, 70th Regiment, not entitled to the clasp.

Pair: **Driver W. H. Dodds, Royal Horse Artillery**

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (2094 Dr., 1/c. R.H.A.); AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (2094 Dr., 1/c. R.H.A.), mounted from an ornate silver brooch bar, *both medals are renamed, slight edge bruising, very fine (2)* £80-100

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95 (2), 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**2162 Pte. J. Bagley, 2d Bn. Ches. R.**), mounted as a menu card holder - this with hallmarks for Birmingham 1898; 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**2261 Pte. G. Turner, 1st Bn. R.W. Fus.**), mounted as a menu card holder - this with hallmarks for Birmingham 1899, *some edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (2)* £120-160

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95 (2), 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**8026 Pte. A. Millwood, 1st Bn. Rif. Brig.**); 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**237 Pte. M. Fagan, 2d Bn. North'd. Fus.**), official correction to unit, both mounted as menu card holders, *slight edge bruising, very fine (2)* £120-160

- 769 AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (1423 Lce. Serjt. Wm. Jas. Thompson, 66th Foot), renamed, mounted as a menu card holder; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (986 Private F. Coomber ...), renamed, suspension re-fitted, mounted as a menu card holder, *second with contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (2) £80-100
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- 770 ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1637 Serjt. John Lovett, 54th Foot), mounted as a menu card holder - this with hallmarks for Birmingham 1899; SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC, 2 SHILLINGS 1896 (2), mounted as a menu card holder, inscribed, 'Ladysmith Feby. 28th 1900'; another, inscribed, 'Mafeking May 17th 1900', *very fine* (3) £80-100
-
- 771 CAMPAIGN MEDAL CLASPS (lot), including, Basque Roads 1809 - clasp face only; Pyrenees; Nivelles; Sobraon; Balaklava; Inkermann (2); Taku Forts 1860; Fenian Raid 1866 (2) - clasp faces only; Hazara 1888; Defence of Mafeking; Talana; Cape Colony; Transvaal; Relief of Ladysmith; Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (3) - clasp faces only; Waziristan 1919-21 - clasp face only; Waziristan 1921-24; North West Frontier 1930-31 (3) - one a clasp face only; North West Frontier 1936-37 - clasp face only; North West Frontier 1937-39 (2) - one a clasp face only; Kurdistan; Malaya; Cyprus; other items include Efficiency Decoration 2nd Award Bars, G.V.I.R. (6); Army Emergency Reserve Decoration top bar; assorted buckle and brooch bars etc. also a plastic KING'S COMMENDATION BADGE, pin-backed, including some copies, *generally good condition* (lot) £200-250
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- 772 CAMPAIGN MEDAL CLASPS (21) Tel-el-Kebir; El-Teb-Tamaai (2); Suakin 1884 (2); The Nile 1884-85 (3); Suakin 1885 (3); Gemaizah 1888; Toski 1889, these with backstrap; Alexandria 11th July; Tel-el-Kebir; El-Teb-Tamaai; Suakin 1884 (3); The Nile 1884-85, these clasp faces only, including some copies, *generally good condition* (21) £150-200
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- 773 BRITISH CASES, including: Order of the Bath G.C.B. Military Collar Chain, star and badge (modern); G.C.B. Military; Order of the British Empire, 1st type, C.B.E. Civil; 2nd type, M.B.E. Military; M.B.E. Civil (3); Order of the British Empire Medal, Military; Order of the Dooranee Empire, breast badge; Albert Medal, *damaged*; Distinguished Service Cross (2); Military Cross, G.V.R. (3); E.I.I.R. (1); King's Police Medal, G.V.R. (4) - *one damaged*; G.V.I.R. (5); Kaiser-i-Hind; Imperial Service Order; Imperial Service Medal, 'star-shaped'; 'circular' (2); Royal Victorian Medal (6), one early; two for ladies; one for the Silver, Honorary medal; Coronation 1902; Delhi Durbar; Royal Household Faithful Service, lady's (2); Efficiency Decoration (2); Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Medal (5), *generally in good condition* (63) £200-300
- Sold as found.
-
- 774 FIELD OFFICER'S GOLD MEDAL 1808-14, a scarce red leather fitted case of issue, the interior silk lining with printed trade label of *Rundell Bridge & Rundell, Jewellers to Their Majesties & H.R.H. Prince Regent, London*, 162mm x 63mm, *lacking compartmental divider and some minor blemishes and stains to silk lining, otherwise in exceptionally good condition for age* £450-500
-
- 775 DISPLAY CASES (5), 71 x 45.5 x 4cm. (approx.), wooden, hinged, glass-topped, four with magenta velvet base, one with scarlet, *good condition* (5) £80-100
- Not suitable for posting.

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

776



An interesting Naval General Service Medal pair awarded to Admiral H. Boys, Royal Navy, who was wounded as a young Midshipman at the bombardment of St. Jean D'Acre in 1840: he was latterly President of the Gardner Gun Company

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Midshipman); ST. JEAN D'ACRE 1840, silver, privately engraved naming, 'Henry Boys, H.M.S. Edinburgh', this last with swivel-ring suspension and slide-on riband buckle, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally about very fine, together with a rare second, enlarged edition of his father's memoir, *Narrative of a Captivity and Adventures in France and Flanders Between the Years 1803 and 1809*, published 1831, this with later cloth bound spine (3) £800-1000

Henry Boys was born in 1824, a grandson of John Boys of Botshanger, Kent and the son of Captain Edward Boys, R.N., one of a handful of Naval officers who escaped from captivity in the Napoleonic Wars, and whose published account of his daring exploits first appeared in print 1827.

Young Henry entered the Royal Navy as a 1st Class Volunteer in August 1837 and joined H.M.S. *Edinburgh* as a recently appointed Midshipman in 1839. He was subsequently actively employed in the Syria operations of 1840, winning applause for his overall conduct and in particular for his deeds at the capture of Beyrout, where he was entrusted with the duty of removing the powder from the castle. He was afterwards wounded during the bombardment of St. Jean D'Acre on 3 November 1840.

Advanced to Lieutenant in February 1846, Boys participated in several boat actions against river pirates and slavers on or off the west coast of Africa during a tour of duty aboard the *Centaur* in 1849-50, and was present at the capture of the slaver *Esperance* in August of the latter year and of the *Feliz* that October, actions that were rewarded with a share of the resultant prize money. He subsequently served off the south-east coast of America as a Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson, C.B., K.H., and in May 1853, as a recently advanced Commander, was appointed captain of the brig *Express*.

Returning to the U.K. in 1857, in which year he was advanced to Captain, Boys did not obtain another seagoing appointment until 1863, when he assumed command of the *Pelorous* for a commission off China. Thereafter he held a succession of senior appointments ashore, the first of them as C.O. of the gunnery establishment *Excellent* - and as Captain Superintendent of the Royal Naval College - from 1869 until 1874. Advanced to flag rank in the following year, he served as Director of Naval Ordnance from 1875-78 and latterly as 2nd-in-Command of Channel Squadron. His final appointment was as a Member of the Committee of Naval Ordnance and he was placed on the Retired List as a full Admiral in July 1885. But Boys retained strong links with his seafaring past, serving as a Governor of the Marine Society, in addition to onetime acting as President of the Gardner Gun Company. He died in 1902.

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Pair: Private W. Parnell, 32nd Regiment

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes (William Parnell, 32nd Foot); WATERLOO 1815 (William Parnell, 32nd Regiment Foot), original steel clip and ring suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2) £2500-3000

William Parnell (Purnell on discharge document) was born in Wiltshire and enlisted into the 32nd Regiment in 1809 when aged 16 years and served with them for 7 years and 103 days. Listed as 'William Purnell' in the published Waterloo Medal Roll which states that he served in Captain David Dale's Company, 32nd Foot. He was discharged as unfit for further service as a consequence of a gunshot wound to the left leg received on 18 June 1815 at the battle of Waterloo.



A fine early Indian campaign group of three awarded to General T. Polwhele, who had the misfortune to be superseded following his command at the 'unequal contest' at Sassiah on 5 July 1857: many years later, in *Forty-one Years in India*, Lord Roberts described him as a 'brave old soldier' who had clearly been persuaded against his better judgment

ARMY OF INDIA 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (Lieut., 42nd N.I.), short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming, with ornate upper brooch-bar for wearing; CANDAHAR GHUZNEE CABUL 1842, unnamed as issued, with integral loop and swivel-ring suspension device and ornate riband buckle and brooch-bar for wearing; SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (Major, 42nd Regt. L.I.), with ornate upper brooch-bar for wearing, *the first with suspension post detached from disc, but easily repairable, edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise generally good very fine or better* (3) £1800-2200

Thomas Polwhele was born at Manaccan vicarage, Cornwall in October 1797, the fifth son of the Rev. Richard Polwhele, and attended Woolwich as a Cadet from 1813 to 1814. Appointed an Ensign in the 1/21st Native Infantry in the following year, he does not appear to have seen action in the Nepal War, as stated by Major V. C. P. Hodson in his *Officers of the Bengal Army 1758-1834*; certainly his entry on the published Army of India Medal roll confirms entitlement to the Medal and clasp for 'Ava' only.

Advanced to Lieutenant in February 1818, Polwhele was attached to the 1st Ceylon Volunteer Battalion from October of the same year until March 1820, in which unit he participated in the Ceylon expedition. And, having returned to India, he was appointed Adjutant of the 2/21st N.I. in January 1823, but subsequently transferred to the 41st N.I. (late 1/21st), and then exchanged to the 42nd N.I. in August 1824, in which latter regiment he was actively employed in the Burma War, when he participated in the Arakan operations of 1825 and was present at the capture of Mahatee and Auracan.

Advanced to Captain shortly before his return to India in September 1830, following extended furlough, Polwhele was for a period attached to the 9th N.I. before gaining appointment as Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division in the Army of the Indus, in September 1838. He subsequently witnessed extensive active service in the First Afghan War 1838-42, being present at the capture of Ghuznee in 1839, the recapture of Kalat, and in the operations of the Candahar Force under General Nott, including the action of 12 January 1842, soon after which he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to the troops in Candahar. Yet further active service ensued, however, when following advancement to substantive Major in August 1843, he went on to command the 42nd Native Infantry in the First Sikh War, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon, in which latter action he was wounded.

Following advancement to Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1850, Polwhele was appointed a 'Brigadier on the Establishment' in February 1856, and was commanding the Agra Division at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in the following year. Here, in early July 1857 - as recorded in numerous histories - his career took a turn for the worse, when, persuaded against his better judgment, he decided to engage a large force of mutineers at nearby Sassiah on the 5th. Lord Roberts, however, argues that to begin with at least, Polwhele acted wisely and with caution:

'... Polwhele, who was a brave old soldier, and had seen a great deal of service, had, indeed, wisely come to the conclusion that the rebels would never venture to attack a fort like Agra, and that, if left alone, they would in all probability continue on their march towards Delhi. The available troops numbered less than 1000 men, and Polwhele felt that, by going out to attack the enemy, there would be a grave risk of the seat of government falling into the hands of the disaffected police and city people. Unfortunately, however, the Brigadier allowed himself to be overruled, and when the mutineers were reported to have arrived at Shahganj, four miles from Agra, he gave way to the cry to 'Go out and do something!' and issued orders for the troops to fall in ...'

The assembled force numbered several hundred assorted arms, while the awaiting opposition boasted 4000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. The latter statistic was particularly concerning, Polwhele's mounted strength being '18 volunteers', and so, too, his deficiency in artillery, namely a battery of 6-guns to counter nearly twice that number in the enemy camp. Nonetheless, had Polwhele employed his force to better effect, he might well have emerged victorious, but, in the event, he chose to fight a protracted artillery duel with fatal consequences - for further details see the footnotes relating to Captain D'Oyly, Bengal Horse Artillery (Lot 782). Unfortunate that this outcome was, the real cause for Polwhele's subsequent removal from command probably stemmed from the unfortunate events that immediately followed in Agra. Lord Roberts continues:

'... Meanwhile the city and cantonment were in a state of uproar. The first gun was the signal for the guard at the gaol to release the 5000 prisoners, who, as they appeared in the streets, still wearing their fetters, caused a perfect panic amongst the respectable inhabitants; while the evil-disposed made for the cantonment, to plunder and burn and murder. Some of the residents who had not sought shelter in the fort, confident that our troops would gain an easy victory, on hearing of their defeat hurried with all speed to that place of refuge, and for the most part succeeded in reaching it; but a few were overtaken by the mob, aided by the trusted police, who had early in the day broken into open mutiny. With one or two exceptions the officials, military and civil alike, were utterly demoralized by all these disastrous occurrences, the result of their own imbecility. For two days no one was allowed to leave the fort or approach from the outside. Within the dire confusion; without the mob had it all their own way ...'

Superseded shortly afterwards, Polwhele departed on extended furlough in April 1858. He was, however, advanced to substantive Colonel in May 1859, and, by the time of his death at Tivoli Lodge, Cheltenham in May 1885, had risen to the rank of full General.



A very scarce first and second China Wars pair to Boatswain's Mate Thomas Burns, Royal Navy

CHINA 1842, 1 clasp, China 1842 (Thomas Burns, H.M.S. Endymion) fitted with original suspension, the clasp loose on ribbon as issued; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (T. Burns, Boatsns. Mte. H.M.S. Implacable 20 Yrs.) both medals with finely engraved silver ribbon brooches, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2)

£2500-3000

Thomas Burns was born at Torpoint, c. 1826, and served as a Boy 2nd Class on board the *Endymion* during the first China War, and as Boatswain's Mate aboard the *Cormorant* and the *Comus* during the second campaign in 1858. His L.S. & G.C. was awarded on 19 December 1864. Thomas Burns is confirmed on the medal rolls as one of the 101 recipients of the 1st China War medal with 'China 1842' and/or 2nd China War clasps.



Three: Major-General C. B. Young, Bengal Engineers

MAHARAJPOOR STAR 1843 (1st Lieutenant, Sappers and Miners), with original hook fitting to rev.; PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut., Engineers); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Bt. Capt., Enginrs.), *minor contact marks, very fine* (3) £1600-1800

Charles Beecher Young was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers on 11 December 1835 and saw service at Jhansi during 1839. Promoted Lieutenant in January 1841 he saw active service at Maharajpooor with the Sappers and Miners. His next service was in the Punjab, being present at the battle of Chilianwala and Goojerat, from which he gained the brevet of Captain in December 1850. Service in Burma followed, and with the Bengal Engineers was present at the capture of Prome. Promoted Captain in February 1854, gained the ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1860 and Colonel in July 1862. He retired with the rank of Major-General on 1 September 1863. Major-General Young died in London on 27 January 1892.

781 Pair: Brevet-Major H. Nicoll, 50th Native Infantry

PUNNIAR STAR 1843 (Lieutt., 50th Regt. Native Infy.), with riveted back-strap and bar suspension; PUNJAB 1848-49, no clasp (Lieutt., 50th Regt. Native Infy.), *this last officially engraved in running script but corrected in parts, contact marks and edge bruising, about very fine or better* (2) £500-600

Nicoll, who was appointed an Ensign in the 50th Native Infantry in December 1834, served as a Lieutenant in Bundelcund in 1842 and in the Sonthal campaign 1855-56, in addition to participating in the Gwalior (Bronze Star) and Punjab 1848-49 operations (Medal). Having been advanced to Captain in October 1849, he went on to witness active service in the Indian Mutiny, serving as a Brigade Major with the Delhi Field Force in 1857, when he was present at the action of Badlee-ka-Serai and at the taking of the heights before Delhi, and was mentioned in despatches by Brigadier Groves on 8 June 1857. A second "mention" followed from Brigadier Longford for his part in the siege, assault and final capture of the city, as did his appointment to Brevet-Major in January 1858 (Medal and clasp).



An emotive Indian campaign pair awarded to Captain E. A. C. D'Oyly, Bengal Horse Artillery, who was mortally wounded in the action at Sassiah on 5 July 1857: his death in this 'unequal conflict was as glorious as any that had immortalised the fields of Alma and of Inkermann' and his last words, "They have done for me now; put a stone over my grave, and say I died fighting my guns!"

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Lieut., 3rd Brigade H. Ay.), surname spelt 'Doyley'; PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (1st Lieut., 2nd Tp. 3rd Bde. H. Arty.), both with silver brooch bars for wearing, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally about very fine (2) £2000-2500

Edward A. C. D'Oyly, one of 'the most gallant and skilled officers the splendid Bengal Horse Artillery ever produced', was originally commissioned into that distinguished corps in December 1841. Advanced to 1st Lieutenant in September 1844, he went on to witness active service in the First Sikh War at Aliwal and Sobraon, and in the Punjab Campaign at Chilianwala and Goojerat, but it was for his subsequent bravery in the early stages of the Indian Mutiny that he won his place in the annals of British military history - indeed few histories of that bloody conflict fail to make mention of his exploits in the costly action fought at the village of Sassiah on 5 July 1857.

On that fateful day, Brigadier T. Polwhele's force numbered several hundred assorted arms versus an enemy contingent of 4000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. The latter statistic was particularly concerning, Polwhele's mounted strength being '18 volunteers', and so, too, his deficiency in artillery, namely a battery of 6-guns commanded by D'Oyly to counter nearly twice that number in the enemy camp. Nonetheless, had Polwhele employed his force to better effect, he might well have won a resounding victory, but, as revealed by the following extract from Malleon's famous history, this was not to prove the case:

'... The English force continued to advance to within half a mile of the enemy's position when the latter opened with a fire from their left battery. Brigadier Polwhele then, halted his men, and ordered the Europeans to lie down and the guns on the flanks to return fire. Owing to the screened nature of the enemy's position it soon became evident that the British fire was ineffective, and that, to drive the enemy from the village, it was necessary that the infantry should charge. In a short time, in fact, the enemy had acquired the exact range and had made such excellent practice that they had exploded two tumbrils, and dismounted one of the guns in the half battery on the left, besides inflicting severe loss amongst the horses and drivers.

Captain D'Oyly and Pearson, promptly realising the situation - that the exchange of artillery fire at the range was all to the advantage of the sheltered enemy and that a continuance of the same would exhaust, without any corresponding advantage, the reserves of ammunition at their disposal - had sent repeated messages to the Brigadier reporting the fact, and urging him to attack the village with his infantry. The enemy, far from being checked, had been encouraged by the success of their guns to throw out skirmishers to threaten our flanks with their cavalry. Every one in the British ranks who had an eye to see, realised that, if the battle were to be confined to a mere exchange of artillery fire, the enemy would have the advantage. Still, for two hours, the Brigadier seemed content to pursue that fatal course, keeping his infantry still lying down ...'

At this juncture a second ammunition tumbril in the half-battery under Captain Pearson, on the left, exploded, and with a 'frantic shout of joy', the enemy cavalry bore down on his position. Quickly turning one of his guns to face the onslaught, and with the assistance of accurate musketry from a company of the 3rd Europeans, Pearson miraculously managed to repulse the enemy. But the mutineers were not to be thwarted easily, and now turned their attention to D'Oyly's half-battery on the right. Malleon continues:

'... At once about two hundred of the enemy's cavalry advanced with the evident intention of charging Captain D'Oyly's half-battery. At this sight Captain Prendergast, who commanded eighteen mounted volunteers, could not contain himself, but with his small force following charged the two hundred. As a manoeuvre to stop the enemy's advance this gallant charge was effective, but in other respects it was disastrous.

In the hand to hand conflict which followed, our horsemen lost more than one-third of their number. Had the enemy not shown abject cowardice not one of our men would have escaped. More than two hours had elapsed. Captain D'Oyly now reported that his ammunition was all but exhausted. Then, and only then, did the Brigadier [Polwhele] give the order to advance. The result showed how decisive would have been the movement had it been made earlier. Our infantry started to their feet, moved forward, and though suffering severely from the enemy's guns and from the fire of the marksmen stationed on the roof of the houses, gallantly forced their way into the village. One of the enemy's guns was captured and spiked. But our loss in this advance had been severe. The gallant D'Oyly, whose horse had been shot from under him early in the day, was mortally wounded by a grape-shot whilst endeavouring to right one of his guns. Lifted on to a tumbril he still continued to direct the fire of the battery. The spirit of the soldier was still strong within him. Careless of his own sufferings, his duty to his guns, his corps, his country, mastered every other thought. Over come, at last, by intense pain, he turned to the man nearest him and said: "They have done for me now; put a stone over my grave and say that I died fighting my guns." He died the second day after in the fort ...'

A little over a month earlier, in the very same fort at Agra, D'Oyly's battery had been present at the disarming of the 44th and 67th Bengal Native Infantry.

He is not entitled to an Indian Mutiny medal. Also see the campaign awards to General Thomas Polwhele (Lot 778).

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Family group:

Pair: Private H. Bartlett, 53rd Foot, late 62nd Foot

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Hy. Bartlett, 62nd Regt.); PUNJAB 1848-49, no clasp (Henry Bartlett, 53rd Foot)

Three: Able Seaman G. Bartlett, Royal Navy

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Ord., H.M.S. Dolphin); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (120287 A.B., R.N.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed, *slight edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* (5)

£700-800

Believed to be father and son. 2546 Henry Bartlett, 53rd Foot, died on 22 November 1848. Sold with original photographs of the two in uniform. With British Legion badge, in wooden glass-fronted case.



A rare Suttlej and New Zealand campaign pair awarded to Major J. Paul, 65th Foot, late 31st Foot: he carried the 31st's Colours at Moodkee and Ferozeshuhur, at which latter battle he was wounded

SUTLEJ 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon (Lieut., 31st Regt.); NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse undated (Major, 65th Foot), both with Lazareck, Aldershot silver riband buckles for wearing, the first with contact marks and edge nicks, very fine, the second good very fine (2) £1800-2200

James Paul, who was born at Athlone in January 1825, entered the 31st Foot as an Ensign in November 1843, and subsequently shared in his regiment's honours in the First Sikh War. Charged with the onerous duty of carrying the Colours at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshuhur in December 1845, he became a rallying point in the confused fighting at the former engagement, and was wounded by a musket-ball in the latter. He was afterwards present at the skirmish at Buddiwal in January 1846, at the battle of Aliwal in the same month, and finally at Sobraon that February. But, according to the memoirs of a fellow officer of the 31st, Paul not only gained distinction on the battlefield, his overwhelming hunger on one occasion compelling him to take the rations of some absent fellow officers:

'... P. stole a tongue which was to be divided among those who were absent. We did not find out till long after who had taken it, but we used to shout out at breakfast, "Who stole the tongue?" And at length P. confessed, saying that some one else would have taken it if he had not! This brought the whole mess about his ears, and some never gave him a moment's peace afterwards; he has since bolted to the 65th, I think ...'

Indeed he had, joining the 65th as a newly promoted Lieutenant in October 1846, but he would not witness any further active service until his regiment was posted to New Zealand. Employed in the province of Taranaki between March 1860 and March 1861, Paul was present in the action at Kohe Pah on 17-18 March 1860, in the expedition to Warea in April 1860, and in the actions at Kairau on 29-30 December 1860 and Huirangi on 10 February 1861. Mentioned in the despatch of the Colonel Commanding the Forces in New Zealand to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, dated at Waitera on 19 March 1860, he was given the Brevet of Major in January 1862 and saw further active service in the Taranaki and Waikato provinces in 1863, including the action at Kohirva on 17 July.

Paul was advanced to substantive Major in May 1866 and was placed on the Retired List in July of the following year.



Pair: Major-General G. B. Tremenheere, Bengal Engineers, Senior Field Engineer in the Punjab, later Hon. Colonel of the 1st Cornwall Rifle Volunteers

PUNJAB 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Major, Engrs.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Lt. Col., Bengal Engrs.), with silver brooch buckles, in contemporary Sermon, Torquay fitted leather case, good very fine (2) £1300-1500

George Borlase Tremenheere was born near Penzance (or possibly Woolwich) on 9 November 1809, 3rd son of Major-General Walter Tremenheere, K.H., Royal Marines. He was an Addiscombe Cadet from February 1824 until December 1825, and attended Chatham during 1826. He was posted to the Sappers and Miners in July 1827 at the age of 17 and began his service in India. During the first Sikh war he joined the army then in the field, under the command of Lord Gough, and after the occupation of Lahore he was appointed Superintending Engineer of the Punjab. When war again broke out in 1848 he joined the force of Lord Gough as Senior Field Engineer, commanding the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Companies of the Bengal Pioneers. He was actively engaged at the crossing of the Chenab, at Chilianwala, and at Goojerat. Although there was not much scope for engineering in the desperate fighting at Chilianwala, Tremenheere and his officers, with the four Companies of Bengal Pioneers were in the thick of it. Promoted from Major to brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1849 for services during the Punjab campaign, Tremenheere next took part in the expedition under Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, in February 1850, to the Kohat Pass on the North West Frontier to punish the troublesome Afridis. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854 and Colonel in 1856.

After 24 years' service in India, Tremenheere retired in 1856 having been promoted to Major-General. For 15 years he commanded the Western Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteers and became their Honorary Colonel in July 1875. He was a Magistrate for the county of Middlesex from 1863 and undertook the secretaryship of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund in 1857, becoming president of the fund in 1882. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society, and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, which conferred on him the Telford Gold Medal for a paper on public works in India. General Tremenheere died at Tremeere, Torquay, on 19 December 1896. His portrait appears in the *Black and White Budget* for 2 January 1897, page 4.



The important campaign group awarded to Vice-Admiral C. S. Cardale, Royal Navy, who was second-in-command of the Naval Rocket Brigade in the Abyssinian Expedition

BALTIC 1854-55, unnamed as issued; ABYSSINIA 1867 (Lieut. C. S. Cardale, H.M.S. *Satellite*); EGYPT & SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Capt. C. S. Cardale, R.N., H.M.S. *"Euphrates"*); JUBILEE 1897, silver; ORDER OF OSMANIEH, 2nd class set of insignia, comprising neck badge and breast star, silver, gilt and enamels, the badge with chips to most arms, contained in its original case of issue with full neck cravat, the first five contained in a fitted case by E & E. Emanuel, Portsea, both cases damaged, generally very fine or better (7)

£3000-3500

Charles Searle Cardale was born in London on 21 April 1841, 5th son of John Bate Cardale. He was educated at Rottendean, near Brighton, and entered the Navy in 1854, seeing service in the Baltic in the *James Watt* during the Russian War 1854-55 (Baltic Medal). As First Lieutenant of *Satellite* he served against pirates on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula and in the Nicobar Expedition 1867.

Cardale landed with the 100-strong Naval Rocket Brigade in Abyssinia in 1868, and as Senior Lieutenant and second-in-command to Commander T. H. B. Fellowes, R.N., he joined the advance division and was engaged at the battle of Arogee, and at the taking of Magdala.

The battle on Arogee plateau, beneath the rising rock mass leading through Fahla to the fortress of Magdala, took place on 10 April 1868. The First Brigade approached this plain by two steep routes, with the 4th Regiment committed to a most difficult perpendicular track, and the Rocket Brigade and baggage train allowed the easier but still precipitous King's Road. Unfortunately the wrong column arrived first, to come under artillery fire from the heights of Fala, and to the sight of thousands of would-be plunderers rushing down from the rocky slopes across the plateau. The Commander-in-Chief was on the spot to see this scene, and promptly directed the Rocket Brigade to form up on a commanding position, dismount their batteries and open fire on the enemy. Commander Fellowes later reported that: "Such was the ease with which the rocket tubes could be handled and brought into action, that the Royal Naval Brigade were enabled to return the first shot..".

Cardale was twice mentioned in despatches and promoted to Commander for these services (Abyssinian Medal). He was Captain of *Euphrates* during the Egyptian Expedition in 1882 (Medal and Khedives Star), and subsequently commanded the *Iris* (1885-87), *Agamemnon* (1887-Oct. 1890), and *Iron Duke* (1891-92). He was Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria, January 1891 to 5 April 1892, on which date he was promoted to Rear-Admiral. He served as Hon. Secretary of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum and as Chairman of the Royal Sailors' Home. He was promoted to Vice-Admiral in January 1899, retired in March 1900, and died on 1 June 1904. See the following Lot for the medals awarded to his brother.



Three: Lieutenant Henry Cardale, Royal Navy

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Hy. Cardale, Acting Mate, H.M.S. *Britannia*) contemporary engraved naming, clasp loose on ribbon as issued; CHINA 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued; TURKISH CRIMEA, British issue, unnamed, all with original ribbons, contact marks, otherwise toned, very fine (3)

£350-400

Henry Cardale served in the Crimea as Acting Mate in H.M.S. *Britannia*. He passed his examination on 7 June 1855 and subsequently served as Mate in the *Phoenix*, attached to the White Sea squadron, and *Wanderer* on the Home station. He became Lieutenant on 3 June 1856 and joined the *Impregnable*, flagship of Sir William Parker at Devonport, and from August 1856 until 1859 was employed in the *Sans Pareil*, in which ship he took part in the operations on the coast of China, including the bombardment and capture of Canton. He seems to have served subsequently aboard H.M. Ships *Amethyst*, *Driver*, *Sattelite*, and *Gibraltar*, but is no longer shown in the *Navy List* for 1867. See also the previous Lot for the medals to his younger brother, Vice-Admiral C. S. Cardale who was second-in-command of the Naval Rocket Brigade in the Abyssinian Expedition in 1867.

788 Three: Major-General C. E. Cumberland, Royal Engineers, later Commanding Royal Engineer, Jersey

CRIMEA 1854-56, no clasp (Capt., R.E.), contemporary engraved naming; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Capt., 11th Compy. Ryl. Engrs.); TURKISH CRIMEA, Sardinian issue (Capt., R.E.), contemporary engraved naming, fitted with a 'British Crimea style' suspension, edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine (3)

£650-750

Ex D.N.W. 9 December 1999, lot 619.

Major General Charles Edward Cumberland was born in 1830. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and entered the Royal Engineers in 1847. He served in the Crimea from 13th September 1855, and was employed in the demolition of the Docks of Sebastopol, for which he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 15 February 1856). He served in the Indian campaign of 1857-59, was Commanding Engineer at the siege and fall of Fort Ahwah, and was present at the siege and capture of Kotah, where he conducted the first column at the assault. For his services he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 11 June 1858) and received the brevet of Major. He retired with the rank of Major General in December 1887, and was latterly Commanding Royal Engineer, Jersey. He was made a Companion of the Bath on 24 May 1881 and sat as a J.P. for the county of Kent. He died in July 1920.

789 Three: Leading Seaman Thomas Troke, Royal Navy, one of Shannon's Naval Brigade

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Thomas Troke, H.M.S. *Highflyer*) contemporary engraved naming, clasp loose as issued; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (Thos. Troke, Leadg. Seaman. Shannon); TURKISH CRIMEA, British issue, unnamed, fitted with replacement scroll suspension, nearly extremely fine or better (3)

£800-1000

00 **Four: Sergeant-Major G. Keyte, Royal Engineers**

CRIMEA 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (G. Keyte, R.S.M.), engraved in capitals; ARMY L.S.& G.C., V.R., 3rd issue (2670 Serjt. Major, R.E.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.VII.R. (Serjt.-Maj., R.E.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue (R.E.), engraved in capitals, replacement straight-bar suspension, mounted as worn, *first and last with minor contact marks, very fine and better* (4) £360-400

George Keyte was born in Woodstock, Oxfordshire and attested for the Royal Engineers on 21 May 1851, aged 19 years, 9 months. He served in the Crimean campaign, being promoted Corporal in 1855 and attained the rank of Sergeant-Major in 1867. He took his discharge in 1874 on the termination of his second period of engagement. Keyte was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal with an annuity of £10 on 1 April 1904. He died on 20 January 1911. Sold with copied discharge papers.

1 **Pair: Able Seaman A. Lewis, Royal Navy**

CRIMEA 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Alfred Lewis, A.B.), officially impressed naming; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue, pierced for ring suspension and fitted with scroll suspension, unnamed, *minor contact marks, very fine* (2) £300-350

Alfred Lewis served aboard the *Rodney* in the Crimean campaign. Clasps confirmed. Later served with the Coast Guard. Sold with copied research.

2 **Three: Private J. Rankin, 92nd Highlanders**

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Jas. Rankin, 3858, 92d Regt.), privately engraved naming, suspension refitted; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Jas. Rankin, 92nd Highlanders); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (3247 Pt. J. Rankin, 57 Regt.), privately engraved, plugged and fitted with mount and straight bar suspension, *edge bruising, contact marks, good fine and better* (3) £350-400

The 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders were not present as a regiment in the Crimea. The only Gordon's in the war were officers on the staff, their batmen and a number of volunteers who were used to fill the ranks of the 30th, 44th and 55th Regiments. It is possible that Rankin was one of the latter. Sold with some copied research.

3 **Three: Honorary Captain T. Gough, Rifle Brigade**

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.), contemporary engraved naming; INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Paymr., 3rd Bn. Rifle Bde.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, *the first with erased rank, light contact marks and edge nicks, otherwise generally good very fine* (3) £500-600

Thomas Gough was appointed Quarter-Master in the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade in August 1846, and served in the 'Eastern campaign of 1854 upto 4 July 1855 (Medal and clasps and Turkish Medal)' (*Hart's* refers). Then September 1855, he became the Battalion's Paymaster, and in that capacity witnessed further action in the Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 'including the action at Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow and battle of Nawabgunge (Medal and clasp)' (*Hart's* refers). Finally, in September 1860, he was appointed an Honorary Captain, in which rank he would appear to have retired a few years later.

Pair: Assistant Commissary-General J. B. Barlee, Commissariat Department

CRIMEA 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue, *Hunt & Roskill* pattern, unnamed, both with old silver riband buckles and ribands for wearing, *clasps professionally re-affixed to solid, un-riveted side-carriages, edge nicks, very fine and better* (2) £400-450

John Buckle Barlee 'served with the 4th Division throughout the Eastern campaign 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol (Medal with three clasps and Turkish Medal)' (*Hart's* refers), and was appointed a Deputy Assistant Commissary-General in February 1855. He appears to have retired in the 1870s, having gained advancement to Assistant Commissary-General in November 1865.

Sold with the recipient's original warrant of appointment to 'Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Stores, Provisions and Forage', in the name of 'John Buckle Barlee, Gentleman', and dated at Windsor on 18 September 1855; together with two pages from *The Illustrated London News*, taken from issues published in March and April 1855, and an old printed "Plan of the Battle of Alma", with opposing units highlighted in watercolour.



A fine Indian campaign pair awarded to Major-General T. Raikes, C.B., latterly C.O. of H.M's 102nd Foot (Royal Madras Fusiliers): he had shared in the regiment's honours throughout the Indian Mutiny - when it was better known as Neill's "Blue Caps" - winning the C.B. and a Brevet Majority

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Capt., 1st Madras Fusrs.); INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Major, 1st Madras Fusrs.), mounted for wear from an old buckle brooch-bar, minor contact marks and edge bruising, very fine (2) £1400-1800



Thomas Raikes, who was born in London in October 1822, successfully applied for a Cadetship in the H.E.I.C. in October 1840, arrived at Madras in May of the following year, and was appointed an Ensign in the 1st Madras European Regiment later that month. Clearly a promising young officer - being described variously as 'very zealous', 'attentive' and 'efficient in all respects' - he gained advancement to Lieutenant in January 1845, but he did not witness any active service until the 2nd Burma War, when he was present with his regiment at the relief of Pegu on 14 December 1852 and at the second investment of that place in January 1853. In April of the latter year Raikes also commanded a detachment of his regiment at the capture of Belling, a successful operation that resulted in the loss of just two of his men. He was advanced to Captain.

He next shared in the many engagements fought by his regiment in the Indian Mutiny, a full record of which is to be found in *Neill's Blue Caps*, by Colonel H. C. Wyllie, C.B., together with regular mention of Raikes. Thus references to his part in a gallant raid to spike the enemy's guns at "Cawnpore Battery", Lucknow, when the "Blue Caps" were 'exposed to a very destructive fire from the tops of houses and loopholes' on their return journey, and compelled to leave behind some of their wounded, and, indeed, his subsequent part in another attack against the enemy in "Phillips' Garden".

In fact Raikes was more or less in constant action throughout the duration of the Mutiny, the following summary of his services appearing in *Hart's Army List*: 'Served in the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal in 1857-58, and present with Havelock's Column at the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee and Cawnpore; commanded a detachment under General Neill for the defence of Cawnpore during Havelock's first entry into Oude; afterwards present at the actions of Bithoor, Mungarwar and Alumbagh, the relief of Lucknow on 25 September and the defence of the Residency until 22 November, the occupation of the Alumbagh under Outram, and the final capture of Lucknow; the campaign in the Oude in 1858, including the passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and other minor affairs. Commanded a Field Column of all arms from 7 to 22 October 1858, and defeated the enemy at Shahpore (Brevet of Major; Medal with two clasps; a year's service for Lucknow, and C.B.).'

A brief account of the Shahpore operation, written by a fellow Madras Fusilier, Lieutenant J. A. Woods, appears in *Neill's Blue Caps*: 'On 7 October I went on an interesting and important raid under Brevet-Major Raikes with the Right Wing and No. 6 Company of ours, 2 R.H.A. guns, a Troop of 7th Hussars, some of Hodson's Horse under Palliser, 300 of the 5th Punjab Infantry and 25 Sappers & Miners. It was a military picnic in lovely weather and in beautiful country. Marching about a dozen miles a day, in a week we came suddenly one forenoon upon the object of our search. Our cavalry scouts reported a force was then half-a-mile in front, and we came upon the enemy eating their breakfast in fancied security, a few hundred of them on our side of the river, the bulk not yet having crossed. The whole of our little cavalry force charged down upon them at once, closely followed by the 2 guns and the greater part of the infantry. Fifty yards on our side of the river was a ditch concealed by long grass; this was crossed by the Horse, including the artillery, at full gallop; a few Hussars and one of the guns came to grief here, they were all mixed up together but emerged undamaged. The rest profited by their warning and stopped at the brink of the ditch, the guns pounding the flying rebels at short range. A score more of them drowned while crossing by the narrow ford ...' A few days later, having blown up a nearby fort, where many concealed arms were found, Raikes brought his field column safely back to Sultanpore.

Latterly C.O. of the 102nd, from July 1862 until November 1870, his final appointment was as senior officer, Centre District, Madras Army. Raikes, who had been advanced to Major-General in October 1877, died in July 1880.



A fine Indian campaign group of three awarded to Lieutenant-General E. Venour, Commandant of the 5th Bengal Native Infantry, late 3rd Goorkhas, who was severely wounded in July 1857 when attached as a volunteer to the 10th Foot during a costly attempt to relieve Arrah: he was afterwards mentioned in despatches for his leadership of Goorkha skirmishers in the Bhootan operations and commanded the 5th Bengal Native Infantry in the Second Afghan War

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Ensign, Attached to 1st Bn. 10th Foot), officially engraved naming in running script; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Lieut., 3rd Goorkha Regt.), initial and '3' inverted; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Lt. Col., 5th Ben. N.I.), the first two with contact marks and edge bruising, very fine or better, the last good very fine (3) £1200-1500

Edwin Venour was born at sea aboard the *Repulse* in January 1837, the son of a Doctor of the Bengal Medical Service. Privately educated at Bromsgrove and at Queen's College, Oxford, he successfully applied for a Cadetship in the H.E.I.C. in February 1857 and was appointed an Ensign in the 40th Bengal Native Infantry on his arrival at Calcutta that April.

As a result of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, however, he was quickly attached to the 10th Foot as a volunteer, with whom he participated in a costly endeavour to relieve Arrah in July 1857. The force in question, which included a party of men of the 10th Foot under Captain Dunbar, was disembarked from two steamers at Bihari Ghat, several miles from Arrah, on the 29th. On reaching the outskirts of the town, the force - largely conspicuous for its white drill uniforms - moved along an embanked road and thence to a gathering of mangrove trees, where, without warning, it was hotly engaged by the mutineers from just 30 yards range. Captain Dunbar was among the first of many to be cut down, and others lost their rifles in their attempt to flee the devastating fire by jumping down the embankments of the road. At length, the surviving officers - Ensign Venour among them - managed to regain order and form a square in a field some 400 yards away. There they remained under fire until dawn, when an attempt was made to get back to the steamers, but their subsequent journey was a nightmare, the mutineers keeping up a constant fire from behind assorted rocks and trees, so much so that discipline collapsed when the Bihari Ghat was finally reached, the majority making a disorderly dash for the steamers' boats. It was at this juncture that Venour was severely wounded, a moment described by a fellow volunteer officer from the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, Lieutenant H. Waller, in his official report of the action:

'Upon getting down to the nullah, Ensign Venour and I got into a boat with some of the men, and, while I was shoving the boat out, we tried with a rifle to shoot some of the fellows who were making a mark on me. He knocked over one, but, unfortunately, got shot himself immediately after through the thigh, and dropped. I tied up his leg as well as I could, and, getting some more help, I succeeded in getting the boat off; but the fire was so hot, as they saw a chance of our getting away from them, that I and four other men left the boat and swam ashore, being fired at the whole way across. Ensign Venour also left the boat a short time afterwards, and, although wounded, managed to swim ashore; the fire from the village the whole time was most severe, killing and wounding a great number ...'

Two V.Cs were awarded for this action, both of them, unusually, to civilians, Messrs. W. F. McDonnell and R. L. Mangles of the Bengal Civil Service. For his own part, Venour was sent home on sick leave for 18 months, and advanced to Lieutenant.

Not long after his return to India, in July 1861, he was appointed to the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, of which unit he became Officiating Adjutant in October 1864. Venour subsequently participated in the Bhootan operations of 1866, serving with his regiment in the right column of the Doar Field Force, and was present at the capture of the Buxar, the Bala Pass and the Tazagaon stockades. For his 'good work when in charge of the skirmishers in the affair at the Bala Pass on 4 February 1866', he was mentioned in despatches and thanked by the C.-in-C.

Advanced to Captain in February 1868, Venour went home on sick leave later that year, and was posted to the 5th Bengal Native Infantry soon after his return to India in November 1871.

Gaining advancement to Major in April 1873, he became a Wing Officer and 2nd-in-Command of the regiment in September of the following year, and was a Lieutenant-Colonel by the time he led it in the Second Afghan War 1878-80. During that conflict the regiment was initially attached to Brigadier-General Tytler's 2nd Brigade, Kuram Field Force, at Thal, but in March 1880 crossed the frontier and moved up to Balesh Khel. According to Shadbolt, 'for the next six months the 5th Bengal Native Infantry, broken up into detachments, continued to serve at various posts in the Kuram Valley, and on the frontier, 50 men of the regiment forming part of the garrison of Chapri when that post was attacked by a large body of Waziris on 1 May 1880.'

Venour was given the Brevet of Colonel in April 1880 and became Commandant of the 5th Bengal Native Infantry on his advancement to substantive Colonel in April 1887.

He saw no further active service, was promoted to Major-General in September 1889 and to Lieutenant-General in January 1893, but died of influenza at Almorah, India in February of the following year. Sadly, too, his son, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Venour, was killed in action at Givenchy in October 1914, while serving in Vaughan's Rifles.

797 *Pair: Major-General William Winson, Regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie*

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. W. Winson, Regt. of Khalat-i-Ghilzie); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Bhootan (Lieut. W. Winson, Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and scarce* (2) £1000-1200

Major-General William Winson served with the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment on the Peshawur Frontier in 1855-56 and during the mutiny in 1857 (Medal). He served with the same regiment in the Eusofzaie Expedition under Sir Sydney Cotton in April and May 1858; and commanded the 18th Bengal Native Infantry during the operations in Bhootan in 1865, and was present at the recapture of the Bala Stockades and Pass (Medal with two clasps). He retired in the rank of Major-General on 1 October 1881, and subsequently became Honorary Colonel of the 18th Bengal Infantry.

798 *Pair: Major-General A. R. V. Crease, Royal Engineers, late Turkish Contingent*

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Capt., Royal Engrs.); TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, Sardinian issue (Major, T.C. Engineers) *this a contemporary tailor's copy by 'JB', very fine* (2) £400-500

Anthony Reynolds Vyvyan Crease joined the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in May 1846. He served in the Crimea during the winter of 1855-56 under Sir R. H. Vivian; was second in command of the Engineer Force with the Turkish Contingent with the local rank of Major, and commanded the Engineers during the latter four months of the occupation of Kertch by the Allies (Turkish Medal). He served with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose; was Field Engineer and commanded the 21st Company Royal Engineers during the summer of 1858, and was present at the battles of Autsee and Gwalior and capture of Gwalior (Medal with Clasp). He was latterly Commanding Royal Engineer, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and retired as Major-General in July 1885. He died at St Leonard's-on-Sea on 9 October 1892.

799 *Pair: Private W. Ferguson, 42nd Royal Highlanders*

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (W. Ferguson, 42nd RI. Highlanders); ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (63 Pte. Pte. W. Ferguson, 42nd Highds. 1873-4) *the first with edge bruising and solder repair to suspension claw, good fine, the second good very fine and a scarce pair* (2) £600-700

800 *Pair: Sergeant R. Cook, Royal Artillery, late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers*

INDIAN MUTINY 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Richd. Cook, 1st Eurn. Bengal Fusrs.); ARMY L.S.& G.C., V.R. (5040 Sergt., C.B., R.A.) *some contact marks, slight edge bruising, very fine* (2) £250-300

Richard Cook was born in Lambeth, Surrey in 1837. He enlisted into the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers at Bristol on 22 October 1855 and arrived in India in November 1856. On the roll he is confirmed as being entitled to the clasp for Lucknow but his discharge papers also state that he was present 'in the operations before Delhi 1857' and 'at the siege of Lucknow 1858'. He was promoted Corporal in October 1858 and was given a voluntary discharge when the armies of the H.E.I.C. were absorbed into the British Army. Returning to England, Cook joined the Royal Artillery on 13 June 1860. On 13 August 1861 he was reduced from Bombardier to Gunner by Court Martial. Returning to India he served for over 6 years, being promoted to Corporal in 1866 and Sergeant in 1868. He was awarded the Army L.S.& G.C. on 13 November 1878 and retired on a pension on 30 August 1882. Sold with copied research.



Five: Quartermaster-Sergeant James Down, Royal Engineers

CHINA 1857-60, no clasp (Bugler Jas. Down, 8th C. Royal Engrs.) officially impressed naming; CANADA GENERAL SERVICE 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (4592 Sap. J. Down, R.E.) officially engraved naming; SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (4592 C.S. Maj. J. G. Down, R.E.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (4592 Qr. Mr. Sgt. J. Down, R.E.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Q.M. Sjt. J. Down, R.E.) contact marks to the earlier medals, otherwise very fine or better and a fine group (5) £1200-1500

Ex Elson Collection 1963.

M.S.M. AO 269 of 1927.

In 1879 was serving in No. 5 Company under Captain J. R. M. Chard.

2

Pair: Private E. Boucher, Army Hospital Corps

CHINA 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (Edwin Boucher, Army Hospital Corps) officially impressed naming; ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (19 Pte. E. Boucher, A.H.C. 1873-4) both with silver ribbon buckles, the first nearly very fine, the second good very fine (2) £450-500

Edwin Boucher was born in Bath, Somerset, and enlisted into the Medical Staff Corps, at Westminster, on 21 November 1855, aged 22 years. He transferred to the Army Hospital Corps, as a Sergeant, on 1 November 1859, but was tried and reduced to Private for drunkenness in February 1861, the first of several such offences. He was discharged at Colchester on 26 February 1877, on termination of his second period of limited engagement, being then in possession of 'Medal & clasp for Taku & Medal for Ashantee.' Sold with copy service papers.

Pair: Sapper W. H. Lobb, Royal Engineers

CHINA 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (Sapper, 10th C. Royal Engrs.), officially impressed naming; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue (4234 Sapper, Rl. Engrs.) some edge bruising and contact marks, very fine and better (2) £400-450

William Henry Lobb was born in St. Austell, Cornwall and attested for service in the Royal Engineers in 1856, aged 18 years. With them he served in China for four years, for which he was awarded the China medal with three clasps, Canada for 6 months and Bermuda for 5 years. In possession of the Army L.S. & G.C. and five Good Conduct Badges, he was discharged on the termination of his second period of limited engagement in January 1877. Sold with copied discharge papers.



Four: Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster Sir Rodney Riddell, Bt., Army Pay Department, late 70th Regiment

NEW ZEALAND 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1865 (Lieut., 70th Regt.); AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Capt., 70th Foot); EGYPT 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Maj. & Paymr. Sir R. S. Riddell, Bt., A.P.D.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, unnamed, mounted for wear, *generally good very fine* (4) £1200-1400

Rodney Stuart Riddell was born 7 March 1838 and entered the Army as an Ensign in the 70th (Surrey) Regiment in March 1859. He became a Lieutenant by purchase on 16 October 1860. He served with regiment in the New Zealand War of 1863-65, including operations in the provinces of Taranaki and Waikato and the action at Pakekohe. Promoted Captain in September 1874, he served in Afghan war of 1878-80, the 70th Regiment being part of the Quetta column, moving upon Kandahar. In March 1880 he transferred to the Army Pay Department, as Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain, attached to the 70th Regiment. He succeeded a cousin to the title of 4th Baronet in 1883. Sir Rodney next served in the Suakin expedition of 1885 as Paymaster and Major with the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment (70th Regiment). In November 1885 he was placed on Half Pay with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He died on 2 January 1907.

805 Pair: Colonel H. F. Blair, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (Lieut. H. F. Blair, Royal Engrs.); AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (Lieut. Col. H. F. Blair, R.E.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2) £400-500

Henry Francis Blair entered Addiscombe in August 1854 and was subsequently commissioned in the Bengal Engineers. He arrived in India during the last days of the Indian Mutiny in 1858. He served with the Eusofzai Field Force in 1863, and was present in the action at the Umbeyla Pass. He served also with the column against the Gaddoon tribe in 1864, including the burning of Sittana (mentioned in despatches, Medal with Clasp). He served in the Afghan war of 1878-80, and was present at the capture of Ali Musjid (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).

806 Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Heaviside, Royal Engineers

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Lieutt., Royal Engrs.); AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Captain, R.E.), last with official correction to rank, *good very fine* (2) £700-800

William James Heaviside was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 10 June 1859. In the Bhootan campaign of 1864-66, in which 12 officers of the Bengal Engineers were employed, he served as Assistant Field Engineer. Promoted Captain in 1871, he served in the Afghan war of 1878-80, one of 19 officers of the Bengal Engineers so utilised, as Survey Officer based at Kandahar and was subsequently in charge of the survey operations with the Thull Chotaili Field Force, for which he received the brevet of Major. He was latterly employed as Deputy Superintendent with the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, based at Mussoorie. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1886 and retired from the service on 17 July 1888.

07 **Three: Petty Officer T. W. James, Royal Navy**

ABYSSINIA 1867 (O.S. H.M.S. Spiteful) *suspension claw lacking and crown now soldered directly to disc*; ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (Lg. Seamn. H.M.S. Druid. 73-74); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Modeste) *impressed naming, nearly very fine or better (3)* £500-550

Thomas William James was born on 13 August 1849, at Landport, Hampshire, and joined the navy on his eighteenth birthday. After service in the Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns, he re-engaged for a further 10 years in August 1877, at which time he was a Quarter Master serving aboard the *Modeste*, and in which ship he shortly afterwards received his L.S. & G.C. medal. Petty Officer James was invalided to Haslar Hospital on 4 September 1885. Sold with copies of relevant medal roll entries and service record.

08 **Three: Sergeant T. Inward, Bengal Sappers and Miners**

ASHANTEE 1873-74, no clasp (8257 2nd Corpl., R.E. 1873-4); AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (8257 Sergt., Ben. S. & M.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-94, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (8257 Corpl., Bengal Sappers & Miners) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £500-550

Thomas Inward was born in the Parish of Winchfield, near Odiham, Hampshire, and enlisted at Aldershot on 9 September 1864, aged 18 years. He served overseas on the Gold Coast, November 1873 to February 1874, and in India, January 1877 to April 1886, the remainder at Home until his discharge at Chatham on 15 June 1886. In addition to the above medals his discharge papers note that he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity of £5 in 1883. Sold with copy service papers.

9 **Pair: Major E. S. Hill, Royal Engineers**

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Jowaki 1877-8, Burma 1889-92 (Lieut. E. Hill, Royal Engrs.), second clasp loose on ribbon; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kabul (Lieut. E. S. Hill, R.E.) *minor contact marks, good very fine (2)* £800-900

Edmund Stephen Hill was born in Welton, Northamptonshire on 24 February 1851 and commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in December 1871. He first saw service in the Jowaki expedition of 1877-78, commanding the 3rd Company Bengal Sappers and Miners in the Peshawar column commanded by Brigadier-General G. C. G. Ross. Service in the Afghan war of 1878-80 followed, commanding the 5th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners serving in the Kandahar column. In the first phase of the campaign, the 5th Company were involved in road building in the Khojak and Ghwazha Passes, bridge building over the River Helmand and building works in Kandahar. In the second phase, the 5th Company served with the Kyber Field Force under Major-General R. O. Bright in the advance to Kabul. For his services in the war, Hill was mentioned in despatches (in the Field Force Orders by G.O.C. Peshawar Field Force, 3 January 1878; in unpublished despatch by General Biddulph, 16 May 1879 and specially mentioned in despatches of Sir D. Stewart, 24 June 1879.). Promoted Captain in December 1883, he served in the Poukhan expedition in Burma, April-May 1889, under Brigadier-General C. B. Wolseley and the Chin-Lushai expedition, November 1889-April 1890, under Brigadier-General W. Symons. In the latter he commanded the Burma Sapper Company. In the *Indian Sappers and Miners* by Sandes, it was written of them, 'When Captain E. S. Hill, R.E., was in command in 1889, the men were extraordinarily good at field work, especially in the use of bamboos for bridging, hutting and stockading. They were devoid, however, of military instinct and could not understand discipline. If a man felt ill he returned without permission to his village, and if there was an important cock-fight in the neighbourhood, he attended it as a matter of course ... He seemed to consider that a cock-fight was ample excuse for absence from the morning parade'. Hill attained the rank of Major in June 1890 and retired from the corps on 16 March 1892. He died at Start Hill, Bishop's Stortford, on 7 April 1933.

Sold with a copied record of service which lists his medal entitlement as, 'Indian Medal with clasp for Jowaki Expedition, Medal for Afghanistan 1878-9-80 with clasp for Kabul, Clasp for Burma 1887-9 and Clasp for Chin-Lushai 1889-90'.



The important Rorke's Drift group of four awarded to Colonel H. "Harry" Lugg, Natal Militia, who, having departed Devon to seek his fortune in South Africa, enlisted as a Trooper in the Natal Mounted Police and fought with distinction in the defence of that place on 22 January 1879: his account of the action - noted for its inclusion of the quote "As black as hell and as thick as grass" - was subsequently published in the home press, while his heroic deeds were further commemorated by his inclusion in Alphonse de Neuville's famous oil painting, itself said to have been based upon a sketch provided by Lugg

SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. H. Lugg, Natal Md. Police); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Major H. Lugg, Vol. Staff); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Colonel H. Lugg, Natal V.S.); NATAL 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Lt. Col. H. Lugg, Natal Militia Staff), *this last with slightly bent suspension bar, minor edge bruising, generally good very fine and almost certainly a unique combination of awards to a Rorke's Drift defender* (4) £18000-22000



Colonel "Harry" Lugg

Henry "Harry" Lugg was born at Okehampton, Devon in 1859 and went out to South Africa in early 1878, one account attributing the cause of his journey to the pursuit of a courtship with Miss Mary Camp, whose brothers Edward and Henry enlisted in the Natal Mounted Police at Pietermaritzburg at the same time as Lugg in May of the same year.

Not long after the commencement of hostilities in 1879, Lugg was entrusted with the task of taking a despatch to Pietermaritzburg, a journey he completed using ten horses in relays, but which ended in him being confined to the hospital at Rorke's Drift after his one of his mounts lost its footing crossing the river Mzinyathi and crushed his knees as it fell. To begin with the resultant swelling made it impossible for Lugg to even walk, but after a few days at the mission station's hospital he became a little more mobile, an improvement in condition that quite possibly saved his life - at least one bedridden occupant of the hospital met his end at the point of an assegai.

Lugg's actual account of the defence commences on the afternoon of the 22 January 1879, an account that was first published in the the correspondence columns of the Bristol Observer in March of the same year:

'... It must have been about 2.40 p.m. when a carbineer rode into the little yard, without boots, tunic, or arms, and leading a spare horse. All we could glean from his excited remarks was, "Everyone killed in camp, and 4000 Kaffirs on their way to take the mission station" (or rather hospital), not pleasant tidings for a hundred men, you may be sure. When he came to himself a bit he said, "You will all be murdered and cut to pieces," and the only answer he received was, "We will fight for it, and if we have to die we will die like Britishers."

All those who were able began to throw up sacks and knock loopholes out with pickaxes, and otherwise make preparations to receive them. We had some 2000 Native Contingent there on the mountain, and occupying the krantzies and caves. Noble savages!



Alphonse de Neuville's famous painting of the action at Rorke's Drift, in which Lugg is depicted carrying the wounded Trooper Green, also of the Natal Mounted Police (see circled detail)

As soon as they heard the Zulus were to attack us they made a great noise, had a big dance, clashing their assegais against their shields, and otherwise showed warlike spirit. Now I must describe the fort. It consisted of two small houses, one used as a store and the other as a hospital and mission station. These houses were about 40 yards apart, and our ramparts were composed of mealies three sacks high, and running from the corners of one house to the corners of the other, but the one great danger being thatched roofs to both. There were two missionaries (Swedish) living in the hospital. They were absent for some twenty minutes, out for a ride, and no one could help laughing at their gesticulations when they came back on seeing the best parlour paper being pulled down and loopholes being knocked out, while splendid furniture was scattered about the rooms. His first question was, in broken English, "Vot is dish?" Someone replied that the Zulus were almost on us, upon which he bolted, saying, "Mein Gott, mein wife and mein children at Urmsinga! Oh, mein Gott!"

In the meantime a mounted infantryman and two of our men, Shannon and Doig, came in excited and breathless. Upon my asking, "What is it, is it true?" Doig replied, "You will all be murdered", and rode off with his comrade. Consolatory, certainly, but nothing remains but to fight, and that we will do to the bitter end. A man named Hall, of the Natal Mounted Police, rode out to see if he could see anything of them, and on going about 1000 yards out he could see them just a mile off, as he described it, "As black as hell and as thick as grass." "Stay operations and fall in!" My carbine was broken, or rather the stock bent. I found a piece of rein, tied it up, and fell in with the soldiers. I thought, if I can get somewhere to sit down and pop away I shall be all right, because my knees were much swollen. I was told off in my turn to take a loophole, and defend the roof from fire. At about 3.30 p.m. they came on, first in sections of fours, then opening out into skirmishing order. Up came the reserve, and then they were on us. The place seemed alive with them. No orders were given, every man to act as he thought proper. I had the satisfaction of seeing the first I fired at roll over at 350 yards, and then my nerves were as steady as a rock. I made sure almost before I pulled the trigger. There was some of the best shooting at 450 yards that I have ever seen.

Just before dark we had beaten them off with great losses, and only a few casualties on our side, two killed and one wounded. One of our fellows named Hunter, also ill with rheumatism, was assegai'd in the kidneys and five wounds in the chest. Before it got really dark the fiends lit the hospital thatch, which being very closely packed did not burn well. At about 10 p.m. they came on in tremendous force, sweeping the fellows before them and causing them to retreat to the store. But Providence favoured us. The thatch roof burst out in flames, and made it as light as day, and before they had time to retreat we were pouring bullets into them like hail. We could see them falling in scores. Then you could hear the suppressed British cheers. They kept up the attack all night with no better luck. We knocked them down as fast as they came. At five a.m., 23 January, the last shot was fired, and the last nigger killed; he had a torch tied on his assegai and was in the act of throwing it into the storehouse thatch, but he was 'sold'. The column came to our relief about 5.30 and real British cheers went up I can tell you. When the Major [Dartnell] saw me he said, "I never thought of seeing you alive again, my boy." The tears were standing in his eyes. He said, "We saw the fire last night, and thought you were all murdered." Thank God it is not so. I have sustained no damage beyond the loss of everything (except letters) and a little weakness of the eyes, I suppose from peering out of the loophole all night, and the constant straining of the eyesight.

While undoubtedly a valuable source of information, Lugg's account is patently an extremely modest one. Here, after all, was a man who 'fired his carbine so rapidly and frequently at Rorke's Drift that the barrel became red hot, scorching the protective woodwork', and who on at least one occasion broke cover to go to the rescue of a wounded comrade during the desperate evacuation of the mission's hospital. But by means of consulting today's plethora of published histories, and more specialist sources such as *A Natal Family Looks Back*, which was published in 1970 by one of his descendants, H. C. Lugg, it is quickly possible to build up a picture of this gallant Devonian going about his duties in a manner way beyond that usually expected in someone so young and inexperienced.

Initially ordered to take up post at a loophole in the kitchen extension of the hospital, Lugg managed to bring down a number of Zulus attempting to storm the building, while those who were fortunate to evade his attention were confronted by Privates Robert and William Jones, both of the 24th and both subsequently awarded V.C.s, who did great execution with their bayonets. Inevitably, however, the time came when the hospital had to be evacuated, Lugg and five other patients making their escape through a high window and down into the yard, across which they had to run, hobble or crawl to the new line of defence - a wall of biscuit boxes - running out from the corner of the store house. Lugg now took up position in the embrasure on the front left corner of the store house, right by Surgeon Reynolds' hastily established infirmary on the building's verandah, but continued to offer assistance to those still emerging from the burning hospital, on one occasion returning to the yard to help bring in Trooper R. Green, a comrade from the Natal Mounted Police who was too weak to walk.

As it transpired, this was one of the gallant deeds that Alphonse de Neuville chose to depict in his famous canvas, Lugg clearly being visible in his Natal Mounted Police hat, carrying Green from under his shoulders, with another defender clutching his knees - 'eager hands pulled them to safety' as they reached the wall of biscuit boxes, but not before Green was hit in the thigh by a spent bullet.

Yet even when the nightmare of the hospital evacuation was over, Lugg kept his cool, manning the embrasure nearest the corner of the store house and offering renewed succour to the wounded. *The Washing of the Spears*, by Donald R. Morris, takes up the story:

'Harry Lugg manned an embrasure under the eaves of the store house, firing at the Zulus who charged across the yard from the ruins of the hospital. A man posted on the ridgepole was shot through the chest and slid helplessly down the thatch to drop in an inert heap onto Lugg. Hands reached out to pull him off, and someone murmured, "Poor old Brickey," but Brickey opened his eyes and chirped feebly, "Never mind lads. Better a bullet than an assegai." Brickey had no sooner been dragged away to the shelter of the storehouse than Private Desmond, at the next embrasure, was shot in the left hand. He turned to Lugg and held out his arm, and Lugg tore an old haversack into strips and bound the wound. Desmond turned back to the embrasure and continued to fire ...'

There is also mention of Lugg spotting a Zulu creeping into the deserted cook-house to light his *gudu* - a large horn usually used to smoke cannabis - in the embers of the stove. He shot the warrior dead. Many years later, in 1902, while visiting the graves at Isandhlwana in his capacity as a Staff Officer in the Natal volunteer forces, Lugg came upon an elderly Zulu who had fought at Rorke's Drift, but rather than divulge that he was also a veteran of the action, invited the ancient warrior tell his story. He was an engaging speaker, so much so that Lugg did not reveal his true identity until his story was complete, when he asked him whether he knew who was the Zulu he had shot in the cook-house - "And were you there also?" cried the astonished man, "And so perished Mngamule! We were merely dogs under your feet."

No doubt Lugg accounted for others before dawn broke and the Zulus retreated, at which point Chard ordered one or two patrols to go out and investigate the immediate vicinity of the mission station. Lugg was among the chosen few but was probably not fully aware of the dangers that still lurked in the heaps of seemingly dead Zulu warriors surrounding the mission station. In fact quite a few of them, though wounded, were still capable of putting up a fight, as Lugg, limping around just outside the entrenchment, quickly discovered, when one such Zulu sprung up from the ground and jammed the barrel of a rifle into him - the trigger clicked but the weapon misfired, and before the Zulu could react further, Lugg plunged his hunting knife into him, a knife that had been a gift from his future mother-in-law before he embarked for South Africa. As a result of this incident, he was given the African name Gwamazulu - literally the "Stabber of Zulus".

Soon after the defence of Rorke's Drift, Lugg went down with an attack of rheumatic fever, and was moved to Greys Hospital at Pietermaritzburg, where, in February 1879, he was discharged from the Natal Mounted Police. But, as evidenced by his impressive array of awards, and a local newspaper source, this was not to prove his sole experience of active service:

'After the Zulu War, he, with Colonel Bru-de-Wold, raised the the Border Mounted Rifles, which did magnificent service during the South African War [1899-1902]. He served with this unit for some considerable time. During the South African War Henry Lugg took part in the relief of Ladysmith and was staff officer to the Umvoti-Helpmekaar column until Dundee was occupied. He was also placed in charge by Brigadier-General Dartnell [his old C.O.] of a column at De Jager's Drift. After the war, Colonel Lugg took appointments in the Natal civil service at Umsinga in 1906 and at Mapumulo in 1910.'

Lugg died at his residence "Lynton" at Port Shepstone, Natal on 27 October 1927, aged 68 years. Close by, no doubt, was the 17th Lancers belt that had been presented to him while hospitalised at Pietermaritzburg, soon after the action at Rorke's Drift, a belt that he wore 'every day for the rest of his life'. In fact Lugg left behind several interesting relics from his Zulu War days, among them his spurs, which he recovered from the ruins of the hospital at Rorke's Drift, 'burnt black', and the carbine and hunting knife that he used throughout the defence, and which were still in possession of his descendants as late as the 1960s - and are today on display in the Warrior's Gate Museum, Durban, together with his cap.

Sold with a file of related research and an original statement of authenticity signed by three of Lugg's descendants in July 2001.

811 Three: Colonel R. C. Onslow, Indian Army, late Hodson's Horse and Governor-General's Body Guard

AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (Lt. R. C. Onslow, 10th Ben. Lancs.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Col. R. C. Onslow); DELHI DURBAR 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, complete with ribbon buckle, good very fine (3)

£300-350

Richard Cranley Onslow served during the first campaign in Afghanistan with the 1st Battalion 12th Foot. Attached as Officiating Squadron Officer from July 1879, he served subsequently with the 10th Bengal Lancers, being present at the fighting at Jagdalak. From August until October 1880, he was Assistant Road Commandant in the Kuram Valley (Medal).

He became a permanent squadron officer in the 10th Bengal Lancers (later Hodson's Horse) in July 1882 and was shortly afterwards appointed as Adjutant to the Viceroy's Body Guard, which he held until 1888 when he became Commandant of the Governor-General's Body Guard. He served subsequently with the Judge Advocate-General's Department, with whom he served as Deputy Judge Advocate-General in India during the Great War.

812 Pair: 1st Class Instructor G. Seaford, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, late 15th Foot

AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, no clasp (64 Drumr., 2/15th Foot); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1st Class Sergt., G.I.P.R. Volr. R.C.) some contact marks, very fine (2)

£200-250

George Seaford was born in Southsea, Portsmouth, Hampshire and enlisted into the Army as a boy aged 14 on 19 July 1873. Ranked as a Drummer during 1879-81 and Sergeant Drummer in 1886, he served with the 15th (East Yorkshire) Foot. Appointed to the rank of 1st Class Instructor of Volunteers in 1887, he was later with the Durham Light Infantry and Royal Irish Rifles. Serving in India, 1875-98, he was discharged, after attaining the rank of Sergeant-Major, in December 1898, having gained the Afghan and Long Service medals. In September 1914 he rejoined the Army as a Sergeant-Major in the Dorset Regiment. He was discharged in April 1920 having been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 22 February 1919). Sold with a quantity of copied service papers.

- 13 Pair: Colonel G. C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers**
 AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (Lieut., R.E.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Capt., R.E.) *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* (2) £400-500
 Gerald Charles Penrin Onslow joined the Royal Engineers as Lieutenant on 29 April 1873. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and was present in the engagement at Charasia on the 6th October 1879, and in the operations around Cabul in December 1879, including the storming of the Asmai Heights (Mention in despatches, Medal with two clasps). He served also with the Burmese Expedition in 1885-87 (Medal with clasp), and retired with the rank of Colonel on 10 February 1904. See Lot 243 for the medal awarded to his son.
- 14 Three: Corporal F. Anderson, Scott's Railway Guard, late Brabant's Horse and Cape Police**
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Lce. Cpl., C. Pol.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (906 Cpl., Brabant's Horse); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (1731 Cpl., Scott's R.G.) *minor contact marks, good very fine* (3) £450-500
 After service in the Cape Police, Anderson enlisted in the 2nd Brabant's Horse on 29 December 1899. In March 1901 he left the unit and entered the Midland Mounted Rifles, serving with them from 12 March 1901 to 26 October 1901, and then Scott's Railway Guards from 4 November 1901 to 30 April 1902.
 During the siege of Wepener, 9 - 25 April 1900, he served in the 2nd Battalion Brabant's Horse, which held part of the northern perimeter. Brabant's Horse was considered one of the best irregular corps in the war; the Midland Mounted Rifles were employed to keep roving Boers commandos out of the Cape Colony; Scott's Railway Guards were employed to keep similar bands of Boers from destroying the main Kimberley railway line. Clasps confirmed.
- 15 Pair: Plumber W. T. Roope, Royal Navy**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Plumber's Crew), second initial 'T.' overstamped on an 'S.'; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Plumber, H.M.S. Vivid), *contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise about very fine* (2) £140-160
 William Thomas Roope was born at Torquay, Devon in June 1860 and entered the Royal Navy as Plumber's Crew in July 1879 - shortly afterwards he joined H.M.S. *Dryad*, in which ship he probably qualified for his undated Egypt Medal. Advanced to Plumber's Mate in October 1884 and to Plumber in March 1889, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1893 and was pensioned ashore in July 1899.
- 16 Three: Able Seaman T. Poulton, Royal Navy**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (A.B., H.M.S. Agincourt); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (A.B., H.M.S. Woodlark); KHEDEVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed, *very fine* (3) £250-300
 Thomas Poulton was born on 27 January 1857 at Marylebone, Middlesex. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 8 January 1875 and attained the rank of Able Seaman on 27 July 1879. He served aboard the iron screw battleship *Agincourt* from 6 April 1881 to 30 September 1883, during which time he qualified for his Egypt medals and was aboard the wooden screw gunvessel *Woodlark* (his last seagoing draft) from 24 February 1884 to 12 November 1886. The *Woodlark* was the only British ship at Rangoon in October 1885 when the troubles in Burma began. Men from the ship and others formed a Naval Brigade under the command of Captain Clutterbuck which, on 25 November 1885, marched to and took over King Thebaw's royal palace. A total of 62 clasps were awarded to the *Woodlark*. Poulton was discharged as time expired on 27 January 1887. Sold with copied service paper - which indicates he was not the fleet's most well behaved rating, recording as it does five periods in the cells and 21 days hard labour in Lewes Gaol!
- 17 Pair: Ordinary Seaman S. J. Godkin, Royal Navy**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (Ord., H.M.S. Invincible); KHEDEVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed; together with a SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, no clasp (Samuel Godkin, Boy, H.M.S. Tyne), the three mounted as worn, *this last renamed, signs of brooch mounting to obverse, suspension refixed; the group with edge bruising and contact marks, fine* (3) £160-200
 No South Africa Medals 1877-79 awarded to H.M.S. Tyne.
- 18 Family group:**
Pair: Driver W. Grigglesstone, Royal Horse Artillery
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (2272 Driv., N/A. R.H.A.); KHEDEVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed
Three: Private W. J. Grigglesstone, Royal Army Medical Corps
 1914-15 STAR (47952 Pte., R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (47952 Pte., R.A.M.C.), mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (5) £160-200
 Sold with original War Office transmittal slip to accompany the Khedive's Star, dated 11 October 1883. See lot 6 for a related family medal.
- 19 Pair: Private T. W. Robbins, Royal Marines**
 EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb (Pte., R.M.); KHEDEVE'S STAR, 1884, *the first with contact marks, about very fine, the second rather better* (2) £250-300
 Thomas William Robbins was born at Clifton, Bristol in May 1862 and enlisted in the Royal Marines as a Private in July 1881. Landed from H.M.S. *Euryalus* for service in the R.M.L.I. at El-Teb, he next joined the *Alexandra* and returned home to Portsmouth via Hong Kong. Robbins was 'discharged dead' from the *Asia* on 22 July 1889.

820 Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Von Donop, Royal Engineers

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (Capt. P. G. Von Donop, 8th Co. R.E.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-86, *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* (2) £200-250

Pelham George Von Donop was born at Southsea on 28 April 1851, son of Vice-Admiral E. P. Von Donop. He was educated at Somerset College, Bath, and at the Royal Military Academy, obtaining a commission in the Royal Engineers in December 1871. Von Donop was not only a noted cricketer but also an exceptionally fine Association football player, described at the time as "The Prince of Dribblers". He played in the F.A. cup finals of 1874 and 1875 when the R.E. team won the cup on each occasion. He was also a first-class lawn tennis player, winning the West of England Championship at Bath in 1884. Later that year Von Donop accompanied the 8th Company R.E. to Egypt, arriving at Alexandria in September and pushing on up the Nile to Wady Halfa, terminus of the Soudan Railway, where he was appointed Traffic Manager (Medal with Clasp; Bronze Star).

In 1888 he was appointed Inspector of Submarine Defences in India, and, in 1894, after his return home, he was appointed Officer Commanding the 2nd Division Telegraph Battalion, entrusted with the supervision of the whole of the Postal Telegraphs south of the Thames. In May 1898 he was appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Dover and, towards the end of the following year, he was made an Inspector of Railways under the Board of Trade. In this capacity he was the Inspecting Officer into the Grantham disaster of 19 September 1906, when fourteen people were killed in an incident that was never fully explained. He became Chief Inspector of Railways in 1913 and retired in August 1916. Early in 1921 he developed a serious illness which eventually proved fatal on the 7th November.

821 Pair: Private E. Barnes, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (153 Pte., 2/D. of Corn. L.I.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1884-86, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £180-220

822 Three: George Sydenham Clarke, 1st Baron Sydenham of Combe, late Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Capt., R.E.); CORONATION 1911, silver, unnamed; KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, unnamed, *minor contact marks, very fine* (3) £500-600

George Sydenham Clarke was born in Lincolnshire on 4 July 1848, the son of Rev. W. J. Clarke of Knoyle House, Folkestone. He was educated at Haileybury and Wimbledon School and the Royal Military Academy, passing out first from the latter. He entered the Royal Engineers as a Lieutenant in July 1868 and was on the staff of R.I.E. College, Coopers Hill, from 1871-80. Promoted Captain in August 1880, he served in the Egypt expedition of 1882 with the R.E. and the Sudan expedition of 1885 with the Intelligence Department as Assistant Political Officer. He was present at the reconnaissance to Hasheen, the engagement at Hasheen and the affair at Tamai and Thakhood. For his services he was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 25 August 1885). He was then employed by the War Office until 1892, being Secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee, 1885-92. Promoted Major in 1887, he was appointed Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Factory 1894-1901, was created a K.C.M.G. in 1893 and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1894. Recognition of his great ability saw him appointed Governor of Victoria, Australia, 1901-04 and then Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, 1904-07. His services to the nation being rewarded with the G.C.M.G. in 1905 and the G.C.I.E. in 1907. His next appointment was as Governor of Bombay, 1907-13, resulting in the award of the G.C.S.I. in 1911 and being raised to the peerage as the 1st Baron Sydenham of Combe in 1913. Further appointments during the war years followed, including that of Chairman of the Royal Commission on Contagious Diseases, 1913-15; Chairman of the Central Appeal Tribunal, 1915-16; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Empire League, 1915-21; President of the British Science Guild, 1917-20 and others. In 1917 he was created a G.B.E. The author of several works on engineering and naval power; Lord Sydenham of Combe died on 7 February 1933.

823 Four: Colour-Sergeant T. Doherty, Royal Marines

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Corpl., R.M., H.M.S. Orion); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Ch. 933 Cr. Sgt., R.M.L.I.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Sergt., No. 933 Ch., R.M.L.I.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, *the earlier awards with edge bruising and heavy contact marks, fine or better, the second good very fine* (4) £250-300

Thomas Doherty was born at Aldershot, Hampshire in January 1862 and enlisted in the Royal Marines at Chatham as a Drummer Boy in December 1875, aged 13 years. Appointed a Private in May 1881, he served in the Egypt operations of the following year aboard H.M.S. Orion, and, as a recently promoted Sergeant, ashore with a Royal Marine Battalion in the Suakin operations of 1885. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1891, and advanced to Colour-Sergeant in July 1900, Doherty was discharged in the following year, when he enlisted in the Royal Fleet Reserve. Recalled by his old corps on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he served at Chatham depot for the duration of the War, his service record also noting that he was employed on construction duties in France between May and August 1918. He was discharged in September 1919.

824 Three: Drummer W. Larman, Royal West Kent Regiment

EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1805 Bandn., 2/.....); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R. (811 Drumr., R.W. Kent R.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, unnamed, *edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (3) £220-260

William Larman attested for the 74th Foot at Devonport on 30 December 1871, as a boy aged 14 years. Ranked as a Boy, then Private, he was appointed a Bandsman in 1878. He served overseas in the Mediterranean, 1872-76, China Command, 1876-80 and in Egypt, 1882-83. Larman was transferred to the Royal West Kent Regiment as a Drummer in 1883. Awarded the Long Service Medal in 1890, he was discharged in 1894. Sold with copied service papers.

25 **Pair: Lance-Corporal R. Shepherd, 19th Hussars, who was wounded by a sword cut at El-Teb**
EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (2115 Pte., 19th Hussars); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, the first with re-pinned suspension claw, edge bruising and minor contact marks, very fine (2) £600-800

Richard (William) Shepherd was born near Portadown, Co. Armagh and enlisted in the 19th Hussars in April 1881, aged 18 years. Embarked for Egypt in August of the following year, he remained employed in the same theatre of war until June 1886, and qualified for the above described Medal and clasps. His service record further confirms that he received a 'sword cut, left ear, at El-Teb, 29 February 1884'. Shepherd was transferred to the Army Reserve in the rank of Lance-Corporal in April 1889 and was finally discharged at Canterbury in April 1893.

26 **Five: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Martin-Leake, Cheshire Regiment**
INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (Lieut. W. M. Leake, 1st Bn. Ches. R.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt., Ches. Rgl.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt., Ches. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.), mounted as worn, slight contact marks, very fine (5) £450-500

William Martin-Leake was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment on 4 May 1887 and was promoted Lieutenant on 11 November 1890. He served with the regiment in the Burmese Expedition of 1886-89 and the Chin-Lushai Expedition of 1889-90, being awarded the I.C.S. Medal with two clasps. Promoted Captain on 17 August 1899, he served in the Boer War, taking part in the operations in the Transvaal, March 1901-31 May 1902 and in Cape Colony in August 1901. In the Great War he served in France/Flanders from 1 December 1914 to 5 February 1915. During the course of the war he gained the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

27 **Three: Corporal W. Copeland, Seaforth Highlanders**
INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (2433 Pte., 2d Bn. Sea. Highrs.), edge bruise; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2433 Corl., 2 Sea. Highrs.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (2433 Pte., Seaforth Highrs.) very fine (3) £300-350
2433 Lance-Corporal W. Copeland, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, was wounded at Magersfontein on 11 December 1899.

28 **Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Dallas, C.S.I., Indian Army, Commissioner in the Punjab and Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee 1911**
INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (Lt. C. M. Dallas, S.C.); DELHI DURBAR 1911, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, toned, extremely fine (2) £400-500

Charles Mowbray Dallas was born on 30 August 1861, and entered the Army in January 1881 as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Regiment. He transferred to the Indian Army in September 1882, becoming Captain in 1892, Major in 1901, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1907. He served in the 1st and 2nd Miranzai Expeditions in 1891 (despatches GCO 632 of 1891; medal and clasp). He was appointed Assistant Commissioner in 1887; Deputy Commissioner, 1897; Political Agent Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, 1905; Commissioner, Delhi, 1910; Member Coronation Durbar Committee, 1911; Commissioner Punjab, 1911-16; Commissioner Ambala Division, 1913-16; retired from the service in 1916. Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas, who was created a C.S.I. for services at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, died on 6 January 1936.

29 **Five: Serjeant M. C. Lipscombe, East Surrey Regiment**
INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (38 Lce. Corpl. C. Lipscombe, 1st Bn. E. Surr. R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (200016 Sjt., E. Surr. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (200016 Sjt., E. Surr. R.); VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (1477 Sjt., 2/V.B. E. Surrey Regt.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (200016 Sjt., 5/E. Surr. R.) good very fine and better, scarce (6) £450-550

M.S.M. London Gazette 12 December 1919.

M.I.D. London Gazette 21 February 1919 (Mesopotamia).

Matthew Charles Lipscombe was born in Wimbledon on 3 June 1869. Entering the Army, he served with the East Surrey Regiment and was awarded the I.C.S. Medal for the N.E. Frontier 1891. Only six 'N.E. Frontier 1891' clasps awarded to the regiment. All six were serving in the Bengal Presidency with the Military Signalling Department. With the outbreak of the Great War he rejoined the colours having previously served in the East Surrey Regiment Volunteers and entered the Mesopotamia theatre of war. After the war he was recommended for retention within the 5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment, the reasons given being: 'Though 51 years of age, is strong and active & fit for the duties of a Territorial Soldier. Holds certificates (Hythe S. of M.) for Musketry and M.G. A qualified Armourer Sergeant. An excellent marksman and instructor. Served with distinction on active service for 4 yrs & 203 days. (M.S.M. and Mention). His enlistment would be in the best interests of his local detachment and tend to maintain the traditions of the regiment during the reconstruction period'.

Sold with a 2nd Vol. Batt. East Surrey Regt. prize medal, rev. engraved, 'Inter Co. Cup 1906, Sergt. Lipscombe', 30mm., silver. With copied extract from rolls, listing the six recipients of the I.C.S. 'N.E. Frontier 1891' and other copied service detail.

0 **Five: Petty Officer G. R. Jones, Royal Navy**
EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (Qd. Sign., H.M.S. Phœbe); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (A.B., H.M.S. Dwarf); 1914-15 STAR (163812 L.S., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (163812 P.O., R.N.), first two with slight contact marks, very fine and better (5) £320-350

George Rudge Jones was born in Christchurch, Gloucester on 7 August 1876. A labourer by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy in 1894. He served aboard the cruiser *Phœbe* from November 1895 to March 1899, initially as a Signaller and from August 1898 as an Able Seaman, during which time he was awarded the East & West Africa Medal. He served aboard the *Dwarf* from May 1902 to September 1904 and was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal. Jones was transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in 1905. He re-enrolled for the Royal Navy in 1910 and served during the Great War mostly at Malta and Port Said. He was demobilized in 1919. Sold with copied service paper.

831 Seven: Acting Warrant Officer Class 1 J. McConnell, Royal Garrison Artillery

EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (7480 Gr., R.G.A.); 1914-15 STAR (7480 Q.M. Sjt., R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (loose) (7480 A.W.O. Cl.1, R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7480 Sjt., R.G.A.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (7480 B.S. Mjr.-T.R.S. Mjr., 15/Sge. By.); FRANCE, CROIX DE GUERRE 1914-1918, mounted for display, contact marks, some edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (7) £320-380

M.S.M. London Gazette 17 June 1918. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war'.

James McConnell, a native of Belfast, attested for the Royal Artillery in December 1894, aged 21 years. With the R.G.A. he saw service in Sierra Leone, 20 November 1897-17 January 1898, receiving a slight gun shot wound to the scalp at Port Lokko. He was awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. in 1913. McConnell entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 4 September 1915 and remained there until November 1919.

Sold with copied service papers and other research. M.I.D. and Croix de Guerre not confirmed.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ronald Waterhouse, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.

A most unusual group of thirteen awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ronald Dockray Waterhouse, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., late Lincolnshire Regiment and 6th Dragoon Guards, whose remarkable career commenced with his participation in the famous "Jameson Raid", during which he was slightly wounded, and ended with successive appointments as Principal Private Secretary to three Prime Ministers 1920-28: in between he collected several more wounds in the Boer War, served in the B.R.C.S's "Searcher Unit" in France in 1914 and served as an Equerry to the Duke of York

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEDAL 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp, unnamed; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal (Lt. R. Dockray-Waterhouse, Lincoln Rgt.), all but the 'Paardeberg' clasp tailor's copies; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. R. Dockray-Waterhouse, 6/Drgn. Cds.); 1914 STAR (R. D. Waterhouse, B.R.C.S. & O. St. J.J.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (R. D. Waterhouse, B.R.C. & St. J.J.); JUBILEE 1897; JUBILEE 1935, in its original card box of issue; CORONATION 1937, in its original card box of issue; BELGIAN ORDER OF LEOPOLD I, Knight's breast badge, with swords, silver, gilt and enamel, with damaged obverse centre-piece; JAPANESE ORDER OF THE SACRED TREASURE, 3rd class neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, cabochons slightly chipped; PERSIAN ORDER OF THE LION AND SON, 2nd class set of insignia, comprising sash badge and breast star, in silver and enamels, loop suspension on the first defective and the second with one chipped green enamel ray; SERBIAN ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE, 5th class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, this last with slack suspension and centre-piece fittings, generally good very fine or better unless otherwise stated (14) £1800-2200

Much of the information contained in the following biographical footnote has been taken from *Private and Official*, the highly entertaining account of the recipient's life and times up until 1928, written by his second wife, Nourah Waterhouse. However, his participation in the 'Jameson Raid' has not yet been verified by any other published source.

Ronald Dockray Waterhouse was born in December 1878 and was educated at 'a preparatory school on the south coast', where the physical conditions were savage, and at Marlborough, from where he was sent home in disgrace with a shocking report. After due consideration, his father put him on a boat bound for Cape Town with one gold sovereign, and on reaching his destination, young Waterhouse found work at a local barber's shop.

Shortly afterwards he made the acquaintance of a Trooper in the Matabele Mounted Police, who promptly stole his gold sovereign, and, in an effort to track down his new found adversary, Waterhouse enlisted in the very same corps at Pietermaritzburg in late 1896. Just a few days later, having joined the Pitsani detachment of his new regiment, he witnessed the arrival of Dr. Jameson at the head of 120 Bechuanaland Border Police, and quickly found himself embroiled in the famous "Jameson Raid". His part in that desperate enterprise was, however, short-lived, for on 2 January 1895, while advancing with the main force towards Vlakfontein, his knee was grazed by a bullet fired from a Boer farmstead. The same round also brought down his horse, pinning him in the mud of a *dango* - a wide shallow water basin common to all such farmsteads - but, at great risk, a fellow Trooper rode up and pulled him clear, the same Trooper, it transpired, who had stolen his sovereign back in Cape Town. Having concluded that Jameson's mission was doomed to failure, the pair of them made off in a southerly direction, but Waterhouse remained in great pain - 'the wound was only skin deep, the bone fortunately remaining undamaged, but they did not know this at the time, for the knee-cap was terribly bruised.' When, in due course, news reached them of Jameson's surrender at Rietspruit, near Doornkop, they made their way to Durban and boarded a vessel of the Union Line, bound for England, and passed a miserable passage in 'steerage accomodation of an almost forgotten period.'

On making amends with his father back in London, it was decided that Waterhouse should "lie-low" in the Shetlands while the Jameson case blew over, but on learning of the outbreak of the second Matabele rebellion in March 1896, he hastened south to take the first available ship to Durban, and, before too long, had rejoined his old troop at Bulawayo, now titled Gifford's Horse. He subsequently served as a Scout, and was once entrusted with carrying an important despatch back to Bulawayo, through very treacherous country, a journey, it is said, of 136 miles, and one which was completed in exactly 36 hours, but not without collecting 'a nasty gash on his head from a spent bullet'. At a special parade called by Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington on the disbandment of the Bulawayo Field Force in July 1896, the General announced the pending issue of a 'medal for the show', which according to Waterhouse's second wife, he 'received from the Chartered Company seven years later in India on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII', a location that might just account for his B.S.A.C. Medal being unnamed - he does not, however, appear on the published roll under Gifford's Horse. Meanwhile, he was among the selected representatives of the South African Contingent who took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations back in London, thereby qualifying him for the Jubilee 1897 Medal, on which occasion he also took the opportunity of visiting Dr. Jameson with his old C.O., Maurice Gifford.

It was about this time that Waterhouse 'found himself with a Greek syntax in his hand instead of his cherished carbine', for, following the sudden death of his father, the latter's trustees had deemed it fit for him to complete his formal education at Oxford. That done, Waterhouse applied for a commission in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion of the Lincolnshires, and, in December 1899, soon after the outbreak of the Boer War, gained a regular commission in the 2nd Battalion - he subsequently applied for the Mounted Infantry Company and was duly selected for active service in South Africa. His subsequent adventures in that conflict, latterly as a Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons, are described in detail in *Private and Official*, and include accounts of the actions in which he was wounded. The first of these - a flesh wound in the thigh - arose from a sharp engagement fought at Waterval Drift in February 1900, while Waterhouse was serving in the 7th Mounted Infantry:

'... Ronald found himself amongst the few still trying to catch a loose animal, but he succeeded at last and mounted. At that moment a man was hit close to him. He stopped, and helped him on to his own horse, saying, "Go steady, I will hang on to the stirrup leather," but the horse bolted with its wounded rider, and left him. By this time he, and others in like case, were almost isolated. After considerable difficulty he managed to catch a second horse and started off again, but a bullet went through the fleshy part of his left thigh, and brought his horse down on to its nose. Then Ronald started running for cover nearly half a mile away. He was getting on admirably, and every yard brought him into less concentrated fire, but each running man was none the less a target. Presently - it seemed a very long time - he saw someone coming back to him with a led horse. The fire lifted from him to the pair galloping towards him, and he redoubled his efforts. Then he recognised his Sergeant, Murray, lying low on his horse's neck, riding like a madman, with bullets spitting up the ground all round. Murphy never let go his leading rein, but wheeled and started back when Ronald was still climbing into the saddle. They made an excellent target, because there was now practically nothing else for De Wet's entire commando to fire at. Then Murphy's horse was shot, and after seven or eight strides turned complete somersault over him; Ronald fell off too, but fortunately kept hold of his rein and remounted; Murphy recovered, caught R's stirrup leather, and at last they came out of range together behind the shelter of rising ground.'

His second and third, more severe wounds, were picked up at Paardeberg just 48 hours later, when, with a small party of his men, he was ordered to dismount, cross the river and make his way to the firing line, 'where he found Captain Arnold of the Canadians at his side, and Moneypenny of the Seaforths next but one along, but his own men were scattered, and he saw no more of them.' Later in the day, Colonel Aldworth arrived with two companies of the D.C.L.I., and ordered those present to advance over fireswept open ground. The first to fall was the Colonel, some say with over thirty bullet wounds, and Moneypenny of the Seaforths went next, Waterhouse turning to throw him his flask as he ran on towards the Boers. At this juncture, 'a shock like ten sledge-hammers, synchronised for a single mighty blow in the chest flung him to the ground. How he fell, how he was hit, or by what, remained a mystery. But there he was flat on his stomach with one arm bent under his face and a heart pumping wildly.' Then a voice called out "Are you hit?" and Waterhouse noticed he had been joined on the ground by Hyllton-Jolliffe, a young subaltern of the Coldstreams. Now real disaster struck:

'Then a terrific shock like the swinging blow of a crowbar, and a bullet whizzed between the wrist-watch and his eyebrow, and went through Ronald's shoulder. But there was no pain at all, simply an intense dullness and a feeling of relief. Jolliffe began moving uneasily, for the same bullet had struck his knee-joint, it expanded and severed the leg. He rolled into Ronald, then rolled back ... Jolliffe's condition was serious and he was unavoidably creating a target. A bullet passed Ronald's face, a sickening thud and Jolliffe's body was raked. They were lying not more than fifty or sixty yards from Cronje's laager, and, standing unconcernedly above their breastworks, the Boers were taking deliberate shots at anything that moved ...'

By the time rescue arrived in the form of two hefty stretcher bearers, a Seaforth and a Canadian, Jolliffe had been hit ten times and his remaining leg was barely attached - 'He gave Ronald his keys and the contents of his pockets and asked him to explain the circumstances to his father - "Charles Street, Berkeley Square" - he whispered. And then he died.' For his own part, having heard that the first bullet to hit him had 'gone through the heart and left a clean wound', Waterhouse underwent an immediate field operation - 'All the nerves in the left shoulder were severed. They pulled them out with forceps and tied them together again with no anaesthetic, but Ronald felt nothing. Then they carried him back to his place in the line of stretcher cases.' It was here that he watched the agonising deaths of Captain Arnold of the Canadians and Captain Dewar of the Rifle Brigade, before embarking on a terrible journey by cart to Orange River station.

Mercifully, however, on eventually reaching Wynberg Hospital, he received first class treatment from the celebrated surgeons Makins and MacCormac, and his left arm was saved. He was also presented with black brocade dressing gown by Rudyard Kipling, who visited the hospital on the same day as Waterhouse's old C.O., Maurice Gifford. Invalided home, Waterhouse managed, at length, to persuade the medics to let him return to his unit in South Africa, where he commenced patrol work in the Magaliesberg mountains, and was recommended for a D.S.O. when he and his Sergeant captured 22 Boers, complete with their rifles and bandoliers. Latterly he joined the 6th Dragoon Guards, and at the War's end was embarked for India.

Having been placed on half-pay, with a pension for wounds, a year or two after being sent to India, Waterhouse sought active re-employment on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, but, because of his old wounds, was turned down. He next enlisted the help of Lord Roberts, and was accordingly sent to the Lines of Communication out in France, where he led a "Searcher Unit" of the B.R.C.S. & O. St. J.J. and was awarded 'the Mons Star for the retreat from Mons, and the Cross of an Equire of St. John of Jerusalem for discovering and identifying casualties during the uninterrupted rearguard action lasting for ten days.' Waterhouse now applied to Lord Kitchener for re-consideration of a military post, and in 1915 he was appointed a Major and G.S.O. 3rd Grade with responsibility for running the Military Permit Offices situated on the south coast - 'During the period of Ronald's command this office passed over 100,000 civilians across the Channel without a single mistake as to *bona fide* identity.' Assorted appointments as an Intelligence Officer followed, including involvement on the espionage front, but in April 1918, Waterhouse was appointed Private Secretary to the first Chief of Staff of the Royal Air Force, Major-General Sykes, and remained so employed until the end of the War, and attended the Paris Peace Conference in the following year. He was awarded the C.M.G.

From 1920-21 Waterhouse was employed as a Private Secretary to the Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, and, in the latter year, in a similar capacity, to the Duke of York, being awarded the C.V.O. Thereafter, from 1922-28 he served successively as Principal Private Secretary to three Prime Ministers, namely Bonar Law, Stanley Baldwin and Ramsay MacDonald, a fascinating period recorded in vivid detail by his second wife in *Private and Official*. An early highlight was the resignation of Bonar Law, Waterhouse having to attend the King to help advise him about a successor, but he was well qualified in matters royal. Indeed he was largely responsible for forging a successful friendship between Stanley Baldwin and the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VIII, a friendship that proved invaluable in the worrying days of the General Strike in 1926 (and later, no doubt, contributed to the Prince's famous decision to visit mining communities at the time of the Depression). Waterhouse's duties also included involvement in a number of royal visits, both at home and abroad, and over the coming years he was awarded a large number of foreign orders and decorations (see below listed warrants). He was also created a K.C.B. in 1923, having originally been awarded the C.B. in 1921.

Long since having retired, but always keen to get back in harness, Waterhouse obtained a commission as a Flight Lieutenant in the R.A.F.V.R. in 1940, and served on staff duties until his death in November 1942.

Sold with a substantial quantity of original warrants and / or licence to wear documents, including those for the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.), Civil Division (dated 25 May 1923), and (C.B.), Civil Division (dated 4 June 1921); Royal Victorian Order (C.V.O.) (dated 27 December 1922); Belgian Order of Leopold I, Chevalier (dated 8 September 1917); Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Grand Cross (dated 21 July 1924), and Cavalier (dated 30 September 1921); Japanese Sacred Treasure, 3rd class (*London Gazette* 4 January 1921); Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, 2nd class (dated 24 June 1922); Roumanian Order of the Crown, Grand Cross (dated 23 October 1924), and Commander (dated 15 August 1919); and Serbian Order of the White Eagle, 2nd class (dated 12 January 1924).

Together with much other original documentation, including official programmes for the marriage of the Duke of York, 26 April 1923, the coronation of Queen Marie of Roumania in 1922, and the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to London, May 1924; three Vandyk, Buckingham Palace Road formal portrait photographs of the Duke of York; two handwritten letters from Bonar Law to Waterhouse, regarding his resignation, dated 20 and 21 May 1921 and both sent from France, where he was attempting to recover his health ('... I want to tell you in writing what I said to you personally, how much I value the unselfish and affectionate help which you have given me. I feel quite light-hearted, but you were right in advising me at once to give it up, for I am sure I could not have gone on long ...'), together with a signed formal portrait photograph of Bonar Law; and, unusually, the original illuminated address presented to Stanley Baldwin by the Premier of Saskatchewan during his visit there in August 1927, the year of the Prince of Wales's visit to Canada, who, with Baldwin and Waterhouse, is depicted in an accompanying formal group photograph taken on the same occasion; Nourah Waterhouse's own copy of *Private and Official*, which, because of legal wrangling regarding its content, not least in respect of Waterhouse's audience with the King at the time of Bonar Law's resignation, was not published until 1942; and the British War and Victory Medal pair, with related miniature dress medals, awarded to Captain J. A. Giles, Nourah Waterhouse's second husband.

833 Three: Private E. Young, East Surrey Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3179 Pte., 1st Bn. E. Surr. Regt.), correction to number rank and name; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (3179 Pte., 2nd E. Surr. Regt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3179 Pte., E. Surrey Regt.) *some contact marks, very fine* (3) £240-280

Edward Young was born in Camberwell, London and attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 6 October 1890, aged 18 years 9 months, having previously served in the 4th East Surrey Militia. He served with the regiment in India from February 1892 to December 1898 and in South Africa from October 1899 to August 1902. He received his discharge on 5 October 1902. Sold with copied service papers.

834 Three: Drummer S. T. Smith, Devonshire Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4305 Drmr., 1st Bn. Devon. Regt.), second clasp attached by one unofficial rivet; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4305 Pte., Devon Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4305 Dmr., Devon Regt.) *edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £200-240



An important Great War Serbian St. Karageorge group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Welch, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a Gallipoli veteran who was twice wounded and who commanded his regiment's 1st Battalion on the First Day of the Somme

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (2nd Lieutt., 2nd Bn. K.O. Sco. Bord.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (Capt., K.O. Sco. Bdrs.); 1914-15 STAR (Major, K.O. Sco. Bord.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col.); SERBIAN ORDER OF KARAGEORGE, 4th class breast badge, with swords, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, *this last very slightly chipped in places and the first two with contact marks, otherwise generally very fine and better* (6)
£1200-1500

Alfred John Welch, who was born in July 1873, was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant into the King's Own Scottish Borderers direct from the Militia in September 1893. Posted to the 2nd Battalion out in India, he was subsequently employed in the relief of Chitral operations of 1895, and afterwards, as a recently promoted Lieutenant, in the Tirah Expeditionary Force's operations on the Punjab Frontier 1897-98, including his Battalion's part in the first storming of the Dargai Heights. He was awarded the Medal and three clasps.

During the Boer War, Welch served as a Captain in the operations in the Orange Free State from February to May 1900, when he was present at the actions at Paardeberg (17 and 26 February), Poplar Grove and Karee Siding. And afterwards, in the Transvaal, in the period May to June 1900, when he fought at the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria, and in the latter half of the year, in the engagement at Zilikat's Nek. He remained similarly employed in the Transvaal until May 1902, and was awarded the Queen's Medal with three clasps.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Welch was a substantive Major in the 1st Battalion, and in the closing months of that year he served in Egypt and at Shaik Sa'id in South-West Arabia. But it was his subsequent part in the landings at 'Y' Beach, Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 that first gained him a place in the annals of the King's Own Scottish Borderers' distinguished history - indeed his own account of that famous occasion is frequently quoted in *The K.O.S.B. in the Great War*, by Captain Stair Gillon. Having landed at the head of 'A' Company - 'to find that a complete surprise had been effected' - Welch took his men up along the top of the cliff, where, to his dismay, he found the enemy entrenched in strength about 1200 yards inland from the beach. Soon afterwards, at 11 a.m., enemy field-guns opened the proceedings, and forced the Battalion's assembled ranks to make a hasty line with their packs and entrenching tools, but as Welch later observed, 'it never reached what could be called a trench, and was constructed under most harassing and ever-increasing rifle fire.'

Over the next 48 hours, in a grim series of close-quarter clashes that cost the Battalion nearly 300 men in killed or wounded, Welch acted as 'O.C., Northern Sector of Defence', on one occasion "telling off" a German officer who invited his force to retire - another who called out "You English surrender! We ten to one" was jumped by one of his soldiers, who 'smashed his head' with his entrenching tool. But the gallant stand made by the Battalion was in vain, for after just two days it was ordered back to the beach to be evacuated. Lieutenant-Commander Adrian Keyes, R.N., who was attached for duties ashore and witnessed much of the fighting, later wrote:

'That any of us got away was due to the gallantry and heroism of the K.O.S.B. They were magnificent, and I can safely say that no other battalion had done anything finer in a day when nearly every man in the Division earned a V.C. ... It was quite the most gallant part of the landing the way the K.O.S.B. held on for those two days, and their final bayonet charges, though very little will ever be said about it, as they had to re-embark.'

Early on the 28 April 1915, the depleted Battalion was landed back on the Peninsula, this time at 'W' Beach, recently witness to the gallantry of the Lancashire Fusiliers. And within a matter of hours, Welch had to take command, when his immediate senior was seriously wounded. His task was to take Krithia, and with his men he closed to a point about 900 yards from their objective, 'and could actually see into the village, not then occupied by hostile troops and therefore to be had for the asking'. But as a result of other units being pushed back on his flanks, the advantage could not be seized. A day or two later, while making his way to report to Brigade H.Q., Welch was felled by a shell burst, 'rendering me a casualty and my participation in the Dardanelles campaign ended.' He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 5 August 1915) and awarded the 4th class of the Serbian Order of Karageorge (*London Gazette* 15 February 1917).

On 19 May 1916, 'just a year and seventeen days since his wound', Welch assumed command of the 1st Battalion on the Somme, and on the eve of 1 July marched his men up to the front:

'The Battalion presented a noble spectacle as it marched up from Acheux Wood on the night of 30 June. The bombardment had been going on since the 24th and there were some base corners and cross-roads to pass. The C.O. and the Chaplain were at the head of the column on foot. The marching was steady and slow, reminding me of the purposeful step of a mountain guide. The men had coats and all sorts of weighty equipment. There was a note of solemnity, something processional about these grave men on their way to victory or disaster. The Battalion had been praised for its good discipline by the G.O.C., who was not easily pleased or deceived.'

So read the final entry in the diary of Captain Shaw of 'B' Company, who like so many fellow officers and men of the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, found an early grave in No Man's Land a few hours later. In fact Welch's new command was decimated as it advanced at Beaumont-Hamel on 1 July 1916, over 550 of his men falling victim to the enemy's murderous machine-gun fire - in one company alone there were 202 casualties out of an original strength of 219 men. Such was the rapidity of the Battalion's destruction, that 'providentially H.Q. did not go forward beyond battle H.Q., and the framework for reconstruction was left.' And so it was, Welch overseeing that 'reconstruction' and remaining in command of the Battalion until he, too, was evacuated through wounds received at the battle of Langemarck in August 1917, when he was badly burned when his forward H.Q. received a direct hit - the resultant explosion also killed 25 other ranks and wounded another five officers and 71 men:

'The C.O.'s wound was very painful, and he never returned to his battalion during the war, though he was able to do fine service in the 51st Division in the following year. But he could reflect as he lay in the hospital at Etaples that the plans he had elaborated with his trusty subordinates had succeeded brilliantly ... unquestionably Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Welch was a great loss to the Battalion, Brigade and Division.'

In fact Welch's final stint of service in France commenced with 51st Division in May 1918 and ended with his command of the 4th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, from early August until early October of the same year.

836 Three: Quarter Master Serjeant Instructor A. J. Clarke, Royal Engineers and Bombay Sappers and Miners

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (22673 Sergt., R.E. 4th Cy. Bo. S.& M.); CHINA 1900, no clasp (22673 Sergeant, No.2 Coy. Bo. S.& M.); ARMY L.S.& G.C., E.VII.R. (22673 Q.M. Sjt. Instr., R.E.), last with official correction to rank, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £300-350

837 Four: Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. D. Stuart, Royal Army Pay Corps, late Northamptonshire Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut., 1st Bn. North'n. Regt.) ; 1914 STAR (Major, A.P.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £450-500

H. S. D. Stuart served in operations on the N.W. Frontier of India as an officer in the Northamptonshire Regiment. In the Great War with the Army Pay Department he served in France/Flanders from 10 August 1914 to 3 March 1916. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Army Pay Corps in April 1919. M.I.D. not confirmed.

838



A rare West African campaign group of four awarded to Sergeant H. Chamberlain, Royal Engineers

ASHANTI STAR 1896 (6065 T.Q.M.S., R.E.) naming correctly engraved on reverse arms of cross; EAST AND WEST AFRICA 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1897-98, 1900 (16065 Trp. Q.M.Sgt., R.E.) impressed naming; AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903 (Serjt. Mjr., R.E.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (16065 Tp.Q.M. Sgl., R.E.) contact marks, otherwise *nearly very fine or better* (4) £600-800

Henry Chamberlain was born in the Parish of Isham, Northampton, and joined the Royal Engineers at Aldershot on 7 December 1882, aged 19 years and 10 months, a wheelwright by profession. He served with the Royal Engineers detachment of 5 officers and 25 men engaged on the Ashanti Expedition of 1895-96, himself being the senior N.C.O. Chamberlain appears to have served in West Africa for most of his army career, taking part in several of the expeditions in Nigeria between 1897 and 1903, and even stated Northern Nigeria to be his intended place of residence upon his discharge on 6 December 1903. Sold with copy service papers.

39 **A good Omdurman group of three awarded to Captain A. N. McLennan, Shropshire Yeomanry, late Squadron Sergeant-Major, 21st Lancers**

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (2940 S'Q'M'S A. McLennan, 21/L.crs.) *claw damaged with partial loss to one side; ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (2490 S.S.Mjr. A. N. McLennan, 21/L.crs.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (2940 S.Q.M.S. A. McLennan, 21st L.crs) light contact wear, otherwise very fine (3)*

£1800-2200

Alfred Norman McLennan was born in London and was working as a groom when he enlisted into the 10th Hussars on 13 September 1887, aged 18 years 3 months, and before that year's end transferred to the 21st Lancers (then Hussars). He served in the East Indies from September 1888 until October 1896, and afterwards in Egypt and the Sudan until November 1899. He was promoted to Sergeant in April 1896, and at the time of the battle of Omdurman was Squadron Quarter-Master Sergeant of "B" Squadron which suffered more casualties in the charge than any other and ended the day winning no less than three Victoria Crosses and three Distinguished Conduct Medals.

McLennan was promoted to Squadron Sergeant-Major in December 1899, and was appointed to the Permanent Staff of the Shropshire Yeomanry in October 1900. He was appointed Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Shropshire Yeomanry in November 1914 and was discharged to pension on appointment to a commission as Lieutenant and Quarter-Master in November 1915. In this rank he served with the regiment in Egypt, Palestine and France from March 1916, becoming Captain in 1918. He retired in 1926 having reached the age limit. Sold with copy service papers.

40 **An 'Omdurman' pair to Private J. Watson, 21st Lancers**

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (3440 Pte., 21/Lancers); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908 1 clasp, Khartoum (3440 Pte., 21st L.crs.) *slight contact marks, very fine and better (2)*

£1700-1800

John Watson was born in the Parish of St. John's, Margate, Kent in 1873. A labourer by occupation and a serving member of the Thames Division, Royal Engineers Militia, he attested for the cavalry on 22 April 1892, aged 19 years. Posted to the 21st Lancers he served in India, February 1893 - October 1896 and in Egypt and the Sudan, October 1896 - November 1899. In the Sudan he took part in the regiment's famous charge at the Battle of Omdurman, 2 September 1898. He was discharged after completing his period of engagement in 1904. Sold with copied service papers and copied research relating to the battle of Omdurman.

1 **Seven: Acting Warrant Officer Class 1 W. Voce, Royal Field Artillery**

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (66903 Sergt., R.A.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (66903 Sgt., 37th Batt. R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (24845 B.S. Mjr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (24845 A.-W. O. Cl. 1, R.A.); ARMY L.S.& G.C., E.VII.R. (66903 B.S. Mjr., R.A.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (66903 Sergt., 37th Fd. By. R.A.), mounted for display, *pre-W.W.1 with contact marks, nearly very fine and better (7)*

£420-480

William Voce was born in Liverpool. A groom by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 9 April 1888, aged 18 years, 4 months. He served in Egypt and Sudan, 1 July - 6 October 1898 and in South Africa, 15 November 1899 - 19 June 1900. In the later he is listed as being 'invalided home'. He was discharged as a Battery Sergeant-Major, after completion of his second period of service, on 8 April 1913. He re-enlisted for service at Bolton on 14 September 1914, aged 44 years. As a Battery Sergeant-Major and Acting Warrant Officer Class 1, he served in France, 12 July 1915 - 8 January 1917 and in Egypt, 9 June 1917 - 20 June 1919. For his services he was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 4 January 1917). He was discharged on 31 March 1920. Sold with a large quantity of copied service papers and other research.

2 **Four: Private A. Tait, Seaforth Highlanders**

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (4398 Pte., 1/Sea. Hrs.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4398 Pte., 2 Sea. Highrs.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4398 Pte., Seaforth Highrs.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (4398 Pte., 1st Sea. Highrs.) *minor edge bruising, slight contact marks, very fine (4)*

£360-400

3 **Seven: Sapper J. Ewins, Royal Engineers, late Rifle Brigade**

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (3906 Pte., 2/R. Bde.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast (3906 Pte., Rifle Brigade); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3906 Pte., Rifle Brigade); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (39233 Spr., R.E.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (John Ewins); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed, *the earlier awards with contact mark and edge nicks, otherwise generally very fine and better (7)*

£600-800

John Ewins was awarded his I.S.M. for services to the London Postal Region (London Gazette 12 February 1937 refers).

844 Seven: Lieutenant J. Collins, Royal Field Artillery

QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (2236 A/Bombr, R.A.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902, South Africa 1901 (in that order) (2236 Serjt., R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (2236 S, Mjr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2236 B.Q.M. Sjt., R.F.A.); KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (2236 Br., 32 F.B.R.A.), mounted for display, *pre-W.W.1 with contact marks, minor edge bruising, very fine and better* (7) £420-480

Joseph Collins was born in London on 23 October 1878 and joined the Royal Field Artillery in 1894. He saw service at the Battle of Omdurman in the Sudan and was present throughout the Boer War. In the Great War he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 23 August 1915. Collins was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the R.F.A. on 20 September 1915, was appointed Temporary Lieutenant on 11 October 1916 and gained the rank of Lieutenant on 1 July 1917. The proceedings of a medical board, dated 18 November 1915, state that 2nd Lieutenant Collins was 'suffering from Neurasthenia' as a result of the strain of 9 months active service culminating in the battle of Loos. He was placed on Retirement Pay in April 1920. After the war, Lieutenant Collins, through the good offices of the West Bromwich Education Committee gained exemption from military service during the emergency of 1921.

Sold with a quantity of copied service papers.

845 Four: Captain R. W. Myburgh, Royal Navy

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, one clasp, Cape Colony (Lieut., R.N., HMS Doris); 1914-15 STAR (Commr., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Commr., R.N.) *good very fine and better* (4) £300-350

Captain Robert Wilberforce Myburgh was born at Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, London on 23 July 1873. He joined the Training Ship *Britannia* as a Naval Cadet on 15 January 1887 aged 13. On passing out of *Britannia* he gained six months seniority and was promoted to Midshipman on 15 July 1889. He was appointed to the 3rd Class Battleship *Agincourt*, Flag-ship of the Channel Squadron, Rear Admiral d'Arcy Irvine C.B., in December 1888. He transferred to the 1st Class Battleship *Anson* also serving with the Channel Squadron in May 1889. He was next appointed in December 1889 to the 1st class Cruiser *Imperieuse*, China Station. After serving only four months in this ship he was transferred in June 1891 to the 1st Class Cruiser *Aurora*, Channel Squadron. Following two years aboard this ship he joined in July 1902 the *Narsissus* 1st Class Cruiser in the same Squadron. Later in the same month he joined *Active*, 2nd Class Cruiser in the Training Squadron. On promotion to Acting Sub Lieutenant on 15 July 1893 he attended the Royal Naval College at *Excellent* for a Course of Study. On passing out he obtained 2nd Class Certificates in Torpedo, Gunnery and Pilotage and 3rd Class Certificates in Seamanship and College, and was confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant.

In August 1894 he joined the 1st Class Cruiser *Blenheim*, Channel Squadron and on leaving this ship in April 1895 he was appointed to the Torpedo Boat Destroyer *Ardent*, Mediterranean Station. Whilst in this ship he was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 October 1895 and then transferred to the Special Torpedo Vessel *Polyphemus* serving on the same station. In May 1897 he joined *Excellent* for a short Gunnery Course and on passing out he obtained a 1st Class Certificate. Next appointed in November 1897 to *Doris*, 2nd Class Cruiser and Flag Ship Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, Vice Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, K.C.B. In 1900 he was lent to *Tartar*, service on shore whilst attached to this ship earned him entitlement to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasp 'Cape Colony'. Aboard *Tartar* 4 officers and 39 other ranks received the Queen's South Africa Medal with the Cape Colony clasp.

In January 1902 he was appointed to *Excellent* for a Torpedo Course and obtained a 1st Class Certificate. Shortly after joining *Conflict* in January 1902 the ship was in collision with *Starfish* on 3 February 1902, the Court of Enquiry found that he displayed want of judgement and in particular was lacking in nerve and decision and ruled that he be superseded. He next spent short periods aboard the Torpedo Boat Destroyer *Fawn* April 1902, the 1st Class Battleship *Benbow* April 1903, and the 1st Class Battleship *Russel*, Home Fleet April 1904. He was appointed in June 1904 as 1st Lieutenant of the 2nd Class Cruiser *Dido*, Home Fleet. In 1905 he was awarded a Testimonial on vellum from the Royal Humane Society for saving a seaman from drowning at Lamlash on 23 September 1904. In April 1905 he joined *Goliath* on the China Station as 1st Lieutenant. After 2 years in this ship he was appointed in January 1908 to the Command of the 1st Class Torpedo Gun Boat *Speedy* and continued to serve in this ship until promoted to Commander on 31 December 1908. During 1909 he underwent a Signal Course at Portsmouth and the War Course at Greenwich where he obtained a 2nd Class Certificate. He was then given the Command of the Torpedo Boat Destroyer *Star*, Home Fleet in February 1910, followed in August 1910 by the Command of *Albacore*.

In the collision between *Albacore* and *Spiteful* in Portsmouth Harbour in May 1911 the Court of Enquiry found that sole blame was attached to him for not asking for assistance when the steam steering gear failed when approaching a difficult berth in strong winds and a flood tide and that he be strongly reprimanded. In July 1911 he took Command of the Battleship *Hood*, Flag-ship of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Coke, K.C.V.O., Deputy to the Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves. His next appointment in January 1913 was to the 1st class Cruiser *Endymion* Gunnery Training Ship Sheerness and for Special Service in Command of Torpedo Boat Flotilla. In December 1913 he was posted to the Command of the Light Cruiser *Colleen* and for Special Duties in Command of the Torpedo Boat Flotilla based at Queenstown. He remained in this posting until July 1915 when he was superseded on appointment to *Tamar* for Duties in Hong Kong Dockyard. He returned to England in April 1919 and joined *Vivid* early in 1920. In February 1921 he attended the Intelligence Course at Greenwich and at his own request was placed on the Retired List with the rank of Captain on 5 June 1921. Captain Myburgh died on 8 February 1963 at the age of 89.

Sold with copied service papers.



Three: Captain J. B. K. Farrer, South African Native Labour Corps, late Nottingham Road Rifle Association, who was the officer in charge of troops on the S.S. *Miltiades* when they mutinied at sea in September 1917

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, no clasp (J. B. K. Farrer, Nottingham Rd. R.A.); BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.), *very fine and better* (3) £400-500

John Bernard Knighton Farrer, J.P., R.M., was born in 1870 in Natal and was a member of the Nottingham Road Rifle Association in 1899, Nottingham Road being a town 59 kilometres north-west of Pietermaritzburg. When General Botha invaded Natal in November 1899, the local Rifle Associations were called out to defend their towns. The members of the small Rifle Associations were awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal.

A Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Natal and a Magistrate of the Nqutu Division, Zululand, Farrer was nominated by General Botha, by this time Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, for a Captaincy in the 3rd Battalion, South African Native Labour Contingent (S.A.N.L.C.) when it was raised for service during the Great War. He commanded the 10th Company in France 1916-17 until it was disbanded after its one year of service was completed (*South Africa's Who's Who 1923-4* refers). The S.A.N.L.C. was composed of men from the different Southern African tribes but with white officers and N.C.Os. The tribal diversity can be evidenced by King George V's inspection of the S.A.N.L.C. in France on 10 July 1917 when his speech was translated into si-Xhosa, Zulu and Sesuto.

The return of the S.A.N.L.C. to South Africa, once their one year contracts had expired, ended in one particular case, in a tragic mutiny at sea that resulted in loss of life of the troops under Captain Farrer's command, as detailed in *Black Valour – the South African Native Labour Contingent 1916-1918* and *the Sinking of the 'Mendi'* by Norman Clothier:

'The *Miltiades* sailed in November [1917] from England. The General Officer Commanding West African Forces at Sierra Leone cabled to Cape Town:

"O.C. on arrival today reports mutiny at sea 15 Nov. 1917 one man 12th Co. S.A.N.L.C. killed one wounded. 8 ringleaders in cells. These I will transfer to another ship and consider further proceedings should take place in South Africa."

This was received on 23 November ... The ringleaders were court martialled in Cape Town in December, after first making a petition to the Supreme Court claiming that they were not subject to military law as their contracts had expired. The judge ruled against them.

A letter sending the proceedings of the court martial to the Governor General said that Lt. Col. Emmett [brother-in-law of General Botha] who was selected to command troops on the ship did not sail and the senior officer, Captain Farrer, who was placed in command "did not trouble to keep up discipline and allowed the natives to get thoroughly out of hand". Corporal Kleinbooï Mukubedi of 9 Company, described as a "petty chief" and the seven others exhibited gross insubordination "considering themselves absolved from discipline because of the expiry of their twelve months contract". "Mutineers came from the Northern Transvaal, but claim to be of Basuto origin and objected to being given orders by Zulu police on *Miltiades*, a race they affect to despise". There were other acts of insubordination and the men were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour – Mukubedi to twelve years and the others to ten years.

The man who died – these reports did not say how he died – was probably Aaron Monliba, who appears on the roll as having died at sea on that day, though the cause of death is not stated. Shooting by white officers and N.C.Os in a confrontation with mutineers is a possibility.

... The Prime Minister [Botha] considered these sentences excessive and a move was soon afoot to have them remitted. The Governor General supported Botha in this, and though they had no authority to do this themselves, and though the Army Council in London considered that the sentences should stand at least for the time being, they persuaded Brigadier-General Martyn, the British Officer Commanding South Africa Military Command, to order the release of the prisoners. They used as an excuse the delay by the Army Council in replying to their representations and Lord Buxton [Governor-General] wrote to the Colonial Office saying that he and General Botha had pressed Martyn to give this order...in case the latter should be in trouble with the War Office. The eight men were released in May 1918.'



A fine Battle of Jutland group of seven awarded to Rear-Admiral R. S. MacFarlan, Royal Navy, who had 'a miraculous escape' in the torpedo control tower of H.M.S. *Warspite*, when that much battered battleship received yet another hit: he was subsequently mentioned in despatches, promoted and awarded the Russian Order of St. Anne

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Midsn., R.N., H.M.S. *Niobe*), an official duplicate issue; 1914-15 STAR (Lt. Commr., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Commr., R.N.), surname spelt 'MacFarlane'; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; RUSSIAN ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 3rd class breast badge, with swords, gold and enamel, with 'BA' mark, obverse enamel on the left arm of the latter chipped, otherwise generally good very fine (7) £1800-2200

Robert Stedman MacFarlan, who was born at Ruthwell, near Dumfries-shire in August 1881, was appointed a Midshipman in December 1897, in which rank he served aboard H.M.S. *Niobe* in the Boer War, and qualified for the clasp 'Cape Colony'. Fortunate to survive a fracture to the base of his skull 'while playing leap frog' in 1908, 'the gravity of the case rendering his removal from the ship as a matter of vital importance', MacFarlan was serving as a Lieutenant-Commander aboard the battleship *Audacious* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. A *Dictionary of Disasters at Sea* takes up the story: 'The battleship *Audacious* was the first capital ship of any nation to become a casualty in the First World War. She was a unit of the 2nd Battle Squadron and was commanded by Captain C. F. Dampier. On the morning of 27 October 1914, when steaming in line ahead some 20 miles N.E. of Tory Island, Northern Ireland, preparatory to engaging in squadron target practice, the *Audacious* struck a mine. The damaged battleship, which had been struck on the port side aft, managed to keep afloat and made for Lough Swilly under her own steam. The sea was very rough and later the *Audacious* became quite unmanageable. In this plight she was approached by the White Star liner *Olympic* and taken in tow. The towline parted and another attempt was made, this time by the collier *Thornhill*, but with the same result. Later the battleship *Exmouth* arrived on the scene, but too late to be of assistance as the stern of the *Audacious* was awash and her crew were being taken off by the *Olympic*. At 9 p.m., after 12 hours of buffeting by the seas the battleship blew up and sank. Everyone of her complement of 900 officers and men was taken off in safety. It was afterwards discovered that the mines had been laid by the Norddeutscher Lloyd liner *Berlin*, which had been fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser and minelayer early in August.'

While winning the approbation of his captain for his 'work in getting out the boats', MacFarlan undoubtedly lost his Queen's South Africa Medal on the same occasion. He was next appointed, in January 1915, to the battleship *Warspite*, and was still serving in her at the time of the battle of Jutland. On that memorable occasion, as part of the 5th Battle Squadron, *Warspite* was hit by no less than 13 'large projectiles', several of them when her helm jammed and forced her out of line, right in the face of incoming enemy fire. Notwithstanding this heavy punishment, and the resultant fatalities and wounded, she managed to fire around 250 shells from her 15-inch guns. A very full account of her experiences, written by her Executive Officer, appears in *The Fighting at Jutland* (together with an impressive series of "battle-damage" photographs), from which the following extracts have been taken: '... Went on the upper deck and had a look round. Main derrick was shot through and lying across the picket boat, mainmast holed by a 6-inch, and boats all smashed to atoms. Compass platform was riddled by splinters. Big hole starboard side by 6-inch gun, which we covered over with a collision mat and nailed down. Tried to "darken ship" as best we could, but the holes everywhere made this rather hopeless; plugged them with canvas and deck cloths. A 12-inch shell had hit the communication tube of the after director tower, sheared all rivets, and spun the tube through 180 degrees, but only one man was killed and two wounded in the tower above - rather miraculous [the scene of MacFarlan's lucky escape]. "X" turret had a direct hit, looked like an 8-inch, but no damage whatever inside; in fact, they did not know they had been hit. The boats were a comic sight; launch absolutely smashed to blazes, all Carley rafts except two small ones broken up, and no sound boat left. First picket boat had just been painted, too, and new brass rails round casings were all cut to pieces. Both ladders to quarter deck had gone, and both life buoys blown away by blast from "Y" turret. All mainstays had been shot through except one the starboard side. Searchlights had not suffered very badly, except those on the after-superstructure; they were like scrap iron. There were many holes on the quarter deck, rather death-traps. Where the shell hit the deck, planks and fastenings were removed as cleanly as if they were shovelled away, in several places over an area of 10 or 12 square feet ... We had not time before the action to strip the sick-bay, and a 12-inch had come clean through from port to starboard, completely wrecking sick-bay, which was in an awful state of confusion, due to fire and water, chemicals, broken glass, etc. Having got this fire out, went and saw fleet surgeon, who was very busy in fore distributing station. Large numbers of burnt men were in a dreadful state ... By this time one felt one wanted something inside, so repaired to the ward-room; found they had got some food of sorts going, sardines and tinned tongue; everybody was very cheery. A funny hit here; 6-inch shell had come through ward-room table, making a clean round hole, dented deck, and gone through other side, having wrecked stove, arm chair and piano. We hope to sell piano for a good price as a souvenir, although it has no inside left, but the outside is all right ...'

MacFarlan duly appeared in Admiral Jellicoe's despatch of 15 July 1916, being recommended for immediate promotion in the following terms: 'This officer's coolness, ability and resource, especially after he had had a miraculous escape in the torpedo control tower, was most praiseworthy, and the fact that very few communications and lighting failed is entirely due to this officer's work both before and during the action.'

His advancement to Commander was confirmed in the *London Gazette* of 15 September 1916, while the award of his Russian Order of St. Anne appeared in the same publication on 5 June 1917. Meanwhile, he continued to serve aboard the *Warspite*, and did not come ashore - to an appointment in the gunnery establishment Vernon - until 1918.

In the mid-1920s, MacFarlan commanded the *Carlisle* on the China Station, and received the appreciation of Their Lordships for his 'services in connection with the presentation of an ultimatum to Chinese Generals to cease interference with foreign shipping at Taku'. And in the early 1930s he served as Vice-Chairman of the Chemical Warfare Committee, being advanced to Rear-Admiral and appointed an A.D.C. to the King in February 1934. He was placed on the Retired List in the same year, having latterly acted as Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard.

On the renewal of hostilities, MacFarlan was appointed a Commodore 2nd Class, R.N.R., for convoy duty, but, on being found unfit for service at sea, he joined a Selection Committee for assessing candidates for the Fleet Air Arm. The Admiral retired to Alverstoke, Hampshire and died there in November 1960.



A very complete and consequently rare Boer War Naval Brigade group of three awarded to Petty Officer G. Dyer, Royal Navy, including his presentation city of Portsmouth pocket watch and Lloyd's snuff box

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (148403 A.B., H.M.S. Powerful); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (148403 P.O., R.N.), in original card box of issue; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (148403 Boatn., H.M. Coast Guard), contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine, together with related city of Portsmouth Hunter Pocket Watch, silver case, the outer front lid inscribed 'Siege of Ladysmith, 118 Days, 1899-1900, G. H. Dyer, A.B., H.M.S. Powerful', the movement by 'S. Smith & Son, 9 Strand, Swiss made, London, Watchmakers to the Admiralty', with related certificate of warranty and contained in original blue cardboard presentation box, the lid with the gilt inscription, 'Souvenir / Presented at the / Banquet at Portsmouth Town Hall / To the Naval Brigade / April 1900 / Harold R. Pink, Mayor / South Africa'; Lloyd's circular silver presentation snuff box, by 'H. & A.', hallmarks for Birmingham 1899, the lid with engraved crest and 'Lloyd's' above and the date '7 May 1900' below; an old uninscribed, plated vesta box; a purse with embroidered Union flag and 'Naval Brigade 1900'; Coast Guard cap tally and embroidered uniform badge, and a large quantity of buttons, these last contained in a Queen Mary Christmas 1914 tin, with related card and bullet-pencil, the purse somewhat worn but otherwise these last items generally in good condition (Lot)

£1800-2200

George Dyer was born at Shefflet on the Isle of Wight in October 1873 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1889. Advanced to Able Seaman in July 1892, he joined the ship's company of H.M.S. *Powerful* in June 1897 and subsequently served in the Naval Brigade at the defence of Ladysmith. Soon after his return from South Africa, Dyer transferred to H.M. Coast Guard, initially with an appointment as a Boatman in Northern Ireland, and he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in October 1906. A Leading Boatman by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was attached to *President IV* with an appointment at Chichester Harbour for the duration of the War, latterly in the rate of Petty Officer (Coast Guard). Dyer was finally discharged to a pension in April 1919.



A rare pair awarded to Colonel L. S. Mellor, Liverpool Regiment, who commanded his battalion during the siege of Ladysmith, for which he was twice mentioned in despatches

AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Peiwar Kotal (Lieut., 2/8th Foot); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (Lt. Col., L'pool Regt.), contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (2)

£1200-1400



Colonel Lewis Salisbury Mellor commanded the 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment with distinction during the Siege of Ladysmith and for these services he was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 8 February and 10 September 1901).

The 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment was in Natal at the outbreak of the war as part of the force commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir George White. Their first action was at Rietfontein on 24 October 1899 when White attacked the Boers at Rietfontein in order to stop the Boers falling on General Yule's column which was retreating from Dundee to Ladysmith. In the attack, which forced the successful withdraw of the Boers, the Gloucesters were on the left with the Liverpools, under Colonel Mellor, on the right and the Devons in support. On 30 October the Liverpools were in the thick of the action at Nicholson's Nek (also known as Farquhar's Farm or Lombard's Nek). They were part of the main attacking force of four infantry regiments under Colonel Grimwood but, in a day of catastrophes, the force got separated from their artillery. The Brigade was heavily attacked and was eventually forced to withdraw. For the duration of the siege of Ladysmith, the Liverpools held part of the northern sector of the town which was relatively short but highly exposed, covering the north-eastern arc of the perimeter from Helpmekaar Ridge to Junction Hill. They suffered with the rest of the garrison from the effects of shelling, disease and the deprivations of famine. H. W. Nevinson (*Ladysmith – Diary of a Siege*) records one particular bombardment on 24 November 1899:

'I had been sitting with Colonel Mellor and the other officers of the Liverpools, who live among the rocks close to my cottage, and they had been congratulating themselves on only losing two men by shell and one by enteric since Black Monday, when they helped to cover the retirement with such gallantry and composure. I had scarcely mounted to ride back, when "Puffing Billy" and other guns threw shells right into the midst of men and rocks and horses. One private fell dead on the spot. Three were mortally wounded. One rolled over and over down the rocks. Several others were badly hurt, and the bombardment became general all over our end of town.'

During the siege the Liverpools lost seven men killed and one officer and 31 men died of disease.

In the early days, the Boers made occasional attacks and on 30 November the pickets of the Liverpools and Gloucesters checked a Boer sally. Stirling records that 'On the night of the 7th December Colonel Mellor and three companies of the Liverpools seized Limit Hill and through the gap thus created a squadron of the 19th Hussars penetrated some four miles to the north, destroying the enemy's telegraph line and burning various shelters etc.' (*British Regiments in South Africa*). During the great Boer attacks on Waggon Hill and Caesar's Camp on 6 January 1900 the Liverpools were also under rifle and shell fire and repulsed an attack by 80 Boers. Despite all the deprivations of the siege the Liverpools remained an effective though dissipated fighting force and at the end, 'On 1st March 1900, the day of the relief, the 1st Liverpools and other troops, now emaciated and worn to absolute weakness, crawled some five miles north of Ladysmith to harass the enemy in their retreat, and did effect some good work in that way' (Stirling).

Colonel Mellor was born in 1853 and educated at Haileybury College. He entered the Liverpool Regiment in 1873 and, as a Lieutenant, fought in the second Afghan War including the action of 28 November 1878 and the battle and capture of Peiwar Kotal. On taking up command of the 1st Battalion in February 1899 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and was advanced to Colonel in May 1902. He did not serve in the Boer War beyond the siege of Ladysmith. During the First World War he commanded a Reserve Battalion of his old regiment.

- 50 Pair: Private A. Champion, Gloucestershire Regiment**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (2651 Pte., Glouc. Regt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2651 Pte., Glouc. Regt.) *first with edge bruise and some contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (2)
 £120-160
 Arthur Champion was born in the Parish of St. Mary de Crypt in Gloucester. A labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Gloucestershire Regiment on 20 July 1889, aged 18 years, 9 months. Over the years he served with the regiment in India, Malia, Egypt and Ceylon, and served in South Africa from 24 August 1899 until 23 August 1900. He was discharged at his own request on 30 May 1911. Sold with copied service papers.
- 51 Pair: Private H. Dennis, East Yorkshire Regiment**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (4362 Pte., 2 E. York. Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4562 Pte., E. York. Regt.) *edge bruising, fine* (2)
 £70-90
- 52 Six: Ordnance Lieutenant J. A. Ford, Royal Navy**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (340379 Armr-Mte: J. A. Ford, H.M.S. Terrible); CHINA 1900, no clasp (Ar. Mte., H.M.S. Terrible); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Ch. Armr., H.M.S. Philomel); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (Wt. Arm. J. A. Ford, R.N.); VICTORY MEDAL (Cd. Ord. Off. J. A. Ford, R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Ch. Armr., H.M.S. Excellent) *generally good very fine and a scarce group* (6)
 £500-600
 John Albert Ford was born at Southsea, Hampshire, on 6 June 1874, and was employed as a Blacksmith prior to joining the Navy, which he entered as an Armourer on 4 October 1874. He rose to the rank of Chief Armourer in July 1904 and was promoted to Acting Warrant Armourer in August 1911. He was further promoted to Commissioned Ordnance Officer on 1 March 1919 and placed on the Retired List at his own request, with the rank of Ordnance Lieutenant, on 1 October 1926. He died on 13 March 1962. Sold with Ministry of Defence letter with the above details and confirming Great War medal entitlement.
- 53 Four: Sergeant C. Mockford, Royal Garrison Artillery**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (30342 Gnr., 4th M.B., R.G.A.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1908, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (30342 Bombr., No.3 Mtn. B., R.G.A.), second clasp loose; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, unnamed; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (30342 Sgt., R.G.A.), mounted for display, *first two with some contact marks, very fine and better* (4)
 £180-220
 Charles Mockford was born in Brighton, Sussex. A carter by occupation, he attested for the Royal Artillery on 11 October 1898. He served overseas in South Africa, 16 November 1899 - 27 September 1900, in India, 11 February 1902 - 14 March 1908 and 16 September 1908 - 30 March 1911 and also in Egypt, 31 March 1911 - 25 March 1914. With the onset of the Great War he was again in India and remained there, based at Quetta, until June 1920. He was discharged on 16 August 1920. Sold with copied service papers.
- 54 Six: Warrant Officer Class 2 R. Dawson, Royal Field Artillery**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (7935 Shg. Sth., 88th Bty. R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (7935 Far. Q.M. Sgt., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7935 W.O. Cl.II, R.A.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-20 (7935 Farr. Q.M. Sgt., 6 Mtn. Bty.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7936 Far. Q.M. Sgt., R.F.A.), mounted for display, *very fine and better* (6)
 £200-250
- 5 An unusual 'Double-issue' Q.S.A. pair to Sergeant A. McIntyre, Lovat's Scouts and South African Constabulary**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (8813 Pte., Lovat's Scouts); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (237 Serjt., S.A.C.), *third clasp loose, nearly extremely fine* (2)
 £180-220
 Alexander McIntyre was born in Pitlochry, Perthshire. A gamekeeper by occupation, he attested for the Special Highland Scouting Corps at Beaufort Castle on 9 February 1900, aged 25 years. Serving with Lovat's Scouts in South Africa from 11 March 1900, he was transferred to The South African Constabulary on 6 October 1900, being formally discharged from the Scouts on 31 December that year. Sold with copied service papers.
- 56 Five: Private F. Wilson, West Riding Regiment, late Cheshire Regiment**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6239 Pte., Cheshire Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6239 Pte., Cheshire Regt.); 1914-15 STAR (3-12398 Pte., W. Rid. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3-12398 Pte., W. Rid. R.), mounted as worn, *slight contact marks, very fine* (5)
 £140-180
- 57 Three: Lieutenant G. P. Madden, Imperial Yeomanry**
 QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (12299 Cpl., 66th Coy. Impl. Yeo.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (Lieut., I.Y.), mounted as worn; YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY, 66th Company South Africa 1900-1901 (12299 G. P. Madden) *good very fine* (3)
 £340-380

858 **Eight: Driver W. Lindsell, Royal Field Artillery**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (83018 Dvr., 9th Bty. R.F.A.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (83018 Dvr., R.F.A.); 1914 STAR, with clasp (83018 Dvr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (83018 Dvr., R.A.); CORONATION 1911 (Driver, R.F.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (83018 Dvr., R.F.A.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (83018 Dvr., R.F.A.), mounted for display, *pre-W.W.1 medals with contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (8) £320-360

M.S.M. London Gazette 3 June 1919. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the War'.

William Lindsell was born in the Parish of Ingatestone, Brentwood, Essex. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the Royal artillery on 16 January 1891. He served in South Africa, 29 January 1900 - 22 October 1902 and was awarded the Long Service Medal in 1910. With the 27th Brigade R.F.A. he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 19 August 1914. At the war's end he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for his services. Sold with copied attestation papers and m.i.c.

859 **Four: Corporal W. Sadd, Royal Scots**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (6962 Pte., Royal Scots); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (6962 Pte., Rl. Scots); 1914 STAR with copy clasp (6962 Pte., 2/R. Scots); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (6962 Cpl., R. Scots) *very fine and better* (4) £200-240

William Sadd was born in and enlisted at Northampton. Serving with the Royal Scots in the Boer War, he entered the Great War serving in the 2nd Battalion. Later serving with the 15th Battalion, he died in Germany on 12 April 1918, aged 36 years. He was buried in the Denain Communal Cemetery, Nord, France.

860 **Five: Private E. Gaskell, 16th Lancers, late 17th Lancers**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (4745 Pte., 17 Lcrs.) ; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4745 Pte. 17th Lancers); 1914 STAR, with clasp (4745 Pte., 16/Lrs.), clasp loose; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L-4745 Pte., 16-Lrs.) *very fine and better* (5) £350-400

Enoch Gaskell, 16th Lancers, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 13 August 1914. Boer War medals and clasps confirmed.

861 **Five: Temporary Company Sergeant-Major T. Carter, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3054 L. Cpl., K.R.R.C.), last clasp loose; 1914-15 STAR (3054 Sjt., K.R. Rif. C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3054 C. Sjt., K.R. Rif. C.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3054 T.C.S.Mjr., K.R. Rif. C.) *good very fine and better* (5) £120-160

Sold with copied m.i.c.

862 **A rare defence of Wepener pair awarded to Sapper J. J. Murphy, Royal Engineers**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Wittebergen, Belfast (24587 Sapr., R.E.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (24587 Sapr., R.E.) *good very fine* (2) £400-500

Sapper Murphy served in South Africa with the 12th Field Company and is confirmed as one of only eleven Royal Engineers engaged in the defence of Wepener between the 9th and 25th April 1900. The town was defended mainly by Colonial regiments with fewer than 100 imperial troops present, these mainly from the Royal Scots.

863



Pair: Driver D. Sheppard, Royal Engineers

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (341 Dr. D. Sheppard, R.E.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (341 Dvr. D. Shephard, R.E.), note different spelling of surname, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* (2)

£200-250

Sold with a photograph of the recipient.

54 **Pair: Private A. Stubbs, Rifle Brigade**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (9989 Pte., Rifle Brigade); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9989 Pte., Rifle Brigade) *good very fine* (2) £140-180

5 **Pair: Private L. Gardiner, Gloucestershire Regiment**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (3462 Pte., Glouc. Rgt); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3462 Pte., Glouc. Regt.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £140-180

Sold with copy of rolls confirming clasps.

6 **Five: Private L. Ryno, 16th Lancers**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4332 Pte., 16th Lancers); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (4332 Pte., 16th Lancers); 1914-15 STAR (GS-4544 Pte., 16-Lrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (GS-4544 Pte., 16 Lrs.) *generally good very fine* (5) £350-400
Q.S.A. clasps confirmed. Private Lawrence Ryno, 16th Lancers, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 5 February 1915.

7 **Four: Major R. B. Bergne, Leinster Regiment, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut., K.R.R.C.) ; 1914-15 STAR (Capt., Leins. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major) *good very fine and better* (4) £420-480

Robert Brodribb Bergne was born on 8 November 1877. During the Boer War he served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps and was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Leinster Regiment in June 1901. Bergne served as a Railway Staff Officer from 11 September 1900 to 9 August 1901. He was accidentally slightly wounded at Colesburg on 15 April 1901. Bergne was promoted Captain in 1912 and with the outbreak of the Great War, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war with the Leinsters on 19 April 1915. Shortly afterwards, on 26 April, he received a gunshot wound to the right hand while serving at Ypres and was sent home to recover. Returning to France in January 1916, he was promoted Major in May 1916. During January - June 1916 he served as Brigade Major in the 62nd and 18th Divisions on the Somme; in June he was invalided home with a recurring injury to the knee. Another brief foray to France followed in February-March 1917 but for the most part he was employed training units at home for the remainder of the war.

Notwithstanding this longtime knee injury, in October 1939, at the age of 62, he wrote asking to be considered for employment with a Pioneer Unit, stating as his qualifications, '3 years articulated to a Civil Engineer, Railway Construction work in S. Ireland & Portuguese East Africa (Beira Railway). Since the Great War Building Construction Estate Work, & recently in charge of the laying out of a Public Park (1938)'. Major Bergne died in a nursing home on 15 April 1945. Sold with copied service papers and other research including copied group photographs.

8 **Four: Lieutenant A. W. Wearn, Indian Army, late Royal Fusiliers**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5685 Dmr., Rl. Fus.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2 Lieut); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. (Lieut., 41 Cavy.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S.S.M.I., N.B. Mtd. Rfls.), mounted Court style, *first with edge bruising, good very fine and better* (4) £220-260

Alfred William Wearn served in the 5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers during the Boer War and was first commissioned into the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 31 October 1918. He was released from the service on 18 November 1919.

- 869 **Three: Captain C. S. Lindsay, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), formerly Northamptonshire Regiment, who died of wounds in Mesopotamia during the final unsuccessful attempt to relieve the beleaguered British garrison in Kut in 1916**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (2nd Lieut., N'hampton Regt.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.), *good very fine or better* (3) £300-400

Captain Charles Stephen Lindsay, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force) attached 53rd Sikhs, died of wounds on 11 April 1916 in Mesopotamia age 33 and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial. Born in 1882, he was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military College Sandhurst where he gained his football colours in 1901 and passed out into the Indian Army. He was commissioned into the Northamptonshire Regiment on 18 January 1902 and proceeded immediately to South Africa where he fought in the final stages of the guerilla war. He transferred to Coke's Rifles in 1904, after his obligatory two years serving first in a British Regiment, and was promoted Captain in 1911.

The First Battle of Kut, which began on 5 April 1916, marked the final British attempt to relieve the Turkish siege of Sir Charles Townshend's beleaguered 10,000 troops garrisoned at Kut. Its failure sealed the fate of Townshend's force which, at last out of supplies, surrendered unconditionally to Turkish commander Khalil Pasha on 29 April 1916.

In charge of the operation to conduct the relief was the newly arrived (and resolutely unpopular) British commander Lieutenant-General Sir George Goringe who took over from the recalled Sir Fenton Aylmer. Goringe's force was boosted by the recent arrival of Major-General Sir Frederick Maude's 13th Division. This brought his available strength up to around 30,000, a figure matched by Khalil's decision to draft up reserves from nearby Baghdad. Goringe decided to open the attack by sending Maude's men against the Hanna Defile once again, in spite of the earlier failure in storming the same position in January 1916. In the interim however Khalil had taken the opportunity of establishing two deep trench lines at Fallahiyeh and at Sannaiyat.

Attacking at dawn on 5 April Maude was surprised to discover the Turkish first line unoccupied. He therefore regrouped preparatory for a frontal assault upon Fallahiyeh that same evening. Fallahiyeh was duly taken following an advance across mud-soaked terrain, but at heavy cost. Meanwhile a secondary attack along the other bank of the Tigris River encountered relatively light opposition. With Fallahiyeh secured reserve forces were set in place in readiness for a follow-up attack against Sannaiyat the next morning. Despite these early promising British successes casualties were nevertheless uncomfortably high: 2,000 on the first day alone.

Progress was much more difficult to come by on the following morning. Attack after attack upon Sannaiyat was repulsed over succeeding days. 1,200 British casualties were incurred alone on 6 April, with additional losses suffered the next day and on 9 April.

Frustrated in his attacks against Sannaiyat General Goringe resolved therefore to switch the focus of his main attack to the other bank, against the Turk-held Bait Asia position. Heavy rainfall however hindered Goringe's advance. Nevertheless forward Turk positions fell on 15 April with Bait Asia itself falling on 17 April at relatively light cost. Khalil launched a determined counter-attack with 10,000 troops overnight against Bait Asia's Anglo-Indian forces but was ultimately thrown back. Khalil's force suffered a high percentage of casualties: 4,000; however the British loss of 1,600 troops made further progress along the bank virtually impossible. Despite the absence of around 5,000 reserves en route to Goringe from the British H.Q. at Basra, General Goringe nevertheless launched a final attempt on 22 April, switching his focus back again to Sannaiyat. Weakly composed however - the attack consisted of a single brigade preceded by the usual artillery bombardment (which as ever warned the Turks of impending attack) - it was repulsed after Khalil first evacuated his first two lines and then counter-attacked in force. A further 1,300 British casualties were suffered in this latest setback, bringing the overall total during relief operations to 23,000.

No further attempts at relief were made save for a final, desperate effort to send supplies through to Kut via an armoured supply ship, the *Julnar* (which also failed). Accordingly Sir Charles Townshend, having consulted with higher authority, surrendered unconditionally on 29 April 1916 having failed to purchase parole for his 10,000 men with a £1 million offer. It was the greatest humiliation to have befallen the British army in its history. For the Turks - and for Germany - it proved a significant morale booster, and undoubtedly weakened British influence in the Middle East.

- 870 **Pair: Private F. G. Smith, Border Regiment**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5682 Pte., 1 Bord. Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (5682 Pte., Border Regt.) *first with slack suspension, second with tightened claw, edge bruising and heavy contact marks, fine* (2) £70-90

- 871 **Pair: Private J. Masterson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (6417 Pte., Rl. Dub. Fus.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (6417 Pte., Rl. Dublin Fus.) *good very fine and better* (2) £160-200

Pair: Driver F. Enever, Royal Engineers

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (29314 Dr., R.E.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (29314 Dvr., R.E.); NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION EMPIRE DAY CHALLENGE CUP MEDAL, bronze, unnamed, unmounted, in Ilkington, London case, nearly extremely fine (3)
£140-180

Pair: Colour Sergeant S. Rye, Royal Sussex Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (165 C. Sgt., Rl. Sussex Regt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R. (165 C/Sgt., R. Sux. R.) *slight edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)
£160-200

Stephen Rye was born in Minster on the Isle of Sheppey, Kent. A labourer by occupation, he attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 30 August 1881, aged 19 years, 6 months. With the regiment he served in the Mediterranean, 1882-85, Egypt, 1885 and South Africa, 29 March 1901-14 March 1902. Attaining the rank of Colour Sergeant in 1889, he was discharged at his own request in 1907. Sold with copied service papers. Clasps confirmed.

Pair: Private A. Norbourne, Coldstream Guards, who fought in all his regiment's major battles and engagements and was mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts for gallant and distinguished service up to October 1900

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (2148 Corl., Cldstm. Gds.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2148 Pte., Coldstream Guards), *heavy contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally good fine* (2)
£300-350

Private Norbourne (in the rank of Sergeant) was mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901) for gallant and distinguished service up to October 1900. As his battle and date clasps indicate - the maximum awarded to the Brigade of Guards - the Coldstream Guards fought from Belmont in November 1899 through to Belfast in August 1900 and then in the guerilla war.

Pair: Private H. Clarke, Essex Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3430 Pte., 1st Essex Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (3430 Pte., Essex Regt.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)
£220-260

Harry Clarke was born in the Parish of Great Clacton, Colchester. A labourer by occupation and serving with the 2nd Essex Volunteers, he attested for the Essex Regiment on 13 January 1892, aged 18 years, 3 months. Transferred to the Army Reserve in January 1899, he was recalled to the Army in November that year and served with the Essex Regiment in South Africa from 11 November 1899 to 8 September 1902. Sold with copied services papers and confirmation of clasps.

Four: Corporal R. H. Allison, 14th Hussars and City of London Police

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (3134 Corpl., 14/Hrs.); JUBILEE 1897, City of London Police (P.C. 554); CORONATION 1902, City of London Police (P.C.); CORONATION 1911, City of London Police (P.C.) *very fine* (4)
£280-320

Robert Henry Allison was born at Cottingham, Hull, East Yorkshire. A labourer by occupation and as a member of the 4th battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, he attested for the 2nd Dragoons in April 1888, age 19 years, 5 months and served with them until April 1895 when he was transferred to the Army Reserve. Recalled for duty in South Africa in October 1899, he was posted to the 14th Hussars, and served with them in South Africa from 21 December 1899 until 1 May 1901. He was discharged on the termination of his period of engagement on 2 May 1901. Clasps to Q.S.A. confirmed. He served with the City of London Police 1895-1899 and 1901-18. Sold with a police whistle, buttons (25), uniform crown emblems (4), and copied military and police service papers.



A rare Boer War pair awarded to Lieutenant R. De la Porte, Field Intelligence Department, late Rimington's Guides, recipient of the maximum possible eight battle and two date clasps, who was recommended for the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches for gallantry by Lord Kitchener

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (44 Sjt.-Maj., Rimington's Guides), single initial 'R.'; KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut., F.I.D.), with initials 'C. R.', the first with corrected unit, one or two edge bruises but generally very fine and rare (2) £1000-1200

Richard De La Porte enlisted in Major Rimington's Corps of Guides in October 1899, aged 25 years, stating that he had experience in using explosives. Advanced to Corporal in January 1900 and to Sergeant in September of the same year, he was wounded in action on the 25th of the latter month. De La Porte was discharged from Rimington's Guides at Cape Town in May 1901, having attained the rank of Sergeant-Major, and subsequently gained a commission in the Field Intelligence Department.

In 1902 Lieutenant De La Porte was recommended for the Distinguished Service Order for the following deeds but, instead, received a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902):

'For general brave, good and reliable work in all ranks of Rimington's Guides, and afterwards as Intelligence Agent and Intelligence Officer, all through the War, and particularly on 20 November 1901, when, by his quickness and initiative, Commandant Buys, who was being taken away wounded in a cape-cart from the fight near Villiersdorp, was taken prisoner; and on the night of 23 February 1901, when he was with Colonel Cox, N.S.W.M.R., in the action on the Hol Spruit, and assisted him in checking the Boers who broke through the picquet-line and prevented them from further rolling up the picquets. He was severely wounded in attempting to capture Boers in October [actually 25 September] 1900' (War Office records refer).

Rimington's Guides were an elite unit, some 150 strong, raised at the outbreak of the war by Major M. F. Rimington, Inniskilling Dragoons. It was comprised of experienced colonials who knew the country and shot superbly. Stirling records that, 'As far as numbers go they were not strong, but for quality, officers and men could not be surpassed' (*The Colonials in South Africa* refers). This aura of elitism was reinforced by the name commonly used by the other troops in South Africa, Rimington's "Tigers", owing to the band of leopard skin they wore around their slouch hats.

Rimington's "Tigers" did more fighting in the early weeks of the war than any other unit. After undertaking an expedition to Prieska in November 1899 to quell a potential rebellion, they joined Lord Methuen's force and scouted the ground and conducted fighting patrols prior to the battle of Belmont on 23 November. 'The corps was present at that battle on the extreme right; at Enslin or Graspan on the 25th, again on the right; at Modder River on the 28th, on the left, being among the first troops to cross the river; at Magersfontein on 10th and 11th December, again on the left' (Stirling). In January 1900 De la Porte's squadron fought at Colesberg and Kleinfontein before they were brought up to the Modder River to play a major mounted role in Lord Roberts' push towards Pretoria. They accompanied General French in the rush to Kimberley. Rimington's "Tigers" marched to Bloemfontein, fought at Paardeberg, Poplar Grove and Driefontein. They were involved in the action at Sanna's Post, the capture of Brandfort, the battles of Doornkop, Diamond Hill and the Brandwater Basin, the occupations of Pretoria and Johannesburg. In the early stages of the guerrilla war they were often attached to columns and scouts and guides.

In early 1901, the "Tigers" were paid off after Major Rimington was promoted to command a column. One of the squadron commanders, Major Damant was requested by Lord Kitchener to form a successor unit. It was named Damant's Horse. By one of those odd quirks of fate that sometimes occur, the medal rolls of Rimington's Guides and Damant's Horse were combined under the title Damant's Horse. When the Medals were issued the original "Tigers" found that all the medals were named to Damant's Horse and not, where applicable, Rimington's Guides. Given the history and *corps d'esprit* of "Mike" Rimington's "Tigers" it is no small surprise that many of them, De la Porte included, had 'Damant's Horse' erased from their Medal and 'Rimington's Guides' engraved in its stead.

378

Pair: Private J. R. Batty, Lancashire Fusiliers, late Yorkshire Light Infantry

QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN 1899-1902 (7312 Pte., Yorks. L.I.); 1914-15 STAR (27619 Pte., Lan. Fus.) *first with edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £220-260

Sold with copied m.i.c.

79

Family group:

CHINA 1900, no clasp (**A. J. Attridge, Sto., H.M.S. Isis**) *suspension slack, edge bruise, nearly very fine*

Pair: Private A. J. Attridge, Durham Light Infantry

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6161 Pte., Durh. L.I.) *very fine (6)*

£90-110

Sold with three pin-backed silvered base metal brooches bearing the names 'Cambra' (sic), 'Vimy' and 'Ypres'.

80



Five: Warrant Officer Class 1 R. Burton, Royal Field Artillery

CHINA 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (69826 Serjt., 12th Batry. R. Fd. Arty.); 1914-15 STAR (51472 B.S. Mjr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (51472 W.O. Cl.1, R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (69826 B.S. Mjr., R.F.A.), *mounted for display, worn (5)*

£220-260

Robert Burton was born in Broughton Askeep, Ashford. A blacksmith by trade and serving in the West Kent Militia, he enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 3 December 1888, aged 18 years.

He served overseas in India, November 1898 - July 1900, in China, July 1900 - November 1901 and again in India, November 1901 - February 1904. He was discharged in January 1914 after giving notice. With the onset of war, he re-enlisted into the Royal Field Artillery on 28 August 1914 and served in France, 31 May 1915 - 6 November 1916 and 6 September 1917 - 25 May 1918. Burton was discharged as surplus to military requirements on 13 May 1919.

Sold with copied service papers and copied photographs of the recipient and his family.

1

Four: Warrant Officer Class 1 A. G. Rae, Royal Garrison Artillery, late Northern Nigeria Regiment

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1902 (97779 Serjt., No.1 Bty. N.N.R.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (97779 W.O. Cl.1, R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (97779 C.S. Mjr., R.G.A.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (97779 A.R.S. Mjr., 27/H.A.G. R.G.A.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £220-260

M.S.M. London Gazette 1 January 1918. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present war'.

Alfred Gavin Rae was born in Oldbury, Staffordshire. A clerk by occupation, he attested for the Royal Artillery on 12 June 1893, aged 19 years. He served overseas in West Africa, 2 October 1901 - 22 November 1902, in Hong Kong, 3 November 1904 - 11 January 1915 and in France, 4 September 1915 - 21 February 1919. Sold with a quantity of service papers.

2

Pair: Leading Seaman J. H. Peake, Royal Navy

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (J. Peake, A.B., H.M.S. Highflyer); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (206154 J. H. Peake, L.S., R.N.) *first with slight edge bruising, very fine and better (2)* £120-160

Leading Seaman John Hubert Peake, Royal Navy, was killed in action on 24 June 1915 whilst serving aboard the pre-dreadnaught battleship H.M.S. Vengeance. His name is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial. In February / March 1915 the ship had been part of the naval squadron bombarding the forts guarding the Dardanelles and in April and May it had supported the Gallipoli landings, by July it was undergoing a refit in Devonport.



Five: Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Roberts, Royal Engineers

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Capt., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Lt. Col.); TURKEY, ORDER OF MEDJIDIE, breast badge, silver, gold and enamel; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Sudan 1899, unnamed, mounted Court style for wear, *good very fine and better* (5)

£400-450

George Bradley Roberts was born at Portsmouth on 8 July 1869. Entering the Royal Engineers as a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1888, he was promoted Lieutenant in July 1891 and Captain in July 1899. Having trained as a Telegraph Officer in England during 1898, Roberts was selected to go with a small party to the Sudan in January 1899 to build lines within that country. With minimal equipment a line was built from Coz Abu Cuma to Er Renk and thence to Fashoda and Taufika. Returning home in 1900, Captain Roberts was rewarded with the Khedive's Medal with clasp for Sudan 1899 and the Turkish Order of Medjidie. Roberts returned to Africa in 1903, commanding the Telegraph Engineers during the course of the third expedition against the 'Mad Mullah' in Somaliland. The Engineers laid line from Berbera to Bohotle together with various branch lines. For his services Roberts was mentioned in Brigadier-General W. H. Manning's despatches of 17 August 1903 and in those of Sir Charles Egerton on 30 May 1904. He was promoted Major in May 1908. In the Great War Roberts served in France/Flanders from 25 November 1915 to 8 September 1918, being Commanding Engineer, 59th Division, III Corps, 4th Army in the Spring of 1917; Commanding Engineer, 59th Division, I ANZAC Corps at Polygon Wood during September 1917 and Commanding Engineer, 59th Division at Cambrai during November 1917. Roberts was mentioned in despatches on 11 December 1917. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July 1921. On the list of the Reserve of Officers Royal Engineers, 1921-24; Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts died at Milford-on-Sea on 27 December 1933. Sold with copied service details.

884 Three: Sarwan Mohamed Syed, 101st Grenadiers, late Camel Corps and Supply and Transport Corps

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1913-14 (610 Sarwan Mohamed Syed, S. & T.C. I.A.); 1914-15 STAR (No. 610 Sarwan Mohd. Syed, 53/Camel Corps); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2442 Sepoy Mohammed Said, 101 Grndrs.), note different numbers and spelling of name, *very fine* (3)

£100-140

885 Three: Chaplain F. T. Robinson, Royal Navy

AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Rev'd., M.A., Chaplain, R.N., H.M.S. Hyacinth); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Chapln. Rev., M.A., R.N., H.M.S. Hyacinth); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Chapn., R.N.) *very fine* (3)

£400-450

Francis Trevor Robinson graduated from Trinity College Cambridge with a B.A. in 1902 and M.A. in 1906. Ordained a Deacon in 1902 and a Priest in 1903, he was Curate at Bromley, Middlesex, 1902-06. He entered the Royal Navy as a Chaplain in 1906, serving on the *Juno* 1906-07, *Warrior* 1907-08, *Hyacinth* 1909-11, *Blake* 1911-12, at R.M. Deal 1912-14, on *Audacious* 1914 (which was sunk by a German mine off Tory Island, 27 October 1914), *Plassy* 1914-17, *Ganges* 1917-18, at H.M. Dockyard Rosyth 1918-22, R.M. Depot Deal 1922-27 and H.M. Dockyard Portsmouth 1927-29. He was Vicar of Chobham, Portsmouth 1929-48. He died on 17 March 1964.

Both the published Naval rolls for the A.G.S. and N.G.S. show that he was issued with duplicate medals in 1946. Sold with copied research.

886 Four: Sapper G. F. Walker, Royal Engineers

TIBET 1903-04, no clasp (3135 Pte. 1st. Depl.), correction to unit; 1914-15 STAR (66216 Spr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (66216 Spr., R.E.); together with cap badge, *good very fine* (5)

£280-320

387 **Three: Havildar Jangbir Pun, 8th Gurkha Rifles**
INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (3307 Riflman., 1/8th Gurkha Rifles); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3307 Riflman., 1-8 Grks.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (... Hvlldr. 3-8-Gurkha ...) *naming faint, worn* (3)
£100-140

388 **Four: Stoker Petty Officer F. Best, Nelson Battalion, Royal Naval Division**
1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (297068 Sto. ICL., Nelson Bttn. R.N.D.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (297068 S.P.O., R.N.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (Frederick Best); ROYAL FLEET RESERVE I.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (297068 (Dev.B.2354) Sto. 1, R.F.R.); together with an erased Victory Medal 1914-19, *good very fine* (5)
£180-220

Stoker F. Best was sent the 1914 Star on 20 October 1919; his clasp was issued on 16 July 1920.

389 **Four: Acting Leading Seaman R. Mowett, Royal Naval Reserve and Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division**
1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (B.4688 Sea. R.N.R., Drake Bttn. R.N.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4688B Act. L.S., R.N.R.); ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE I.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (B.4688 Sea., R.N.R.) *slight contact marks to last, good very fine* (4)
£300-350

Seaman R. Mowett was sent the 1914 Star on 6 August 1919; his clasp was issued on 17 July 1922.

390 **Three: Able Seaman W. J. Carr, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and Collingwood Battalion Royal Naval Division**
1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (KW.879 Ord. Sea., R.N.V.R., Collingwood Bttn. R.N.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (K.W.879 A.B., R.N.V.R.); together with two identity disks, *good very fine and better* (5)
£200-250

Able Seaman W. J. Carr, R.N.V.R., Collingwood Battalion Royal Naval Division was interned in the Netherlands for the duration of the war. He was sent the 1914 Star on 25 April 1919; his clasp was issued on 30 June 1920.

391 **Three: Able Seaman J. R. Goodman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and Howe Battalion Royal Naval Division**
1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (KX.198 Ord. Sea., R.N.V.R., Howe Bttn. R.N.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (K.X.198 A.B., R.N.V.R.) *very fine* (3)
£180-220

Able Seaman J. R. Goodman was sent the 1914 Star on 31 March 1919; his clasp was issued on 1 June 1934.

392 **Three: Able Seaman J. E. Johnson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and Benbow Battalion, Royal Naval Division**
1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (L1/3212 A.B., R.N.V.R., Benbow Bttn. R.N.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L.1-3212 A.B., R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3)
£200-250

Able Seaman J. E. Johnson, R.N.V.R., Benbow Battalion Royal Naval Division was interned in the Netherlands for the duration of the war. His 1914 Star was sent to the London HQ of the R.N.V.R. on 17 June 1914; his clasp was issued on 29 December 1920.

393 **Three: Private M. G. Hollyer, Grenadier Guards**
1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (15563 Pte., 2/G. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (15563 Pte., G. Gds.); together with a set of three miniature dress medals in case and a HUGUENOT CROSS, 26 x 26mm., gold, *fine and better* (6)
£100-140



394 **Three: Private A. E. Rolls, Hampshire Regiment**
1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (7070 Pte., 1/Hamps. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7070 Pte., Hamps. R.) *good very fine and better* (3)
£100-120

395 **Three: Bombardier C. G. Steele, Royal Garrison Artillery**
1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (35073 Gnr., R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (35073 Bmbr., R.A.), with riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* (3)
£80-100

- 902 Four: Serjeant R. E. Humphreys, Royal Artillery**
1914 STAR, WITH COPY CLASP (55514 Dvr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (55514 Bmbr., R.A.); ARMY L.S.& C.C., C.V.R., 2nd issue (1033891 Sjt., R.A.), mounted as worn; together with a set of four miniature dress medals, *fine and better* (8) £70-90
Sold with riband bar bearing M.I.D. oakleaf (not confirmed).
- 903 Pair: Driver A. Binks, Royal Field Artillery**
1914 STAR (39974 Dvr., R.F.A.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (39974 Dvr, R.A.) *very fine* (3) £40-50
Sold with Queen Mary's Christmas Tin 1914 (empty) and a Borough of Royal Leamington Spa 'Peace Celebrations Dinner Program, 19 July 1919.
- 904 Pair: Naik Lal Khan, 59th Rifles**
1914 STAR (No.4731 Sepoy, 59/Rfls.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (4731 Nk., 59 Rfls. F.F.)
Three: Sepoy Ali Mohammad, 54th Sikhs
1914-15 STAR (No.153 Sepoy, 1/54/Sikhs F.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (153 Sepoy 54 Sikhs)
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (2) (1075 Sepoy Dost Mohd., 1 Bn. Cps. Guides; 532 Dvr. Sher Ali, 44 Mule Cps.) *very fine* (9) £60-80
- 905 Three: Seaman E. Philp, Royal Naval Reserve and Anson Battalion Royal Naval Division**
1914 STAR (A.4879 Sea., R.N.R., Anson Bttn. R.N.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4879A Smn., R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £180-220
Seaman E. Philp was sent the 1914 Star on 26 November 1919.
- 906 Three: Stoker 1st Class E. S. Field, Hood Battalion Royal Naval Division**
1914 STAR (296534 Sto. 1 Cl., Hood Bttn. R.N.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (296534 Sto.1, R.N.) *good very fine* (3) £200-250
Stoker E. S. Field, Hood Battalion Royal Naval Division, was discharged dead on 11 December 1917. His 1914 Star was sent to his widow Mrs C. E. Field on 25 August 1920.
- 907 Three: Staff Nurse M. Ormrod, Civil Hospital Reserve**
1914 STAR, silver rosette on ribbon (Miss, Civ. Hosp. Res.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S. Nurse) *extremely fine* (3) £160-200
- 908 Family group:**
Three: Private R. R. Carnell, Grenadier Guards
1914 STAR (9613 Pte., 1/G. Gds.), silver rosette on ribbon; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9513 Pte., G. Gds.)
Pair: Private T. S. Carnell, Somerset Light Infantry
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (27446 Pte., Som. L.I.) *good very fine and better* (5) £140-160
Tekoa Sidney Carnell was born and lived in Sidbury, Devon and enlisted at Axminster, Somerset, serving initially with the Devonshire Regiment. Later serving with the 6th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 22 August 1917, aged 30 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.
The awards to Private R. R. Carnell are sold with a brass bed plate by *Hobson & Sons, London*, inscribed on front, '9513 R. R. Carnell, Grenadier Guards' and stamped on back 'Duty'.



Six: Acting Sergeant J. W. Creasey, Royal Engineers

1914 STAR (2544 L. Cpl., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2544 A. Sgt., R.E.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue (James William Creasey); VOLUNTEER FORCE LONG SERVICE, E.VII.R. (4959 Cpl., 24/Middx. V.R.C.); SPECIAL RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2544 Cpl.-A. Sgt., R.E.), mounted for wear, *good very fine, a scarce combination* (6) £400-450

Corporal (Acting Sergeant) J. W. Creasey was awarded the Special Reserve L.S. & G.C. by Army Order January 1921; one of 9 awards of this medal to the Royal Engineers.

910 Four: Captain R. A. Halton, South Lancashire Regiment, late 10th Battalion Liverpool Regiment

1914 STAR (2917 Pte., 10/L'pool. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.); DEFENCE, contained in leather case, *good very fine* (4) £140-180

Richard Alexander Halton was born on 19 February 1893 in Latham, near Ormskirk, Lancashire and attested for the 10th Battalion The King's (Liverpool Scottish) in May 1914, aged 21 years, 3 months. Interestingly, the medical officer who signed his certificate of medical examination on his attestation forms, was Lieutenant Noel Godfrey Chavasse, who later went on to gain the V.C. and Bar and M.C. Entering the Great War as a Private in the 10th Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Halton entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 1 November 1914 and is reported to have suffered shell-shock on active service in France during December 1914. Halton was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant with the South Lancashire Regiment on 28 September 1915 and was for a time attached to the 20th (Labour) Battalion Cheshire Regiment. In a copied medical report from the 2nd Western General Hospital, Manchester, dated 1 July 1916, it was stated that 2nd Lieutenant Halton, 3rd South Lancashire Regiment was suffering from Neurasthenia and that, 'He still feels nervous if he is given any work involving responsibility, and he says he has always been a nervous subject, & his general appearance corroborates this'. Halton was promoted Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment on 1 July 1917. In a second medical report from the Western Command Depot, Prescot, it is stated that Lieutenant Halton had suffered another bout of Neurasthenia in France on 8 October 1917. He was demobilised on 4 April 1919 and granted the rank of Captain, he relinquished his commission on 13 May 1920. Sold with copied service papers.

911 Three: Private F. West, Coldstream Guards

1914 STAR (10621 Pte., C. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10621 Pte., C. Gds.) *good very fine and better* (3) £80-100

912 Three: Chauffeur J. C. Hurton, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, whose skills behind the wheel were called upon in 1914

1914 STAR (J. C. Hurton, B.R.C.S. & O. St. J.J.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J. C. Hurton, B.R.C.S. & O. St. J.J.), together with S.J.A.B. badge, *generally very fine or better and rare* (4) £140-180

John Charles Hurton first entered the French theatre of war on 10 October 1914, his MIC entry further confirming that he was employed as a chauffeur by the B.R.C.S. and O. St. J.J.

913 Three: Private J. T. Astin, Royal Dublin Fusiliers

1914 STAR (10809 Pte., R. Dub. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10609 Pte., R.D. Fus.) *very fine* (3) £120-160

Sold with copied m.i.c.

- 14 **Three: Private F. Sears, Grenadier Guards**
1914 STAR (16536 Pte., 2/G. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (16536 Pte., G. Gds.) *fine and better* (3)
£60-80
- 15 **Pair: Major A. W. MacDermott, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**
1914-15 STAR (Lieut., R. Dub. Fus.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Major); together with an erased Victory Medal
1914-19, M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *some edge bruising, fine* (3)
£120-160
Alfred William MacDermott, was appointed to a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 10 September 1914. With the 7th battalion, he went to Gallipoli, promoted Captain on 8 August 1915, he was wounded in the abortive attack of 21 August 1915 on the steep hill of 'Ismail Oglu Tepe'. The medical board reported that he had received some small fragments of shrapnel to his face and suffered concussion from a shell burst causing partial deafness to his left ear; he further showed 'signs of depression and a general nervous breakdown of moderate severity'. As a result of his wounds MacDermott was evacuated to England aboard the *Orcadian*, arriving there on 9 September 1915. After convalescing at home in Blessington, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, he returned to active duty in April / May 1916, serving in Salonika, Egypt, Palestine and France. He was appointed Acting Major, 9 April - 26 May 1917 and was mentioned in despatches for 'Salonika' (*London Gazette* 21 July 1917). In October 1918 he was transferred to the 52nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment and was later part of the 'Army of Occupation' in Germany. Sold with 14 sheets of copied service papers. Interestingly, one copied letter, to Captain MacDermott at 'Richmond, Whitworth & Hardwicke Hospitals, N. Brunswick Street, Dublin', dated December 1938, was written to inform him that his Victory Medal had been found and was currently in the Chief Engineers Office, Great Northern Railway, Amiens Street Station, Dublin.
- 16 **Family group:**
Pair: Private H. C. Thombs, Gloucestershire Regiment
1914-15 STAR (20502 Pte., Glouc. R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (20502 Pte., Glouc. R.)
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (17699 Pte. H. Thombs, Glouc. R.) *extremely fine* (3)
£50-70
Henry Charles Thombs was born in Ebrington, Gloucestershire and enlisted at Cheltenham. Serving with the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he died of wounds, France/Flanders, on 21 August 1916, aged 24 years. The son of Charles and Ellen Thombs of Wood Stanway, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire; he was buried in the Millencourt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.
Hubert Thombs was born in Stanway, Gloucestershire and enlisted at Cheltenham. Serving with the 8th (Service) Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 4 October 1917. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium
- 7 **Family group:**
Pair: Acting Warrant Officer E. Bird, Hampshire Regiment
1914-15 STAR (7912 Cpl., Hamps. R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (7912 A.W.O. Cl.2, Hamps. R.) together with Memorial Plaque (Ernest Bird)
Pair: Private E. Bird, Lancashire Fusiliers
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (33486 Pte., Lan. Fus.); together with related Memorial Plaque (**James Bird**), an identity tag and three badges, *extremely fine* (10)
£120-160
Ernest Bird was born and lived in Bridgewater, Somerset and enlisted at Bishops Waltham. Serving with the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 9 August 1916. He was buried in Potijze Chateau Wood Cemetery, Ieper, West Vlaanderen, Belgium.
- 8 **Five: Lance-Duffadar Khan Zaman, 23rd Cavalry**
1914-15 STAR (No.1834 Sowar, 23/Cavy.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1834 L-Dfdr., 23 Cavy); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, North West Frontier 1930-31 (1834 A.L.D., 23/Cavy.); JUBILEE 1935, minor official corrections to naming, *about very fine* (5)
£70-90
- 9 **Three: Corporal R. Johnson, Hampshire Regiment**
1914-15 STAR (10665 Cpl., Hamps. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (10665 Cpl., Hamps. R.) *extremely fine* (3)
£150-180
Reginald Johnson was born and lived in Rottingdean, Sussex and enlisted at Southampton. Serving with the 10th Battalion Hampshire Regiment, he was killed in action in Gallipoli on 10 August 1915, aged 19 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.
- 0 **Three: Captain L. B. Burlace, Royal Army Service Corps**
1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. Oakleaf (Capt.) *generally extremely fine* (3)
£60-80
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919.

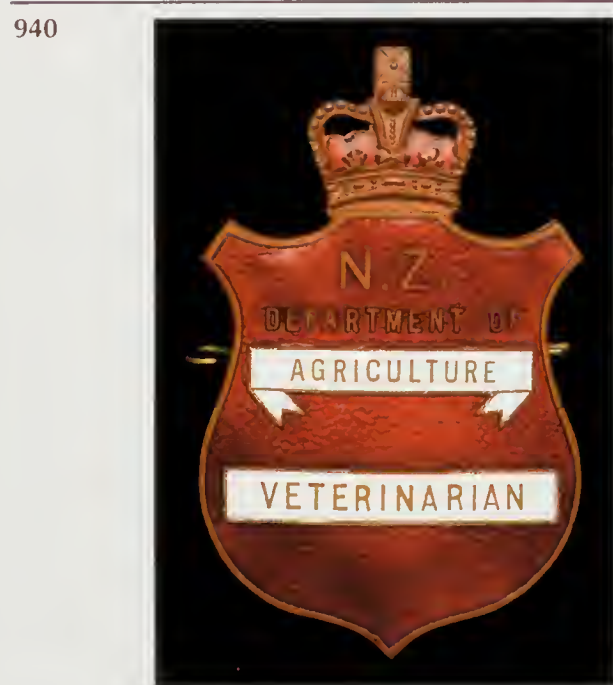
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- 921** *Three: Serjeant W. A. Edwards, Leinster Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (7614 Sjt., Leins. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7614 Sjt., Leins. R.) *fine* (3) £50-70
 7614 Serjeant William Allen Edwards, Leinster Regiment, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 19 December 1914. Sold with copied m.i.c.
-
- 922** *Three: Private A. C. Mattocks, Leinster Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (1268 Pte., Leins. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1268 Pte., Leins. R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £70-90
 1268 Private Alfred C. Mattocks, Leinster Regiment, entered the Balkan theatre of war on 9 July 1915. He was later discharged and awarded the Silver War Badge. Sold with copied m.i.c.
-
- 923** *Three: Private M. Seery, Leinster Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (8993 Pte., Leins. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8993 Pte., Leins. R.) *very fine* (3) £60-80
 8993 Private Martin Seery, Leinster Regiment, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 19 December 1914. Sold with copied m.i.c.
-
- 924** *Three: Private J. Hurley, Leinster Regiment*
 1914-15 STAR (4013 Pte., Leins. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4013 Pte., Leins. R.) *nearly very fine* (3) £50-70
 4013 Private James Hurley, Leinster Regiment, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 13 April 1915. He was later awarded the Silver War Badge. Sold with copied m.i.c.
-
- 925** *Family group:*
Three: Acting Corporal T. Butler, Army Service Corps
 1914-15 STAR (M2-098879 Pte., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M2-098879 A. Cpl., A.S.C.)
Pair: Private E. T. Butler, Hampshire Regiment
 1914-15 STAR (20128 Pte., Hamps. R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (20128 Pte., Hamps. R.) together with Memorial Plaque (Edgar Thomas Butler)
Three: Sergeant A. C. Butler, Royal Air Force
 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *generally extremely fine* (9) £160-200
 Thomas Butler, father of Edgar Thomas and Arthur Cecil, served in the Army Service Corps, entering the France/Flanders theatre of war on 19 September 1915. Sold with copied m.i.c. showing entitlement to a Silver War Badge. Also with (part and damaged) card boxes of issue in original (fragmentary) envelopes addressed to 'Mr T. Butler'.
 Edgar Thomas Butler was born in Bromley, Kent and living in Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, enlisted at Liverpool. Initially serving as Private 19114 in the Bedfordshire Regiment and then as Private 20128 in the 10th Battalion Hampshire Regiment, he entered the Balkan theatre of war on 3 October 1915. With them he was killed in action, in the Balkans, on 7 December 1915, aged 16 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Doiran Memorial, Greece. He was the son of Thomas and Emma Butler of 34 Canning St., Cwm, Monmouthshire. Plaque in original card envelope and in original (damaged) envelope addressed to 'Mr T. Butler' as above. Also sold with copied research.
 1836613 Sergeant Arthur Cecil Butler, R.A.F.V.R., died aged 25 years, on 3 December 1944 whilst serving with 138 Squadron. His name is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was the son of Thomas S. and Emma H. Butler of Cwm, Monmouthshire. Sold with Air Council Condolence slip named to Sergeant A. C. Butler.
-
- 926** *Nine: Warrant Officer Class 2 V. Watson, Royal Army Service Corps, late City of London Yeomanry*
 1914-15 STAR (2080 Pte., C. of Lond. Yeo.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2080 A. Cpl., C. of Lond. Yeo.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (S13182 W.O. Cl.2, R.A.S.C.); TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (6591 Pte., 15-Lond. R), mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (9) £200-250
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- 927** *Four: Lieutenant J. W. Kirk, Nyasaland Field Force, late Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve*
 1914-15 STAR (Nyasaland F.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (Nyasaland Vo. Res.) *good very fine* (4) £280-320
 Joseph William Kirk enlisted in the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve on 1 January 1905 and served in that unit until 12 July 1915, when he was discharged in order to join the Nyasaland Field Force. He was commissioned on 12 January 1916. Sold with copied research.

- 28 **Four: Private E. G. A. Wood, East Surrey Regiment**
1914-15 STAR (G-9040 Pte., E. Surr. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9040 Pte., E. Surr. R.); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, *good very fine* (4) £40-60
Private Ernest George Arthur Wood, East Surrey Regiment and Labour Corps, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 6 October 1915. Sold with copied m.i.c. entry.
- 29 **Four: Lieutenant-Commander F. G. Cooper, Royal Naval Reserve**
1914-15 STAR (Lt. Cr., R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lt. Commr., R.N.R.); ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1920, *good very fine* (4) £140-160
Lieutenant-Commander Frederic G. Cooper's seniority dated from 12 January 1915.
- 30 **Three: Corporal C. W. Floyd, East Kent Regiment, late Royal Fusiliers**
1914-15 STAR (PS-7533 Pte., R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (PS-7533 Cpl., R. Fus.) together with Memorial Plaque (Charles William Wood), *this last pierced in two places, nearly extremely fine* (4) £150-200
Charles William Floyd was born and lived in Bridstow, Herefordshire and enlisted at Hereford. He served initially as Private PS-7533 in the the Royal Fusiliers, entering the France/Flanders theatre of war on 14 November 1915. Later, serving with the 7th Battalion The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), he was killed in action on 18 November 1916, aged 22 years. He was buried in the Stump Road Cemetery, on the Somme, France. He was the son of Ferdinand and Louisa Floyd of Ross, Herefordshire. Sold with a 'Red Cross' cloth bag and copied research.
- 31 **Three: Private A. MacDonald, Royal Highlanders**
1914-15 STAR (2194 Pte. A. McDonald, R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2194 Pte. A. MacDonald); SILVER WAR BADGE (97752), *extremely fine* (4) £60-80
Private Albert MacDonald, Royal Highlanders, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 12 January 1915. He was discharged on 8 August 1916 as a result of wounds sustained and is confirmed as being awarded the Silver War Badge no. 97752.
- 32 **Three: Acting Corporal F. G. Wilkins, Royal Engineers**
1914-15 STAR (33160 Spr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (33160 A.-Cpl., R.E.) *good very fine* (4) £35-45
Sold with a 'Sheffield Green & District Whist League' Medal, silver and enamel, named to 'G. Wilkins'.
- 33 **Three: Private H. W. Furner, Royal Sussex Regiment**
1914-15 STAR (5-2249 Pte., R. Sussex R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2249 Pte., R. Suss. R.) *some contact marks, about very fine* (6) £60-80
Furner was mentioned in despatches by General F. R. the Earl of Cavan's despatch of 26 October 1918, 'for gallant and distinguished services in the field'.
Sold with his original M.I.D. certificate inscribed to '240439 Pte. (L./C.) H. W. Furner, 5th Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment', together with cards and school certificates to 'Janet Furner' and 3 cap badges - Cinque Ports, Royal Welch Fusiliers and Royal Warwickshire.
- 34 **Three: Temporary-Corporal J. Hare, 20th Battalion Australian Imperial Forces**
1914-15 STAR (1231 Pte., 20/Bn. A.I.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1231 T-Cpl., 20 Bn. A.I.F.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £50-70
- 35 **Three: Sowar Fateh Mohammad Khan, 18th Lancers**
1914-15 STAR (No.2769 Sowar, 18/Lncrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2769 Sowar, 18 Lcrs.), B.W.M. & Vict. with correction to number
Three: Bearer Ilam Din, Bearer Corps
1914-15 STAR (No.89 Bearer, No.2 Coy. A.B. Corps); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (89 Br., A.B. Cps.) *very fine* (6) £60-80
- 36 **Three: Engine Room Artificer 3rd Class R. R. Lewis, Royal Navy**
1914-15 STAR (M.11409 Act. E.R.A.4, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M.11409 E.R.A.3, R.N.)
Three: Leading Seaman J. L. Humphrey, Royal Navy
1914-15 STAR (J.13267 A.B., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J.13267 L.S., R.N.) *last with some contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (6) £60-80

- 937 **Three: Private J. E. Baker, 6th Dragoons**
 1914-15 STAR (9495 Pte., 6-Dns.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8495 Pte., 6-Dns.)
- Three: Private G. Carter, Royal Berkshire Regiment**
 1914-15 STAR (16622 Pte., R. Berks. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (16622 Pte., R. Berks. R.) *very fine* (6)
 £90-110

- 938 **Three: Private W. Rowell, Hampshire Regiment**
 1914-15 STAR (4-2551 Pte., Hamps. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2551 Pte., Hamps. R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3)
 £40-50

- 939 **Three: Driver I. Quail, Royal Engineers**
 1914-15 STAR (2186 Dvr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2186 Dvr., R.E.)
- Three: Serjeant E. Pratt, Royal Engineers**
 1914-15 STAR (67670 Spr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (67670 Sjt., R.E.), mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (6)
 £60-80



Pair: Major C. R. Neale, a founding father of the New Zealand Veterinary Corps, who was cited for his bravery at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli

1914-15 STAR (17/294 Mjr., N.Z.E.F.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (17/294 Major, N.Z.E.F.), together with assorted N.Z. Military Forces badges (7), including three of the New Zealand Veterinary Corps, and a rare N.Z. Department of Agriculture Veterinarian's badge, shield format with crown above, in red and white enamel, *very fine and better* (10)
 £160-180

Charles Raymond Neale was born at Piershill Barracks in Edinburgh in 1872, the son of the Riding Master of the 2nd Dragoons. In 1899, having graduated from Edinburgh University's Royal School of Veterinary Studies, where he was described as 'an unusually gifted and brilliant student', Neale arrived in New Zealand to take up an appointment in the Department of Agriculture.

More or less immediately, however, he volunteered for service in South Africa, being appointed a Veterinary Surgeon in the rank of Captain in the 1st Contingent, initially on 'a special engagement to attend the horses for the voyage to South Africa only', but latterly ashore on attachment to the 1st and 10th Contingents, services that resulted in him being awarded the Queen's Medal with 6 clasps, including those for 'Relief of Kimberley' and 'Paardeberg'.

Having returned to New Zealand to take up his original appointment in the Department of Agriculture, Neale was employed as a Manager and Inspector in Gisborne, North Island, but in May 1908 resumed his military career with an appointment as Major in the first cadre of the newly formed New Zealand Veterinary Corps (N.Z.V.C.). He was placed on the Reserve of Officers in February 1913.

On the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Neale was recalled to the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in his old rank in the N.Z.V.C., and embarked for Suez in February 1915. He subsequently became the first New Zealand Veterinary Surgeon to be landed at Gallipoli and, in August 1915, was mentioned in despatches for showing 'great bravery and coolness in Anzac Cove beach, bandaging wounded mules under heavy artillery fire'. In the new year, as part of the Sinai operations, he was re-employed as a Veterinary Officer to No. 1 Company at Moascar, but was re-embarked for New Zealand in May 1916, where he was placed back on the Reserve of Officers in the following month.

Neale died in Hawera Public Hospital in February 1921, aged 49 years, a local obituary reporting the cause of his death as injuries sustained as a result of a horse kick. His death certificate, however, states that he died as a result of 'Delirium Tremens - 4 days'.

- 941 **Four: Warrant Officer Class 1 F. Duke, Royal Garrison Artillery**
 1914-15 STAR (35042 A-Bmbr., R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (35042 A.W.O. Cl. 1, R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (1406509 W.O. Cl. II, R.A.) *good very fine* (4)
 £60-80
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1919. '35042 Cpl. (A./S.M.) (A./C.) Duke, F., H.Q. 16th Corps (Barnsley)'. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Salonika.
- M.S.M. missing from the group.

- 942** *Three: Private W. L. May, Corps of Lancers*
1914-15 STAR (I-7934 Pte., C. of Lrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (I-7934 Pte., C. of Lrs.) *extremely fine*
(3) £60-80
-
- 943** *Three: Lieutenant J. Argent, Reserve of Officers, late Royal Engineers, M.I.D. for Aden*
1914-15 STAR (9925 S. Sgt., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (2 Lieut.) *extremely fine* (3)
£80-100

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1919. '9925 Mech. Mach. Q.M.S.', '... in connection with the military operations at Aden during the period from 16th August, 1917, to 31st January, 1918'.

James Argent was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 28 May 1918. Appointed Lieutenant in the Reserve of Officers on 28 November 1919; he ceased to belong to the Reserve on 30 October 1932. Sold with original medal issue voucher for the above medals, dated 10 May 1922.
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- 944** *Three: Colour Serjeant W. E. Atherton, South Lancashire Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (15743 L. Cpl., S. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. (small) oakleaf (15743 C. Sgt., S. Lan. R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3)
£50-70

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 March 1918 & 12 January 1920 (Mesopotamia).

W. E. Atherton, 6th Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, entered the Gallipoli theatre of war on 7 July 1915. Sent to Mesopotamia in 1916, he was twice mentioned in despatches for service in that theatre of war.
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- 945** *Three: Serjeant W. H. Phelps, East African Veterinary Corps*
1914-15 STAR (5040 Cpl., E. Afr. V.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5040 Sgt., E. Afr. V.C.) *extremely fine, scarce* (3)
£60-80
-
- 946** *Three: Lance Sergeant J. A. Pinnington, Cheshire Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (13759 Pte., Ches. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (13759 L. Sgt., 10. Ches. Regt.), late issues, *good very fine* (3)
£20-30
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- 947** *Three: Lieutenant J. W. Lythgoe, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Somme in July 1916*
1914-15 STAR (Lieut., R. War. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.), *cleaned and lacquered, good very fine* (3)
£300-350

Jeffery Wentworth Lythgoe, who was born at Northwood, Hanley, Staffordshire, was killed in action on the Somme on 22 July 1916, aged 26 years, while serving in the 14th (1st Birmingham) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. On that date, his Battalion was ordered to attack the Wood Lane feature, but was cut to pieces by machine-gun fire from High Wood, suffering nearly 500 casualties. The son of the Rev. George and Mrs. Florence Lythgoe, of St. Paul's Vicarage, Tipton, Staffordshire, he was buried in the Caterpillar Valley Cemetery at Longueval, France.
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- 948** *Three: Private F. H. Ruby, Gloucestershire Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (20552 Pte., Glouc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (20552 Pte., Glouc. R.) *extremely fine*
(3) £100-140

Francis Henry Ruby was born in and enlisted at Woolwich. Serving with the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action on 16 June 1916. He was buried in the Loos British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 949** *Three: Lance-Corporal E. Westwood, Gloucestershire Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (8916 L. Cpl., Glouc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8916 Pte., Glouc. R.) together with Memorial Plaque (Edward Westwood) *nearly extremely fine* (4)
£160-200

Edward Westwood was born in Marylebone and enlisted in London. Serving with the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he died of wounds in France / Flanders on 10 March 1915, aged 24 years. The son of Edward and Annie Maria Westwood of 19 Mackenzie Road, Cambridge; he was buried in Elzenwalle Brasserie Cemetery, Ieper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.
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- 950** *Three: Corporal F. J. Snowden, Gloucestershire Regiment*
1914-15 STAR (3259 Pte., Glouc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3259 Cpl., Glouc. R.) *extremely fine* (3)
£100-140

Frederick James Snowden was born in Knowle, Bristol and enlisted at Bristol. Serving with the 2/5th Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders on 1 November 1918, aged 26 years. The son of Anthony and Catherine Snowden; he was buried in the Cross Roads Cemetery, Nord, France.

Sold with card boxes of issue, 1914-15 Star forwarding slip and registered envelope addressed to 'Mrs. C. M. Snowden, 138 Wells Rd., Knowle, Bristol'.

951 **Three: Private M. Davis, Gloucestershire Regiment**

1914-15 STAR (12817 Pte., Glouc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (12817 Pte., Glouc. R.) *good very fine and better* (3) £80-100

Montague Davis was born in Bussage, Gloucestershire and enlisted at Stroud. Serving with the 9th (Service) Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he died in Salonika on 13 January 1916.

952 **Three: Private J. E. Jennings, Gloucestershire Regiment**

1914-15 STAR (19107 Pte., Glouc. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19107 Pte., Glouc. R.) *extremely fine* (3) £100-140

Joseph Edward Jennings enlisted in Stroud. Serving with the 10th (Service) Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 18 August 1916, aged 40 years. The husband of Elfleda L. Jennings of 12 Spillman Road, Rodborough, Stroud, Gloucestershire; having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

953 **Four: Serjeant W. C. King, London Regiment**

1914-15 STAR (1449 L. Cpl., 12/Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1449 Sjt., 12-Lond. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (318041 Sjt., 5-Lond. R.), mounted for wear, *very fine* (5) £60-80

Sold with silver medal with hallmarks for Birmingham 1932, engraved, 'M.C.L. 1932 W. C. King, 11 Division'.

954 **Five: Sick Room Attendant J. Waterfield, Royal Navy**

1914-15 STAR (M. 8366 S.R.A., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (M. 8366 S.R.A., R.N.); ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (584 S.R.A., R.N.A.S.B.R.); ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, with '5 Years Service' Bar (Pte., Hd. Qs. Div., Wellingboro. Corps, No. 3 Dist., S.J.A.B., 1917), *generally very fine* (5) £100-120

John Waterfield, who was born in Leicester in May 1866, enlisted in the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve in August 1914, and would appear to have seen continuous service aboard a Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary vessel, the *Agadir*, from February 1915 until May 1919.

955 **Four: Acting Colour Serjeant A. G. Gatliffe, Cheshire Regiment**

1914-15 STAR (2137 Sjt., Ches. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5-2137 A.C. Sjt., Ches. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (284 Sjt., 5/Ches. Regt.) *fine and better* (4) £60-80

956 **A rare Baltic 1919 operations 4th Class Cross of St. George group of seven awarded to Colour-Sergeant T. E. Beecham, Royal Marines**

1914-15 STAR (PO. 12340 Sgt., R.M.L.I.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (PO. 12340 Sgt., R.M.L.I.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (PO. 12340 Sergeant, R.M.L.I.); RUSSIAN CROSS OF ST. GEORGE, 4th class, the reverse officially numbered '870284', *the second with officially re-impressed naming, very fine and better* (7) £400-500

Thomas Edwin Beecham was born in the parish of Old Ford, London in March 1884 and enlisted in the Royal Marines as a Private in May 1902. Enjoying several seagoing appointments and rapid advancement to Lance-Sergeant, he was serving aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Venerable* by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914; and he remained similarly employed until November 1916, thereby participating in her operations off the Belgian Coast 1914-15 and afterwards in the Dardanelles 1915. He was advanced to Sergeant in January of the latter year.

Following a period ashore with the Portsmouth Division, Beecham was next appointed to the cruiser *Caradoc*, in which ship he served from April 1918 until March 1921. During this period the *Caradoc* was employed in the Baltic operations of 1919 and participated in a prolonged and successful bombardment of Bolshevik forces in Estonia, operations that no doubt contributed to Beecham being awarded his Russian Cross of St. George, 4th class - an award verified by his service record.

Beecham was also recommended for the M.S.M. with annuity at the time of his discharge in May 1923, but did not live long enough to receive the same, dying in October 1950. He had, in the interim, served in the Royal Fleet Reserve and in the Royal Marines Police, transferring to the Plymouth branch of the latter corps in April 1936.

957 **Nine: Corporal W. C. Rideout, Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Police**

1914-15 STAR (R.M.A. 11876 Gr.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (R.M.A. 11876 Bomb.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; DELHI DURBAR 1911; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (R.M.A. 11876 Cpl., R.M.A.); POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (Const.), together with small silver oval award for the Royal Visit to India 1911-12, and a fine array of Tug of War awards (9), dating from 1921 to 1927, comprising Royal Tournament issues (6), two in silver and four in bronze, and three for R.A.F. meetings, these in silver, all but one with engraved details and in fitted case of issue, *the earlier awards with contact marks and edge nicks, but otherwise generally very fine or better and rare* (Lot) £350-400

William Charles Rideout was born at Blandford, Somerset in August 1888 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery in October 1906. Advanced to Gunner in September 1907, he was one of those men landed from H.M.S. *Medina* to form the R.N. Guard of Honour at Delhi in 1911 and subsequently became one of around 110 Royal Marines to be awarded the appropriate Medal (service record refers). By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Rideout was serving aboard the battleship *St. Vincent*, in which ship he remained until August 1916, and consequently shared in her honours at the Battle of Jutland when she formed part of the 1st Battle Squadron, under Rear-Admiral E. F. A. Gault, R.N.; and his second and final wartime seagoing appointment was aboard the battleship *Ramillies* from June 1917 until October 1918, latterly in the rank of Corporal.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in January 1922, Rideout was discharged to the Royal Fleet Reserve in October 1927, but quickly found employment in the Royal Marine Police, transferring to the Portsmouth branch of that corps in May 1935. He was, however, awarded his Coronation 1953 Medal while employed as a Constable in the Admiralty Constabulary at the R.N. Cordite Factory, Holton Heath (official roll refers).



31 May 1916: Bingham, V.C., leads the "Nestor" and her consorts, "Nicator" and "Nomad", into oblivion

An emotive Battle of Jutland group of four awarded to Leading Stoker C. Andrews, Royal Navy, who was among those lucky enough to be picked up and taken P.O.W. following the spectacular point-blank engagement fought by the destroyers *Nestor* and *Nomad*: Andrews was aboard the latter, which resembled a 'Gruyere cheese' by the time a dozen or so enemy super-Dreadnoughts had finished with her

1914-15 STAR (K. 23931 Sto. 1, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (K. 23931 Sto. 1, R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K. 23931 L. Sto., H.M.S. Kent), mounted as worn, contact marks, edge bruising and polished, thus fine (4) £400-500

Charles Andrews was born at Braintree, Essex in July 1896 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in January 1915. Advanced to Stoker 1st Class during the course of his first seagoing appointment in the cruiser H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* later that year, he removed to the destroyer *Nomad* in April 1916. *The Fighting at Jutland* takes up the story:

'H.M.S. *Nestor* and H.M.S. *Nomad* were sunk by the concentrated fire of the German High Seas Fleet. Their end was gallant. Damaged in their attack on the German battle cruisers, they were both lying stopped unable to steam in the track of the German High Seas Fleet as the latter 'came up in an apparently endless procession from the south, apparently about 20 capital ships with light cruisers and masses of destroyers'. There was no possible reply for two destroyers to the broadsides of a dozen super-Dreadnoughts. 'A whole German battle squadron,' an officer of *Nomad* wrote, 'was apparently using us as a target for practice firing, and the *Nomad* was rapidly being turned into something remarkably like a Gruyere cheese.' But before they were put down *Nestor* and *Nomad* fired their torpedoes. 'We were about 2000 yards, as far as I can remember, from the leading German battleship when we fired our last torpedo, and so we were at practically point-blank range from their 11-inch and 12-inch guns. The ship started sinking by the stern with a great rattle from the loose gear tumbling about in her, and then gradually disappeared, but all the men were got clear just before she sank, and after a short swim in the sea a life-saving apparatus in the form of a German torpedo boat, so small we could almost have taken it on with our fists, came up and picked us up out of the water. She was a single-funnel craft, with one pop-gun on the foc'sle, one torpedo tube mounted on the rails, and her decks piled high with coal. However, one doesn't look a gift horse in the mouth, and in her we were taken back to Germany, and, as you probably know, were were the "Kaiser's guests" for the next two and a half years!'

The Fighting at Jutland also contains an account of the action by Commander Hon. Barry Bingham, the captain of the *Nestor*, who was awarded a V.C. for his gallant deeds that day. In it he makes direct reference to the *Nomad's* spectacular demise:

'While lying helpless and broken down, we saw the opposing forces of battle cruisers retracing their tracks to the north-west fighting on parallel courses. The rival squadrons quickly disappeared behind the horizon, engaged furiously, and we were now left with the ocean to ourselves. But it was not to be for long. Fifteen minutes later my yeoman-of-signals reported, "German battleships on the horizon, shaping course in our direction." This was more than I had ever bargained for, and, using my own glasses, I was dumbfounded to see that it was in truth the main body of the German High Sea Fleet, steaming at top speed in a N.W. direction, and following the wake of their own battle cruisers.

Their course necessarily led them first past the *Nomad*, and in another ten minutes the slaughter began. They literally smothered the destroyer with salvoes. Of my divisional mate nothing could be seen: great columns of spray and smoke gave an indication of her whereabouts. I shall never forget the sight, and mercifully it was a matter of a few minutes before the ship sank; at the same time it seemed impossible that anyone on board could have survived ...'

But, as recounted above, some had survived, Stoker 1st Class Andrews among them, and in company with other shipmates fortunate enough to be picked up by the above described enemy torpedo boat, was taken into captivity. Repatriated from a P.O.W. camp at Dulmer at the end of the War, he resumed his career, gaining advancement to Leading Stoker in October 1928 and the L.S. & G.C. Medal in April 1930.

- 959 *Family group:*
Three: 2nd Lieutenant W. B. Ruddock, Royal Engineers, late Royal Marines
 1914-15 STAR (Deal 90-S. L. Cpl., R.M.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.), *very fine or better*
Pair: Private C. K. Ruddock, 14th Hussars
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8874 Pte., 14-Hrs.), *very fine and better* (5) £120-150
 W. B. Ruddock was commissioned into the Royal Engineers as a 2nd Lieutenant in June 1917.
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- 960 **Three: Acting Corporal R. Norris, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**
 1914-15 STAR (24245 L. Cpl., R. Dub. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (24245 A. Cpl., R.D. Fus) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-80
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- 961 **Three: Corporal T. C. Walsh, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**
 1914-15 STAR (19554 Pte., R. Dub. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19554 Cpl., R.D. Fus.) *good very fine* (3) £60-80
-
- 962 **Three: Private S. Smith, Manchester Regiment**
 1914-15 STAR (1944 Pte., Manch. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1944 Pte., Manch. R.) *some contact marks, very fine* (3) £90-110
 James Sidney Smith was born in Beeston Hill, Leeds and enlisted at Patricroft, Lancashire. Serving with the 1/5th Battalion Manchester Regiment, he was killed in action in Gallipoli on 5 June 1915. His name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial. With a copied account of the Third Battle of Krithia, 4 June 1915.
-
- 963 **Three: Private F. Carter, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 1914-15 STAR (A-361 Pte., K.R. Rif. C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (A-361 Pte., K.R. Rif. C.) *good very fine* (3) £80-100
 Frank Carter was born in Southwark and enlisted in London. Serving with the 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 7 September 1915, aged 26 years. The son of William and Mary Carter of 725 Webber Row, Westminster; he was buried in the Potijze Burial Ground Cemetery, Ieper, West Vlaanderen, Belgium. Sold with copied research.
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- 964 **Three: Private A. Whalley, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers**
 1914-15 STAR (14785 Pte., R. Innis. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (14785 Pte., R. Innis. Fus.) *extremely fine* (3) £90-110
 Alfred Whalley was born in Collyhurst, Lancashire and enlisted at Manchester. He entered the France/Flanders theatre of war with the Lancashire Fusiliers on 10 July 1915. Serving in the 5th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, he was killed in action on 11 October 1918, aged 23 years. Sold with original Infantry Record Office letter and envelope (this damaged) to Mrs M. Whalley of 26 Bennett Street, Newton Heath, Manchester, informing her of the death in action of Alfred Whalley. Sold with copied research including War Diary extract.
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- 965 **Three: Able Seaman T. Joblin, Royal Navy**
 1914-15 STAR (J.20078 A.B., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J.20078 A.B., R.N.), *mounted as worn, nearly very fine*
Three: Private H. Thomas, Manchester Regiment
 1914-15 STAR (2913 Pte., Manch. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2913 Pte., Manch. R.)
Three: Private J. M. Allcock, King's Royal Rifle Corps
 1914-15 STAR (R-2711 Pte., K.R. Rif. C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS ; (R-2711 Pte., K.R. Rif. C.) *very fine and better except where stated* (9) £110-140
 Medals to Joblin sold with copied service paper.
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- 966 **Five: Sergeant A. G. Hinkson, Royal Fusiliers and Barbados Volunteer Force**
 1914-15 STAR (1187 Cpl., R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1187 Cpl., R. Fus.); CORONATION 1911(Sergt.); COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE, G.V.R. (Ex. Sergt.), *mounted as worn, in Mappin & Webb, London case, good very fine and very rare* (5) £300-350
 Arthur Garth Hinkson served in the Royal Fusiliers and Labour Corps, entering the France/Flanders theatre of war on 30 July 1915. He was awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Force Long Service Medal as a member of the Barbados Volunteer Force in October 1923. Only 15 such medals awarded to this colony.

967 **Three: 2nd Lieutenant H. F. Alton, Royal Flying Corps, late Royal Engineers**

1914-15 STAR (32241 Cpl., R.E.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20, naming erased; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (2 Lieut., R.F.C.), polished, generally very fine (3) £100-120

Harold Frances Alton was born at Duffield, Derbyshire in December 1894 and enlisted in the Royal Engineers in November 1914, direct from the 4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment (I.F.). Having seen service out in France as a despatch rider from June 1915, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as a newly commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in February 1916 and qualified as a Flying Officer Observer that September, initially being posted to No. 6 Squadron. Shortly afterwards, however, he was posted to the School of Aerial Gunnery and, in June 1917, to 30th Wing, R.F.C. as an Instructor in Gunnery, in which capacity he appears to have been employed until at least March 1918. Thereafter, until demobilised in February 1919, Alton served at assorted Training Schools in a similar capacity.

968 **Eight: Petty Officer Maurice Canning, Royal Navy**

1914-15 STAR (J.13895 A.B. R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (L.S. R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; COROPNATION 1953; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, with additional Long Service Bar (J.13895 P.O. H.M.S. Waterhen) mounted as worn, contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine and very scarce (8) £450-550

L.S. & G.C. medal awarded 27 March 1929; Bar to L.S. & G.C. medal awarded 17 September 1953.

Sold with copy service record and confirmation of all medals except those for the Second War.

969



Three: Second Lieutenant J. E. Riches, King's Royal Rifle Corps, taken prisoner at Bailleul, April 1918

1914-15 STAR (R-8088 L. Cpl., K.R. Rif. C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.), mounted as worn, good very fine (3) £200-250

John Edward Riches was born on 11 May 1894 in the Parish of Teddington, Richmond, Surrey. He attended All Hallows School, Park Lane, Tottenham, London and was later employed as a Printer. Following the outbreak of war, he attested on 3 September 1914 and was posted to the 8th (Service) Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps. The battalion was part of the 41st Infantry Brigade, 14th (Light) Division. Having been appointed Lance-Corporal, Riches accompanied his regiment to France in May 1915. There the 14th Division was in action at Hooge, 30 July 1915; the Battle of Loos, 25 September - 8 November 1915; the Battle of Delville Wood, 15 July - 3 September 1916 and the Battle of Flers-Vourcellette, 15 - 22 September 1916. During the course of these battles, Riches was serving as a Brigade Sniper. He was promoted to Corporal on 25 November 1915 and to Sergeant on 24 September 1916. In December 1916 he returned to England as a candidate for an Officer Training Course. He was duly commissioned into the 5th (Reserve) Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps. He was then posted back to France as an officer with the 16th (Service) Battalion (Church Lads Brigade), K.R.R.C. Whilst engaged at Baileul in April 1918, 2nd Lieutenant Riches was captured in a German attack. His statement, made upon repatriation reads,

'My Battalion moved to front line positions on the evening of 11/12.4.18, leaving 6 officers, including myself and 100 O.R. as details in an Australian R.F. Camp, F. of Bailleul. On the evening of the 12/13.4.18 orders were received from Bgde H.Q. to proceed to Kortepip Corner & occupy a gap in the line. Lt. Howard, 2Lt. Goldsack & myself with 50 O.R. were detailed for this. We proceeded as instructed to Kortepip Corner and dug in 100y W. of this position and were placed under the command of Col. Fitzpatrick, S.W.B. believed 2nd Batt. then 25th Div. He instructed us to hold on at all costs. At 7 a.m. of the 13/4/18 enemy attacked on right flank but was held up. The enemy then placed down a heavy barrage on our positions & attacked & succeeded in breaking through on the left flank, surrounding & taking Lt. Howard, 2 Lt. Goldsack, myself and 30 O.R. prisoner'.

Riches relinquished his commission on completion of service, retaining the rank of Lieutenant on 13 December 1919. Sold with a photograph of the recipient and a folder of copied service details and research.

0 **Three: Lieutenant E. G. Stevens, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Devonshire Regiment, taken prisoner at Baupaume, March 1918**

1914-15 STAR (11053 Pte., Devon R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.), mounted as worn, good very fine (3) £200-250

Ernest George Stevens was born on 1 November 1896, the son of F. Stevens of Pulchrass Street, Barnstaple, Devon. He was educated at Holy Trinity Boys school, Barnstaple and on leaving school became a local Grocer's Apprentice. With the onset of war, Stevens, then aged 17, attested for service with the Devonshire Regiment, on 5 September 1914, falsifying his age as 19. Posted to the 9th (Service) Battalion, he was sent to France on 27 July 1915, his unit being part of the 20th Infantry Brigade, 7th Division. The division took part in the following actions, the Battle of Loos, 25 September - 8 October 1915; the Battle of Albert, 1-13 July 1916; the Battle of Bazentin, 14-17 July; the Battle of Delville Wood, 15 July - 3 September and the Battle of Guillemont, 3-6 September 1916. Following this intense action, Sergeant Stevens was sent to England as a candidate for an Officer Training Course. He was duly commissioned into the West Yorkshire Regiment on 29 May 1917, and was later posted to the 15th (Service) Battalion (1st Leeds) for service on the Western Front. The battalion formed part of the 93rd Infantry Brigade, 31st (New Army) Division, and owing to its depleted strength by December 1917, it was amalgamated with the 17th (Service) Battalion (2nd Leeds), West Yorkshire Regiment, adopting the title 15th/17th Battalion. Under its new designation, the battalion met the onslaught of 'Ludendorff's' Offensive at St. Quentin, 21-23 March 1918 and again at Baupaume, 24-25 March, being overwhelmed by the attack. 2nd Lieutenant Stevens was amongst those reported 'Missing - Prisoner of War, 27 March 1918'. His statement, made when repatriated in April 1919 records that he was with 'D' Company when captured, unwounded, at Moyenville, near Arras. Steven was promoted Lieutenant in November 1918. The following year he relinquished his commission and joined the Metropolitan Police Force as a Constable. Sold with a folder of copied service details and research.

971 **Three: Second Lieutenant E. Taylor, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, late Leicestershire Regiment, wounded at Nieuport, July 1917**

1914-15 STAR (12167 L. Sjt., Leic. R.) ; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.); SILVER WAR BADGE (341364); with Leicestershire Regiment cap badge and Princess Mary's Christmas tin, *medals generally extremely fine* (6) £260-300

Edgar Taylor was born in the Parish of All Saints, Loughborough, Leicestershire on 31 March 1889, was educated at Cobden School and later worked as a Timber Merchant's Clerk. With the outbreak of war he attested for service on 1 September 1914. He was posted to the 8th (Service) Battalion Leicestershire Regiment and attained the rank of Lance-Sergeant in March 1915. In April the battalion became part of the 110th Infantry Brigade, 37th (New Army) Division and embarked for France on 29 July 1915. In September he was promoted to Sergeant. The 110th Infantry Brigade (composed entirely of Leicestershire battalions) was transferred to the 21st Division in July 1916 and took immense casualties in the attack upon Bazentin-le-Petit, 14 July during the Battle of the Somme. On 31 July Taylor was posted back to England to attend an Officers Training Course. He was duly commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 19 December 1916 and posted to the 1/5th (T.F.) Battalion. His new unit formed part of the 148th Infantry Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division. The unit formed part of the line in front of Neuve Chapelle. Having delivered a couple of successful night raids upon German frontline posts, on 13 July 1917, the battalion began a move to the Nieuport defences, arriving in position on the 18th. No sooner had the defences been occupied than casualties from German to artillery fire began to accrue. 2nd Lieutenant Taylor was one of the wounded, taking shrapnel wounds to the right leg on the 19 July. Invalided to England, he was assessed as unfit for further service on 18 March 1918 and awarded the Silver War badge on 2 May 1918. Sold with folder of copied service details and research.

972 **Three: Sapper G. Dixon, Royal Engineers**

1914-15 STAR (1779 Spr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1779 Spr., R.E.)

Three: Second Lieutenant A. R. H. Young, Royal Air Force

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut., R.A.F.); MERCANTILE MARINE 1914-18 (Albert R. Young), last two officially renamed, *very fine and better* (6) £60-80

973 **Three: Signalman J. Hay, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**

1914-15 STAR (C.Z. 1131 Sig., R.N.V.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (C.Z. 1131 Sig., R.N.V.R.), together with original H.M.S. *Galatea* silk cap tally, *all official replacements (or late issues), good very fine* (4) £80-100

According to accompanying newspaper cuttings, "Jim" Hay served aboard H.M.S. *Galatea* at the Battle of Jutland, as a 16-year-old Signalman, and was 'the man who first sighted the enemy on that memorable day':

"I was on lookout duty on the bridge when I sighted the first smudge of German smoke on the horizon ... We belonged to the first light cruiser squadron under Commodore E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, and we had been sent ahead as a sort of decoy."

After the War, 'Scottish born Hay came to B.C., Canada, where he worked as a skipper on Pacific tugboats'. He died in May 1966.

974 **Three: Serjeant C. R. Needham, Rifle Brigade**

1914-15 STAR (B-583 Sjt., Rif. Brig.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (B-583 Sjt., Rif. Brig.) *good very fine and better* (3) £80-100

Charles Richard Needham was born in Old Ford, Middlesex and enlisted at Finsbury. Serving with the 7th Battalion Rifle Brigade, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 25 August 1917. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.

975 **Three: Private G. J. Hill, Manchester Regiment**

1914-15 STAR (3242 Pte., Manch. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3242 Pte., Manch. R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-140

George Joseph Hill enlisted at Manchester. Serving with the 1/7th Battalion Manchester Regiment, he was killed in action in Gallipoli, on 7 August 1915. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

976 **Three: Private J. E. Hamilton, Border Regiment**

1914-15 STAR (16662 Pte., Bord. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (16662 Pte., Bord. R.) *good very fine and better* (3) £100-140

John Edward Hamilton was born in and enlisted at Liverpool. Serving in the 1st Battalion Border Regiment, he was killed in action, in Gallipoli, on 21 August 1915. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.



A rare Great War Italian War Cross group of four awarded to Corporal E. H. Male, Royal Engineers

1914-15 STAR (1494 Cpl., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1494 Cpl., R.E.); ITALIAN WAR CROSS, mounted as worn, together with an original photographic postcard depicting the recipient being invested with his Italian decoration, *very fine or better and rare* (4)

£250-300

Ernest Henry Male, a native of Barnstaple, was awarded his Italian War Cross for services in 48th Divisional Signal Company, R.E., Territorial Force (*London Gazette* 17 May 1919 refers). He first entered the French theatre of war on 31 March 1915.

Corporal E. H. Male being invested with his Italian War Cross

A scarce Royal Air Force India services M.S.M. group of six awarded to Senior Mechanic Class 2 R. T. Short, Royal Air Force, late Army Ordnance Corps and Royal Flying Corps

1914-15 STAR (216 Q.M. Sjt., A.O.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (338059 S.M. 2, R.A.F.); DELHI DURBAR 1911 (Q.M.S., A.O.C.), privately engraved naming; ROYAL AIR FORCE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., coinage bust (216 S.M. 2); ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., coinage bust (338059 S.M. 2, R.A.F.), *generally good very fine* (6)

£350-400

Reginald Thomas Short was awarded his M.S.M. for services in the Royal Air Force in India (*London Gazette* 3 June 1919 refers). Originally a regular soldier in the Army Ordnance Corps, he was awarded the Delhi Durbar 1911 Medal while serving at H.Q., 6th Brigade.

A very rare Great War Palestine R.F.C. operations M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant T. Evans, Royal Air Force, late Royal Artillery and Royal Flying Corps

1914-15 STAR (50948 Gnr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (403891 Sgt., R.A.F.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (403891 Sgt., R.F.C.), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (4)

£400-500

Evans, a native of Merthyr, was awarded his rare Army M.S.M. 'For distinguished services in the Field in connection with the Military Operations culminating in the capture of Jerusalem' (*London Gazette* 11 April 1918 refers). He appears to have transferred to the Royal Flying Corps from the Royal Artillery as early as September 1914, but did not go to France until November 1915. His subsequent services in Palestine also resulted in a "mention" in Allenby's despatch dated 23 October 1918, the original certificate for which is included.

Three: Acting Bombardier G. Owens, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 STAR (36193 Dvr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (36193 A-Bmbr., R.A.) together with Memorial Plaque (George Owens) *good very fine and better* (4)

£100-140

George Owens was born in Trimdon, Co. Durham and enlisted at Sunderland. Serving with "B" Battery, 93rd Brigade Royal Field Artillery, he died of wounds on 9 October 1916, aged 21 years. He was buried in Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte, Somme, France. Sold with commemorative scroll mounted on card.



Three: Stoker T. R. Pringle, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 STAR (S.8260 Sto., R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (82605 Sto., R.N.R.) together with Memorial Plaque (Thomas Rutheford Pringle) *extremely fine* (4)

£160-200

Stoker Thomas Rutherford Pringle, Royal Naval Reserve, was killed in action on 26 October 1916, aged 19 years, whilst serving on the destroyer H.M.S. *Flirt*. He was the son of James and Sarah Pringle of 10 New Row, Isabella Road, Newsham, Northumberland. His name is commemorated on the Chatham Memorial.

The *Flirt* was an old and small "C" Class destroyer of 400 tons, launched in 1897 and armed with one 12 pdr., five 6 pdr. and two 18 inch torpedo tubes. The *Flirt* departed Dover at 8 o'clock on the evening of 26 October and hearing gunfire in the direction of a line of drifters guarding the submarine barrage, made towards it. Finding the drifter *Waveney II* on fire, she lowered a boat to go to her assistance. A line of destroyers came out of the night which were presumed to be French. They were actually German, part of a raid on Dover shipping. They opened fire at close range and sank the *Flirt* with every man on board; the boat's crew being the only survivors. Sold with damaged card box of issue for the British War and Victory Medals and also a photograph of the recipient in uniform, inscribed on the back, 'Went to war under age, Thomas Rutherford Pringle'.

982 **Three: Major G. H. Stevenson, Welsh Regiment, killed in action at the Battle of Loos, 26 September 1915**

1914-15 STAR (Major, Welsh R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major), in (damaged) card boxes of issue, extremely fine (3) £300-350

Major George Herbert Stevenson, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, was killed in action on 26 September 1915 at the Battle of Loos. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Loos Memorial. Sold with medal accompanying slip named to Major Stevenson.

983



'Myself landing in my own Seafire - just two more wires left' (From Lieutenant "Chunky" Horne's photograph album)

Family group:

Five: Sergeant J. W. Horne, City of Liverpool Police, late Grenadier Guards

1914-15 STAR (18760 Pte., G. Gds.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (18760 Cpl., G. Gds.); LIVERPOOL CITY POLICE GOOD SERVICE MEDAL, silver (Sergeant 64 K. Joseph William Horne), and further engraved on the reverse, 'Presented by the Watch Committee, 22nd July 1937', in its fitted leather case; and another similar, in bronze (Con. 276 H. Joseph William Horne), and further engraved on the reverse, 'Presented by the Watch Committee, 22nd July 1932', this also in its fitted leather case of issue, together with his Great War I.D. disc, Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B138802', Police Athletics Association gilt-metal and enamel medallion and other miscellaneous pieces (2), generally good very fine

THE ORIGINAL FLYING LOG BOOKS AND OTHER MEMORABILIA APPERTAINING TO **Lieutenant (A.) G. J. "Chunky" Horne, Royal Navy, a distinguished test pilot who was latterly employed in testing Attackers and Swifts at the Supermarine Works of Vickers Armstrong**, comprising R.C.A.F. issue Pilot's Flying Log Book, with entries covering the period November 1944 to December 1950, covers and binding distressed, contents good; R.A.F. issue Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period January 1951 to September 1952, latterly as a test pilot at Vickers Armstrong, covers and interior water-damaged, but the latter generally good; Civil issue Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period February 1953 to July 1954, covers and content seriously distressed by water-damage; and Civil issue Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period August 1954 to January 1957, covers distressed by water-damage but contents generally good; together with a fascinating photograph album (approximately 200 images), covering the recipient's career from training days in Canada in 1944 through to air display days in 1948, with many well-captioned pictures of fellow pilots, squadron aircraft, carriers and, inevitably, lots of "prangs", generally in distressed condition but photographic content good; and much besides, including newspaper cuttings, letters of reference and other documentation (e.g. several autographed Christmas cards from King Hussein); together with Horne's silver identity bracelet and a boxed aircraft compass ('Type KCA 0101 C'), a rare and interesting archive relating to the career of a distinguished test pilot £800-1000

Gordon Joseph "Chunky" Horne, who was born in June 1926, the son of a Police Constable in the City of Liverpool Police, entered the Royal Navy as a rating in June 1944, but successfully applied for a transfer to the Fleet Air Arm. Undergoing his initial pilot training in Canada between November 1944 and June 1945, where he was rated as "average", he returned to the U.K. to attend advanced training at Tern Hill, Shropshire in July 1945, as a newly appointed Temporary Midshipman (A.), R.N.V.R., and quickly graduated to Firefly aircraft, one C.O. of the period concluding that he was 'Very over confident but possesses ability. Needs watching.'

In December 1945, Horne received an extended service commission in the R.N., becoming a Sub. Lieutenant (A.) in June 1946. A deck-landing course in Seafires followed, as did appointment to No. 794 Squadron (F.A.A.), Horne's flying log book noting a depressing rate of crashes and fatalities among fellow pilots, but also more rewarding work in the form of a fly-past for the King and Queen, on their departure for their tour of South Africa in 1947 - 'The Queen and I were deeply impressed by your magnificent fly-past'.

In May of that year Horne joined 802 Squadron (F.A.A.), in which he served until March 1949, during the course of which appointment he converted to Sea Furies and was advanced to Lieutenant (A.) in June 1948. By now a "Top Gun" Naval jet pilot, Horne attended assorted air shows and displays, one such occasion being at R.N.A.S. Eglinton July 1948, when he flew in a formation of four Sea Furies in front of some 2000 spectators. He subsequently witnessed two of his fellow pilots collide, while they were 'flying in box formation in a 30-knot wind, only 250 feet overhead' - miraculously both men survived with minor injuries, one of them having courageously manoeuvred his aircraft away from the crowd.

It was also during the course of this posting that Horne and his fellow pilots journeyed to South Africa, where they put up 'a display of perfectly timed and brilliantly executed aerobatics', skills that no doubt contributed to his next posting, in March 1949, to the F.A.A's Carrier Sea Trials Unit and, in June of the same year, to the Naval Air Fighting Development Unit, both appointments comprising daring experimental work on Sea Vampires and, inevitably, further aerobatic displays before enthralled crowds. One such outing to Brancote on "Navy Day" 1950 was rewarded by the following signal: 'The brilliant formation aerobatic's display of the three Vampires flown by Lieutenants Dick, Horne and Black at our Navy Day Display was of the highest order and did much to enhance the reputation of Naval aviation ...'

In March 1951 Horne converted to Attackers, but at his own request that October, he was placed on the Retired List, having passed an interview with test-pilot-legend Jeffery Quill to fly for the Supermarine Works of Vickers Armstrongs. Here he continued testing Attackers, and subsequently Swifts, in an era famous for the race to "break the sound barrier", and more often than not flew alongside the likes of other renowned test pilots such as Lieutenant-Commander "Mike" Lithgow, R.N., who said of Horne in his entertaining memoir *Mach One*:

'... "Chunky" Horne - don't ask me why "Chunky" because I have been trying to find out myself for two years - also came from the Navy. Chunky gained a tremendous amount of experience in jet aircraft at the Central Fighter Establishment and is knowledgeable in the extreme on every subject connected with them ... Chunky maintains a fleet of the most impossible motor cars, currently owning a Roesch Talbot and a D8 Delage. The latter is one of the most wonderful pieces of machinery that a millionaire might have been able to run in better times. In his own words, "You have to switch off when filling up with petrol, otherwise you start to lose out"'

It was just two or three years after these words were penned that Horne was lucky to escape with his life, when, in August 1957, he was involved in a terrible car crash in a Healey sports car. The driver and another passenger, the actress Pat Russell, were killed, and Horne seriously injured and partially blinded - the police found the car's speedometer jammed at 103 m.p.h. Aged 31 years, his flying career was over, and he took up farming.

084 Four: Corporal H. R. Skerritt, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps

1914-15 STAR (7003 2 A.M., R.F.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7003 Cpl., R.A.F.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 1st issue (Harry R. Skerritt) *good very fine and better* (5) £140-180

Harry Reginald Skerritt was born in the Parish of St. Mary's, Northampton. He entered the Army on 10 September 1914 and was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps on 14 June 1915. He served in France with No.12 Squadron from September 1915 until the war's end. Promoted Corporal in December 1916, he was transferred to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918 and transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve on 26 February 1919. Sold with silver sports medal, inscribed, '3rd Brigade Football League, R.A.F. 1917-18' and 'Championship Runners up, H. Skerritt, No.12 Squadron'. Sold with copied service papers.

085 Five: Serjeant J. Gilchrist, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry

1914-15 STAR (3044 Pte., D. of Lanc. O.Y.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (110128 Pte., D. of Lanc. O. Yeo.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (3044 Pte. (L. Cpl.), D. of Lanc. O.Y.), mounted as worn; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (397114 Sjt., D. of Lanc. O.Y.) *some edge bruising, very fine* (5) £300-350

086 Five: Lieutenant Commander R. F. Woods, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 STAR (Lieut., R.N.R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lt. Commr., R.N.R.); ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE DECORATION, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1918; GREECE, ORDER OF GEORGE I, Commemorative Gold Cross with swords, breast badge, gilt metal, *good very fine and better* (5) £200-250

Order of George I, Officer, *London Gazette* 11 April 1919.

Richard Frederic Woods was born in Brentwood, Essex on 28 September 1880 and entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman in 1898 and retired from the service in 1921. Sold with some copied service details.

087 Four: Squadron Sergeant-Major J. H. Green, South African Mounted Rifles

1914-15 STAR (Sjt., 1st S.A.M.R.); BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (Sjt., 1st S.A.M.R.); UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (No. 48 S.S.M., S.A.M.R.), *this last with officially re-engraved naming, generally very fine and extremely rare* (4) £200-300

John Henry Green's Union of South Africa M.S.M. - one of just 46 such awards - was announced in the *Union of South Africa Government Gazette* of 25 August 1922.

He had earlier served in the Cape Police and was awarded the Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal for 'Bechuanaland' and the Queen's South Africa and King's South Africa Medals, both with two clasps, in addition to the Coronation 1902 Medal. During the Great War he served in the 1st S.A.M.R. in West Africa 1914-15.

088 Family group:

Four: Sergeant E. D. Moffatt, Somerset Light Infantry

BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (34448 Pte., Som. L.I.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (34448 Sgt., Som. L.I.), single initial 'E.'; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (41499 D/Supt., London S.J.A.B., 1949), silvered-bronze, together with ST. JOHN RE-EXAMINATION MEDAL (431024 Ewart D. Moffatt), with 4 labels dated 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, silver

Three: F. Moffatt, British Red Cross Society

B.R.C.S. COUNTY OF HEREFORDSHIRE BADGE (4044 F. Moffatt), enamelled; B.R.C.S. PROFICIENCY IN RED CROSS NURSING BADGE (39413 F. Moffatt), enamelled, *enamel damage*; B.R.C.S. SERVICE BADGE, for 3 Years (15020), enamelled, *generally good very fine* (7) £170-90

- 989** *Four: Jemadar Rahim Ali, 1/125th Napier's Rifles, a recipient of the I.O.M. 2nd Class*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Jemdr. Rahim Ali, 1-125 N. Rfls.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19, unnamed; JUBILEE 1935, unnamed; CORONATION 1937, unnamed, *first worn, others nearly very fine and better* (4) £60-80
The recipient's I.O.M. 2nd Class was sold in D.N.W. 1 December 2004, lot 1305.
I.O.M. (2nd Class) G.O. 631 of 22 March 1919: '2912 Colour Havildar Rahim Ali, 125th Rifles. For gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on the 19th September 1918. This non-commissioned officer collected parties from various companies, re-organised them and continued to advance over three enemy trenches, although out of touch with his supports. His boldness and initiative undoubtedly contributed to the capture by a handful of our men of an enemy battery of howitzers, one field gun and the battery personnel, including its officers.'
-
- 990** *Pair: Air Mechanic 1st Class B. W. Day, Royal Air Force / Royal Naval Air Service*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (215401 1 A.M., R.A.F.; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (F.15401 A.C. 1, R.N.A.S.)
Pair: Leading Mechanic J. Green, Royal Navy
1914-15 STAR (J.23740 A.M.2, R.N.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (J.23740 L.M., R.N.)
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (**Lieut. I. A. N. Beadle, R.A.F.**) *very fine and better* (5) £50-70
I. A. N. Beadle granted a Temporary Commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Administration Branch R.A.F., 20 September 1918 and appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Administration Branch R.A.F. 8 August 1918. Transferred to the Unemployed List, 21 May 1919.
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- 991** *Family pair:*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (**149279 Sjt. A. Banner, R.E.**)
VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (**1087 Pte. G. Banner, Glouc. R.**) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £30-40
George Banner was born in Cheltenham and enlisted at Gloucester. Serving in the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 21 December 1914. He was buried in the Guards Cemetery, Windy Corner, Cuinchy.
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- 992** *Five: Private A. J. Wilson, Royal Air Force, late 25th Battalion London Regiment*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (407600 Pte. 1, R.A.F.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (1018 Pte., 25-Lond. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (407600 A.C., R.A.F.), official correction to naming; CORONATION 1937; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., India (Tpr., Punjab L.H., A.F.I.); together with a VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (**28780 T-Sjt. P. Horsham, 14-Hrs.**), these six mounted as worn, *very fine* (12) £300-350
Sold with a mounted set of six miniature dress medals as above except Jubilee 1935 instead of Coronation 1937.
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- 993** *Pair: Captain G. Poston, East Surrey Regiment*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Capt.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (Lieut., E. Surr. R.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £180-220
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- 994** *Pair: Bombardier D. McInnes, Royal Field Artillery*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2955 Bmbr., R.A.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (2955 Bmbr., R.A.) *very fine* (2) £80-100
865998 formerly 2955 Bombardier Douglas McInnes, Royal Field Artillery, died 3 November 1918 and was buried in the Glasgow Western Necropolis. Sold with copied m.i.c.
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- 995** *Pair: Private A. Creaser, Lincolnshire Yeomanry*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (1509 Pte., Linc. Yeo.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (1509 Pte., Linc. Yeo) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £200-240
Albert Creaser was born in Caistor, Lincolnshire and enlisted at Gainsborough. Serving with the Lincolnshire Yeomanry, he died at sea, on 3 November 1915. His name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.
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- 996** *Three: Lieutenant J. T. Mount, 57th Rifles, late Middlesex Regiment*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2 Lieut.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (841 Sjt., Midd'x. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut., 57 Rfls.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £220-260
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- 997** *Pair: Private G. Turner, 7th Battalion London Regiment*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (7156 Pte., 7-Lond. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (7156 Pte., 7-Lond. R.) together with Memorial Plaque (George Turner) *extremely fine* (3) £200-250

- 998 **Pair: Staff Sergeant J. Duncan, Indian Ordnance Department**
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (3300008 S. Sgt., I.O.D.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S. Serjt., I.O.D.)
- Pair: Acting Sergeant-Major W. Clucas, Assam & Bengal Railway Battalion, Auxiliary Forces India, late Middlesex Regiment**
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (14653 C. Sgt., Midd'x. R.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (A-Sgt. Maj., A.B. Bn., A.F.I.)
- Pair: Staff Sergeant Instructor M. Keeley, Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Forces**
DEFENCE; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-S. Instr., 1-17 B.B. & C.I.R. Bn., I.D.F.) *nearly very fine and better* (7) £70-90

Defence Medal to Keeley, with slip, in card forwarding box, addressed to 'Mr M. Keeley, 81 York Road, Aldershot, Hants.' Also with a silver boxing medal inscribed, 'Camp Kalka 1929, Third Period Flyweight won by'.

- 999 **Pair: Colonel The Hon. C. MacTaggart, C.S.I., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Prisons and Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, India**
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Col. The Hon. C. MacTaggart); DELHI DURBAR 1903 (Major Mac Taggart, I.M.S. Insp. Genl. of Prisons, U.P.) *minor contact marks, nearly extremely fine* (2) £200-250
- C.S.I. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. 'Colonel Charles Mactaggart (sic), C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces'.
- C.I.E. *London Gazette* 12 December 1911. 'Lieutenant-Colonel Charles MacTaggart, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh'.
- Charles MacTaggart was born on 27 March 1861 in Drumfin, Campletown. Educated at Campletown Grammar School and Glasgow University, he gained a M.A. in 1881 and the M.B. and C.M. (Honours) in 1885. He entered the Indian Medical Service as a Surgeon in 1886 and was in military employ until 1889 when transferred to civil employ in the United Provinces. He was initially a Civil and Prison Surgeon and then Superintendent successively at Benares, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow Prisons from 1890 onwards. He was appointed Surgeon-Major in 1898 and Inspector-General of Prisons in the United Provinces from 1902 until his retirement. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1906, he was a Member of the Indian Factory Labour Commission during 1907-08 and a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces in 1909. For his services as Inspector-General of Prisons he was awarded the C.I.E. in 1911. In 1915 he was promoted to Colonel and appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces. In 1917 he was appointed President of the Medical Council of the United Provinces. For his further service as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals he was awarded the C.S.I. in 1919. Colonel MacTaggart retired in 1920 and was latterly J.P. for Argyllshire, residing at Dalintober House, Campletown. He died on 18 September 1930. Sold with copied research.

- 000 **Three: Acting Sick Berth Steward J. Cooper, Royal Navy**
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (M. 8776 2 S.B.S., R.N.); ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (991 Act. S.B.S., R.N.A.S.B.R.); ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (1391 Sergt., C Divn., Bristol Corps, No. 2 Dist., 1918), *this last with tightened suspension claw, very fine and better* (3) £70-90

- 001 **Four: Leading Sick Berth Attendant J. Coffell, Royal Navy**
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (M. 9043 S.R.A., R.N.); ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (1672 L.S.B.A., R.N.A.S.B.R.); CORONATION 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade issue (Pte.), surname spelt 'Coffle'; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (5852 Sgt., Felling Col. Div., No. 6 Dis., S.J.A.B., 1927), *this last with re-pinned suspension claw, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine* (4) £140-180

John Coffell, who was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland in February 1884, was by trade a miner, hence his membership of the Felling Colliery Division of the S.J.A.B. Also a pre-war member of the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve, he served aboard the Merchant Fleet Auxiliary ship *Plassy* from December of the same year until August 1915, when he came ashore 'time expired', services that qualified him for a 1914-15 Star trio. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in March 1931, he was re-mobilised in August 1939 and went on to win a Bar to his Medal in November 1936.

- 002 **A Great War Mesopotamia operations M.S.M. group of three awarded to 2nd Lieutenant G. H. Dobson, Indian Army, late Hampshire Regiment**
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2(sic) W.O. Cl. I, Hamps. R.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (280001 R.S. Mjr., 6/Hamps. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (280001 W.O. Cl. I, 6-Hamps. R.), *this last with officially corrected number, good very fine or better* (3) £200-250

George Ernest Dobson, a native of Southsea, entered the Mesopotamia theatre of operations in September 1917, while serving as a Company Sergeant in the 6th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. He was subsequently awarded the M.S.M. 'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Forces in Mesopotamia' (*London Gazette* 22 September 1919 refers), and was commissioned into the Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, in November 1918. The announcement of his T.F.E.M. appeared in A.O. 363 of 1921, and he was also awarded the Territorial Force War Medal 1914-18.

1003 Pair: Private A. A. Cofie, Gold Coast Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (V-207 Pte., G. Coast R.) good very fine, scarce (2)

£60-80

1004 Four: Private R. W. Runnals, East Surrey Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (200125 Pte., E. Surr. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (200125 Pte., E. Surr. R.); TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (200125 Pte., 5-E. Surr. R.), mounted as worn, last with official correction to regiment, nearly extremely fine (+)

£140-180

1005



Five: Serjeant L. G. Lambert, East Surrey Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (200212 Sjt., E. Surr. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (200212 Pte., E. Surr. R.); TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (200212 Sjt., 5-E. Surr. R.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6138231 Sjt., 5-E. Surr. R.) minor contact marks, very fine (5)

£250-300

1006 Four: Warrant Officer Class 2 C. F. Atwood, East Surrey Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (200021 W.O.Cl. 2, E. Surr. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (200021 C. Sjt., E. Surr. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.VII.R. (189 XC. Sjt., 5/E. Surrey Regt.), mounted as worn, in leather case, good very fine (4)

£250-300

1007 Five: Quarter Master and Lieutenant A. E. Shore, Royal Army Medical Corps and Wiltshire Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Q.M.& Lieut.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (Q.M.& Lieut., R.A.M.C.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.VII.R. (237 Sjt., 1/S.W.M.B.F.A. R.A.M.C.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (5564933 C. Sjt., 4-Wilts. R.) very fine (5)

£300-350

1008 Three: Corporal R. Statler, Welsh Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3850 Cpl., Welsh R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (3850 Pte., Welsh R.) contact marks, nearly very fine (3)

£200-250

Raynard Statler was born in Manselton, Swansea and living in Mumbles, enlisted at Swansea. Serving as a Lance Sergeant in the 18th Battalion Welsh Regiment, he died of wounds on 13 July 1917, aged 35 years. He was buried in the Fins New British Cemetery, Sorel-le-Grand. He was the son of John Henry and Mary Statler and the husband of Jessie Statler of Dunfries Place, Mumbles, Swansea.

Sold with three contemporary postcards, one inscribed by the recipient to his wife. Also two photocopied photographs (of the recipient?), together with a 'lance-corporal's stripe' and a cloth Red Cross badge.



Three: Lieutenant A. A. Laing, Royal Engineers, late Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (Lieut., R.E.) together with related Memorial Plaque (Arthur Alexander Laing), this last mounted for display in an old wooden frame, *the first with officially corrected surname, extremely fine* (4) £250-300

Arthur Alexander Laing, the son of Arthur and Emily Laing of Mariebonne, Wigan, was killed in action on 28 November 1917, aged 24 years, and is buried in the Villers-Faucon Communal Cemetery, France. He originally enlisted in the Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry, was afterwards commissioned into the Royal Engineers, and went to France in May 1917; sold with an old portrait photograph.

010 Johnson family medals:

Three: Trimmer J. Johnson, Royal Naval Reserve and Merchant Navy

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5082 T.S. Tr., R.N.R.); MERCANTILE MARINE 1914-18 (James Johnston)

Pair: J. Johnson, Mercantile Marine

BRITISH WAR AND MERCANTILE MARINE MEDALS (James Johnson) *nearly extremely fine and better* (5) £50-70

Sold with Authority to Wear British War and Mercantile Marine Medals to James Johnson and an Admiralty slip accompanying the award of ribbon addressed to Mr J. Johnson.

011 Nine: Marine H. V. Seal, Royal Marines

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (PO. 20081 Pte., R.M.L.I.); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (PLY. 21584 Mne., R.M.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; CORONATION 1937; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage bust (PLY. 21584 Mne., R.M.), *the second with officially re-impressed naming, the Great War awards and L.S. & G.C. with edge bruising and contact marks, thus good fine, the remainder good very fine* (9) £250-300

Herbert Victor Seal was born at Larkhall, Bath in March 1900 and enlisted in the Royal Marines at Bristol in May 1917. Joining the strength of *Glory III* in May 1918, he was subsequently employed with the Special Marine Detachment at Murmansk and returned home in July 1919. Having signed-on for a second period of engagement, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in June 1933 and the Naval General Service Medal with clasp 'Palestine 1936-1939' for services aboard the battleship *Royal Oak*; presumably, too, his Coronation 1937 Medal, although this is not listed on his service record and has not been traced on the relevant roll. Seal was pensioned ashore in March 1939, but was immediately recalled by his old corps on the eve of the renewal of hostilities, and was subsequently employed on the strength of *President III* until July 1945, which establishment was the H.Q. for all personnel employed in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships (D.E.M.S.). He was discharged in September of the latter year.

012 Eight: Leading Seaman A. Mouat, Royal Navy

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J.48907 Ord., R.N.); NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.48907 L. Smn, R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Coinage head (J.489-7 L.S., H.M.S. Durban) *nearly very fine and better* (8) £160-200

Alexander Mouat was born in Leith, Edinburgh on 13 June 1900. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in December 1915. As a Boy 1st Class he served aboard the armoured cruiser *Devonshire* during November 1916-October 1917 and again as an Ordinary Seaman during January-April 1918. He was promoted Able Seaman whilst on the *Fox* in May 1919 and Leading Seaman on the *Argus* in July 1928. Mouat was awarded the Long Service medal in 1933. Sold with copied service papers.

013 Three: Acting-Colour Sergeant G. H. Burrough, East Surrey Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (203804 Pte., E. Surr. R.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (203804 A-C. Sgt., E. Surr. R.) *good very fine and better* (3) £100-120

014 Nine: Staff Sergeant W. G. Tyler, South African Medical Corps, late Hampshire Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (19183 Pte. W. Tyler, Hamps. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, these seven officially named (278438 W. G. Tyler); SOMME MEDAL 1914-18-40, unnamed, *first two fine, others very fine* (9) £40-60

William George Tyler was born in Port Elizabeth on 12 November 1893. Serving during the Great War with the Hampshire Regiment, he was employed as clerk before attesting for service with the Union Defence Force on 15 January 1941. Serving with the S.A.M.C. he was posted to the Middle East and Italy and was promoted Staff Sergeant in August 1941. He was discharged on 18 August 1946. Sold with copied service papers.



Able Seaman W. C. B. Barwood: "On the bridge at Scapa during an air raid, 9 September 1941"

A well-documented group of eight awarded to Able Seaman W. C. B. Barwood, Royal Navy, who assisted in the rescue of 105 survivors from the *City of Benares* in September 1940, six of whom were child evacuees: another 77 children perished when that vessel, bound for Canada, was torpedoed and sunk, an incident that sent shock waves through the home press and brought to an end the Children's Overseas Reception Scheme (C.O.R.S.)

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J. 67449 Sig. Boy, R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1943-43; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 7449 A.B., H.M.S. *Titania*), mounted as worn, the Great War awards with contact marks, about very fine, the remainder very fine or better (8) £400-500

William Cushway Barwood was born at Whitechapel in the East End of London in December 1900 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in February 1917. Appointed a Signalling Boy aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Superb* at the end of that year, he went on to enjoy two more seagoing appointments in the cruisers *Cardiff* and *Ceres* before the War's end, latterly as an Ordinary Signaller.

An Able Seaman by the renewal of hostilities, Barwood served for most of the Second World War aboard two destroyers, namely the *Hurricane* from June 1940 until May 1941, and the *Lamerton* from August 1941 until March 1944. In the former ship, which he had joined on her launching at Barrow-on-Furness, he was directly involved in the rescue of survivors from the ill-fated *City of Benares* in September 1940. No better summary of this famous disaster may be found than that written by John Slader in *The Fourth Service*:

'Even more distressing, perhaps, was the disaster that overcame Ellerman's 1936-built *City of Benares*, which sailed from the Mersey some ten weeks later. It was in fact Friday the thirteenth, a date that seamen, by superstition, would refuse to sail upon in peacetime. However, convoy OB213, nineteen ships strong, departed on Friday, 13 September 1940, bound for Canada. Superstitions are not allowed to interfere with the conduct of war.

City of Benares was commodore ship with Rear-Admiral Mackinnon, D.S.O., aboard. Convoy speed was 8.5 knots. There were three columns with the Commodore leading the one in the centre; the escort was one destroyer and two sloops. Her loss is remembered in particular for 77 children who were drowned when she was torpedoed by *U-48* on 17 September. Only 13 children survived.

During the early hours of that fateful day, the escort vessels left, being at the limit of their range. There was a strong north-west wind, a rough confused sea and it was necessary to discontinue zigzagging. At 2205 hours a torpedo struck *City of Benares*. There was a violent explosion and within minutes she began to settle by the stern. The vessel was abandoned at 2220 hours, but there was difficulty in lowering the lifeboats on the weather side. Some of the children in lifeboat number 8 had been seriously injured in the explosion. As the boat cast off, shipping water badly, they were laid flat in the bottom, the blood-tinted sea-water giving indication of their plight. A total of 255 lost their lives in the disaster.

Under the Childrens' Overseas Resettlement Scheme (C.O.R.S.) young children from five to fifteen years were offered homes in British dominions for the duration of the War. The scheme prospered: 1530 were sent to Canada; 577 to Australia; 353 to South Africa; and 202 to New Zealand. After the loss of the *City of Benares* there were no more Childrens' Overseas Resettlement ships; the sailing of *Llandaff Castle* scheduled to sail for Cape Town on 20 September was cancelled.'

As evidenced by Barwood's private diary (see below), the *Hurricane* continued her relentless brief of convoy escort duties in the new year, his entries including several references to attacks on U-Boats, one apparently successful ('Oil on surface'), and enemy aircraft, in addition to the rescuing of numerous personnel from torpedoed vessels, among them 478 survivors from the *City of Nagpore* in April 1941. In the same month she also escorted the badly holed armed merchant cruiser *Worcestershire* back to port. But in May 1941, after a bomb hit her port-side-ast during a Luftwaffe raid on Liverpool docks, the *Hurricane* was withdrawn from frontline duty for major repairs. Barwood went on leave and joined the newly commissioned *Lamerton* a month or two later. Another destroyer, the *Lamerton* won no less than eight Battle Honours during Barwood's time in her.

Following assorted exercises, gunnery practice and a general period of "working up" at Scapa in August and September 1941, the *Lamerton* sailed for Londonderry and thence to join OG75, a convoy that had its fair share of alerts on passage to Gibraltar. By October, as the convoy continued on its way, *Lamerton* was participating in regular anti-submarine patrols, and on the 25th, she chased, engaged and sunk the Italian submarine *Ferraris*, picking up 44 survivors. The enemy submarine had two days earlier sunk the *Cossack*, and both incidents are recorded in a copy of *Lamerton Lines*, one of a series of typed verses included in the accompanying archive.

Lamerton went on to see action off Norway and added "Arctic 1942" to her honours before returning to the Mediterranean, where she served with distinction for over two years, and was present at the North Africa, Sicily and Salerno landings. By 1944, the year in which Barwood departed her, she was operating in the Adriatic. He transferred to an appointment in *Fabing (Brindisi)* in March 1944 and ended the War at the shore establishment *Pembroke*. He was released in September 1945.

Sold with a fine supporting archive of original documentation and photographs, the former including the recipient's parchment certificate of service and a large format diary for 1941, the latter uncensored and accordingly an interesting account of active service, including *Lamerton's* successful encounter with the Italian submarine *Ferraris*, and to all intents and purposes representing an official "Ship's Log" for the period in question; a pencilled intelligence report reporting on the destruction of the *Ferraris*, 2pp., a report that bears all the hallmarks of being *Lamerton's* captain's original report on the incident; and the photographic archive covering the period 1935-43, with previously unpublished images of the German airship *Hindenburg* in flight over the Bay of Biscay in 1935 and, more significantly, women and children from the *City of Benares* aboard the *Hurricane* following their rescue in September 1940, in addition to survivors from the *Ferraris* being greeted by rather a ferocious looking "reception committee".

1016 Four: Private J. W. Gray, Seaforth Highlanders

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-11297 Pte., Sea. Highrs.); DEFENCE MEDAL; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1946 (James W. Gray) good very fine (4) £25-35

- 1017 Four: Captain W. Copeland, Cadet Forces, late Seaforth Highlanders**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-17631 Pte., Seaforth); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45; **CADET FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL**, E.I.R., 2nd issue (Capt.), mounted as worn, *generally very fine (-1)* £100-120
- 1018 Three: Private A. Knights, 18th Battalion, London Regiment**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (605037Pte., 18-Lon. R.); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, this last in card box of issue addressed to the recipient at Battersea, London, the first two mounted as worn, *extremely fine (3)* £25-35
- 1019 Four: Pioneer A. H. Caiger, Special Constabulary, late Royal Engineers**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (237420 Pnr., R.E.); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45; **SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE**, G.V.R., 1st issue (Arthur H. Caiger), mounted as worn
Three: Lieutenant O. P. E. H. B. Hill, Royal Field Artillery, onetime City of London Police and Special Constabulary
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); **SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE**, G.V.R., 1st issue (Sergt. Oswald B. Hill), this last in card box of issue with ink inscription, '1238 Bank of Eng. A. Div.'
Pair: Special Constable E. J. Taylor
DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45; **SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE**, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (Ernest J. Taylor), the first in original card box of issue addressed to the recipient at Battersea, London, *good very fine and better (10)* £80-100
Oswald Hill was commissioned Lieutenant in the R.F.A. Special Reserve on 2 July 1918; also sold with a bronze shooting medallion inscribed on reverse, 'Division 4, 1936-37, B.E.R.C. O.B. Hill'.
- 020 Family group:**
Four: Private T. R. Leese, Royal Lancashire Regiment
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (29295 Pte., R. Lanc. R.); DEFENCE MEDAL; **SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE**, G.V.R., 1st issue (Thomas R. Leese); together with a mounted group of four miniature dress medals
Three: Sergeant H. T. Leese, 7th Hussars
WAR MEDAL 1939-45; **GENERAL SERVICE** 1918-62, E.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (14464657 Sgt., 7 H); **MALAYA, GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL** 1960, unnamed as issued, together with a mounted pair of miniature dress medals (War and G.S.M. 1918-62), *first two in second group with contact marks, nearly very fine and better (13)* £80-100
The two believed to be father and son. Sergeant H. T. Leese was an instructor to the Federation of Malaya Army prior to independence. The 7th Hussars not present as a unit in Malaya.
- 021 Pair: Captain L. C. Bouchier, Army Chaplains Department, late Royal Army Medical Corps**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.) *good very fine (2)* £30-40
Le Gendre Claude Bouchier was born in 1888. Attending Trinity College, Cambridge, he gained a B.A. in History in 1909. Attending Leeds Clerical School in 1909, he was appointed a curate in 1910 at Hornsey, North London and was ordained a priest in the following year. During 1912-15 he was the Rector of Roseau, Dominica in the West Indies. He served with the Royal Army Medical Corps during 1915-16 and was Temporary Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class during 1916-20, being appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Forces in 1921. After the war he was Vicar of St. John's at Dewsbury Moor, Yorkshire, 1920-25 and then Vicar of St. Mary's, Wymeswold, Loughborough, Leicestershire. He died in 1944 as Vicar of St. Augustine's at Flintham, Nottinghamshire. (For his grandfather's medal, see lot 40).
- 022 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (3) (PS-10812 Cpl. H. G. Simons, R. Fus.; 204154 Pte. G. E. Jenkins, E. Surr. R.; M. A. Ransome, V.A.D.) second pair very fine; others extremely fine (6)** £60-80
- 023 Four: Captain F. C. Parsons, British Red Cross Society and Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (F. G. Parsons, B.R.C. & St. J.J.); **DELHI DURBAR** 1911, unnamed; **INDIAN VOLUNTEER FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION**, G.V.R., reverse inscribed, 'Capt. F. C. Parsons, S.P. Mtd. Rfls.', complete with brooch bar, mounted for wear, *extremely fine (4)* £240-280
Francis Cotton Parsons was born on 29 November 1867, the second son of William Baldock Parsons of Aylmer Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk. Educated at Waterbeach, Cambridge and Amersham Hall School, Reading and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1886. Parsons subsequently served in Madras as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, in 1894 as Special Settlement Officer, in 1897 as Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, the following year as Special Settlement Officer in Malabar, in 1901 Head Assistant Collector in South Canara, in 1902 Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, in 1904 Collector and Magistrate, becoming a District and Sessions Judge during 1907-08. He was later an Assistant Magistrate and Assistant to the Governor of Vizagapatam and retired in August 1914. He had, meanwhile, in December 1905, been appointed a Captain in the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles. With the outbreak of war, Parsons served with the British Red Cross Society and the Serbian Relief Fund. He died at Lausanne on 23 December 1924. Sold with some copied research.

1024 Pair: Lance Corporal T. P. Butler, Royal Sussex Regiment, late Sussex Yeomanry

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2802 Pte., Suss. Yeo.) together with Memorial Plaque (Thomas Patrick Butler), *nearly extremely fine (3)* £120-160

Thomas Patrick Butler was born in Dublin and enlisted at Brighton. Serving initially with the Sussex Yeomanry as Private 2802, he was with the 16th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, serving as Lance Corporal 320396, when he was killed in action on 21 September 1918, aged 42 years. He was buried in the St. Emilie Valley Cemetery at Villers-Faucon

Sold with related sporting awards (3), one, gold and enamel, inscribed, 'T. B., Championship, 1st V.B. R.S.R., 22.3.98'; another inscribed, 'T. B., 1st V.B. Rl. Sx. Rt., Tug of War, 2nd, 1902'; the third, unnamed.

1025 Pair: Private T. W. Pearce, Rifle Brigade

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-10889 Pte., Rif. Brig.) together with Memorial Plaque (Thomas William Pearce), *extremely fine (3)* £100-120

Thomas William Pearce was born and lived in Soho, London and enlisted at Holborn, Middlesex. Serving with the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, he died of wounds on 7 September 1917. He was buried in Godewaersvelde British Cemetery, Nord, France. Sold with Plaque card envelope and accompanying slip; the accompanying slip for the Victory Medal; a (damaged) British War Memorials' poster; a modern photograph of his grave and copied research.

1026 Pair: Private W. Jarratt, Leicestershire Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (24150 Pte., Leic. R.) *extremely fine (2)* £100-120

Sold with a Silver Badge certificate inscribed to Jarratt (re. Badge No. 'B153003'); another certificate inscribed to him for those disabled and honourably discharged in the Great War; two metal wound stripes, in case; a Leicestershire Regiment cap badge; a lady's silver filigree bracelet with a cameo centre; a silk handkerchief, embroidered 'Souvenir from France', and a leather wallet.

1027 Pair: Captain W. J. Moody, Royal Army Veterinary Corps

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.) *extremely fine (2)* £100-120

William John Moody qualified as a Veterinary Surgeon at the Royal Veterinary College, London in 1904 and was a Cranston Gold Medallist. He received his F.R.C.V.S. in 1909. After practising in Oxford he held a professional appointment at the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, before going to the Club Hípico in Santiago, Chile.

In the Great War he was appointed to a temporary commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Veterinary Corps on 17 January 1916, entering the France/Flanders theatre of war on 16 March 1916. He was promoted Captain on 17 January 1917 and after serving 11 months in France was transferred to Macedonia. But in August 1917 he was invalided to England suffering from Neurasthenia, the causes for which were vividly elaborated upon in a contemporary medical report:

'I have examined the above officer [Captain W. J. Moody] on several occasions. In my opinion he is unfit for further service in Macedonia. The physical and emotional shocks to which he has been exposed are more numerous and more serious than would be gathered from the statement of the medical board. Long before the war, in 1905, he was severely shaken in the Valparaiso earthquake. Since the war, he was on board the S.S. *Bandfield* which was sunk by gun-fire of a German cruiser ... He served 11 months in France and then 8 months in Macedonia. In March 1917 at Caussica he was in an air raid, again at Karasuli and again at Janes. At Caussica he saw his batman's head blown off; at Karasuli an aerial torpedo killed 5 men 20 yards away from him. Ever since, he has had insomnia and felt nervous at the sound of aeroplanes...'

Moody retained the rank of Captain on relinquishing his commission on 4 April 1919 and gained appointment to the command of a district on the Gold Coast between the Wars. Following the renewal of hostilities, he was attached to M.I.5 and received a special commendation for his work. Captain Moody died on 12 June 1950. Sold with copied service papers and obituary.

1028 Pair: 2nd Lieutenant J. F. Walton, 12th (Bermondsey) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £150-200

Joseph Frank Walton was commissioned into the 12th (Bermondsey) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on 22 June 1915, having previously served in the South African Campaign. Proceeding to France in May 1916, he was wounded in the action near Ploegsteert Wood in the following month. Then on the night of 11 November 1916, having rejoined his unit, he was mortally wounded in a patrol near Dead Dog Farm. An account of the events leading up to his death is given in *The History of the 12th (Bermondsey) Battalion East Surrey Regiment* by Aston & Duggan:

'The 11th of November, 1916, marks a tragedy in the history of the Battalion. The day had been quiet and everyone had prepared for a restful night, when suddenly the stillness was disturbed by bombing and machine-gun fire ... Some time later Sergt. C. Turner of B Company entered the H.Q. dugout and gave a report of what had happened ... Acting Capt. C. O. Slack, O.C. B Company ... had taken out a patrol consisting of 2nd Lieut. J. F. Walton and four others to reconnoitre the enemy wire on the left of No. 1 Crater. On arriving at the wire the patrol was heavily bombed and fired on with machine-guns, as a result of which one man was wounded. Stretcher-bearers were sent for, and on their arrival the party was again fired on by machine-guns, sustaining more casualties and being dispersed. In consequence, Capt. Slacke was missing, believed wounded, 2nd Lieut. Walton was wounded and missing, and four other ranks including Ptes. Budd and Brenton, stretcher-bearers, were missing ... From an account of one of the survivors, it appears that when 2nd Lieut. Walton was wounded, Sergt. T. G. Mackenzie, who was with the patrol, got the assistance of Lce.-Cpl. A. Kitchen and Pte. T. J. Young in order to bring him in. It was then discovered that Capt. Slacke was also wounded. This little party endeavoured to get both officers back but it was found that 2nd Lieut. Walton was again wounded (this time mortally) and that Capt. Slacke had disappeared. Two of the men were known to have been killed. The firing became such that Mackenzie and his gallant assistants had to get back to the trench ... For their services Sergt. Mackenzie, Lce.-Cpl. Kitchen and Pte. Young were subsequently awarded the Military Medal'.

Having no known grave, Walton is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

- 1029** *Pair: Private G. Westland, East Lancashire Regiment*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (49272 Pte., E. Lan. R.) *extremely fine* (2) £50-70
George Westland was born and lived in Chatham and enlisted at Maidstone, Kent. Serving initially with the Royal Sussex Regiment, he transferred to the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, and was killed in action on 12 October 1918, aged 22 years. He was buried in the Douai British Cemetery, Cuincy, Nord, France.
Sold with four unrelated sports medals and an unofficial Coronation Medal of Edward VIII.
- 1030** *Pair: Private G. S. Brown, Machine Gun Corps*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (128434 Pte., M.G.C.) *extremely fine* (2) £30-40
George Sloan Brown was born in Crumnock, Ayr and enlisted at Ayr, serving initially with the Highland Light Infantry. Later, having transferred to the 2nd Battalion Machine Gun Corps, he died on 20 June 1918, aged 19 years. He was buried in the St. Iliaire Cemetery Extension, Frevent, Pas de Calais, France. Sold with two identity discs.
- 031** BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (3) (**Lieut. W. P. Bush; 38533 Pte. L. Duffett, R. Berks. R.; 4814 Sjt. E. Clanford, Middx. R.**) *good very fine and better* (6) £70-90
William Bush initially served as a Private in the East Surrey Regiment. He later served as a Lieutenant in the 1/7 Hampshire Regiment. His m.i.c. entry states that the theatre of war he first served in was Aden, the date of entry being given as 'prior to 7.11.18'.
- 032** BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (3) (**2 Lieut. H. L. Gunson; 203600 Cpl. J. P. H. Cruse, North'n. R.; 43048 Pte. R. P. Green, Dorset R.**) *good very fine and better* (6) £70-90
Harold Leslie Gunson served initially as a Lance-Sergeant in the 3/4 Queen's Regiment. He later served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal West Surrey Regiment, entering the French theatre of war on 2 August 1918.
- 033** BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (4) (**Capt. J. D. Hunter; Ch.20053 Pte. W. J. B. Richardson, R.M.L.I.; 152515 Gnr. F. E. Wooten, R.A.; 21379 Pte. H. Wise, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.**) *very fine and better* (8) £90-110
- 034** *Family group:*
Pair: Private S. H. Goodread, East Kent Regiment
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (G-24129 Pte., E. Kent R.), in original [damaged] card box of issue and registered envelope, addressed to the recipient at Willesden Green, London
1914 STAR (15670 Q.M. Sjt. F. W. Goodread, R.A.M.C.) *good very fine and better* (3) £50-70
- 035** *Pair: Private S. T. Renouf, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2061 Pte., R. Guernsey L.I.), *very fine and better, scarce* (2) £120-150
- 036** *Pair: Major H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Royal Army Service Corps and Captain of the Surrey County Cricket Club*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Major) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-100
Henry Dudley Gresham Leveson-Gower was born 8 May 1873 and educated at Winchester and Magdalen College, Oxford. At school his prowess at cricket became evident, being Captain of Winchester College Cricket XI in 1892. At Oxford he was in the University XI during 1894-96, being Captain in the latter year. After graduating he was employed in the London Stock Exchange and played for Surrey Cricket Club. In January 1897 he was a member of Lord Hawke's Cricket Team to the West Indies and in September the same year, was a member of the team to America. During 1905-06 he was member of the M.C.C. Team to tour South Africa. He was made Captain of the Surrey XI in 1908 and during 1909-10 was Captain of the M.C.C. Team to tour South Africa. In the Great War he served as a Major in the Royal Army Service Corps and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* xxxx). After the war he took cricket teams to Malta, Gibraltar and Portugal. Leveson-Gower was President of the Surrey County Cricket Club, 1929-40 and President of Harlequins Cricket Club in 1946. In 1930 he was presented with the Honorary Freedom of the Borough of Scarborough; he received a Knighthood for his services to cricket in 1953. He died on 1 February 1954.
- 037** *Pair: Jemadar Taj Din, 3rd Sappers and Miners*
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Jemdr., 3 S. & M.)
VICTORY 1914-18 (**1036 Havr. Nur Ahmad, 1 S. & M.**) *worn* (3) £25-35
3904 Naik Taj Din, 3rd Sappers and Miners was awarded an Indian Distinguished Service Medal for service in Mesopotamia during the Great War.
1036 Havildar Nur Akhmad (sic), 1st Sappers and Miners was awarded an Indian Distinguished Service Medal for service in Mesopotamia during the Great War.
- 038** BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (4) (**815190 Gnr. J. E. Pyefinch, R.A.; M2-098207 Pte. B. Bryson, A.S.C.; DM2-137812 Pte. H. H. Foster, A.S.C.; M2-269860 Sjt. T. Smith, A.S.C.**) *good very fine and better* (8) £60-80

1039 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (3) (202400 Pte. C. Hickman, Hamps. R; 201062 Pte. J. H. Carter, R. Berks. R.624627 Gnr. J. M. Ainsworth, H.A.C.-Art-) *good very fine and better* (6) £60-80

1040 *Pair: Private J. Jackson, Northamptonshire Regiment*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (6821 Pte., North'n. R.) *good very fine* (2)

£50-70

Joseph Jackson was born in and enlisted at Coventry, Warwickshire. Serving with the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 13 October 1915, aged 32 years. The son of Enoch and Lucy Jackson of Coventry and the husband of Jessie Alice Jackson of Anstey Road, Alton, Hampshire. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Loos Memorial.

1041 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (3) (2/Lieut. R. N. Wellington, R.A.F.; G-27762 Pte. G. Barrell, Midd'x. R.; F-2356 Pte. A. Latham, Midd'x. R.) *first 'Victory' lacks suspension ring, second pair with some edge bruising, very fine and better* (6) £60-80

R. N. Wellington, commissioned 1 April 1918.

1042



Gunner F. Sleet, Royal Artillery

Family group:

Pair: Gunner F. Sleet, Royal Artillery

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (895705 Gnr., R.A.)

Seven: Private R. Sleet, Royal Tank Corps

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (7871302 Pte., R. Tank R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, E.I.R. (Robert Sleet) *good very fine* (9)

£140-180

The two believed to be father and son. Sold with seven photographs; one of F. Sleet and six others of R.T.C. personnel, including one of R. Sleet in uniform in India. Group to R. Sleet with riband bar.

1043 *Pair: Private T. H. Battye, Machine Gun Corps*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (58675 Pte., M.G.C.)

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; KING'S BADGE, *good very fine and better* (8) £35-45

The W.W.2 medals are believed to be those T. H. Battye's son.

1044 *Pair: Air Mechanic 1st Class S. P. Mills, Royal Flying Corps*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4215 1A.M., R.F.C.) *good very fine* (2)

£60-80

1045 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (2) (16376 J. C. Smith, Meso. Rys.; 16250 A. Sn. Mr. F. Whitwell, Meso. Rys.) *very fine and better* (4) £100-140

'Acting Station Master', a rare rank.

1046 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (3) (Capt. F. W. Colley; 75022 Pte. J. White, R.A.M.C.; 17559 Pte. T. W. Burgess, A. Cyc. Corps) *about extremely fine* (6) £80-100

Possibly Captain F. J. W. Colley, South Nottinghamshire Hussars, attached 7th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

1047 *Pair: Private F. P. Griffin, Gloucestershire Yeomanry*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2987 Pte., Glouc. Yeo.), with damaged card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2)

£40-60

1048 *Pair: Private G. Ingram, City of London Yeomanry*

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (230612 Pte., C. of Lond. Yeo.), second with minor correction to unit, *nearly very fine* (2) £30-40

- 1049** BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (2) (2 Lieut. J. Cordiner; 2497810 Spr. R. Wharton, C.R.T.)
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (45 Sergt. K. S. Bell, 2 Bn. N.W. Ry. M.G. Coy.), officially corrected; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (45 Sgt. H. St.C. Bell, M.G. Section) *good very fine and better* (6) £50-70
C.R.T. = Canadian Railway Troops. N.W. Ry. M.G.C. = North Western Railway Machine Gun Company.
J. Cordiner appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery Special Reserve on 19 August 1917.
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- 1050** **Pair: Private F. J. Newey, Gloucestershire Regiment**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (32521 Pte., Glouc. R.) *extremely fine* (2) £40-60
Francis Joseph Newey was born in and enlisted at Birmingham. Serving with the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he died in Salonika on 13 October 1918, aged 28 years. The son of Thomas William and Margaret Newey of Moor End Lane, Erdington, Birmingham; he was buried in the Kirechkoï-Hortakoi Military Cemetery, Greece.
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- 1051** **Pair: Private F. Thomas, Gloucestershire Regiment**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5014 Pte., Glouc. R.) *extremely fine* (2) £60-80
F. Thomas (listed in *Soldiers Died* as George Thomas) was born in Clifton, Bristol and enlisted at Bristol. Serving with the 2/6th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 26 August 1916. He was buried in the Pont-du-Hem Military Cemetery, La Gorgue, Nord, France.
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- 1052** **Pair: Private S. G. Mintern, Gloucestershire Regiment**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (26521 Pte., Glouc. R.) *extremely fine* (2) £40-60
Stanley George Mintern was born in Montpelier, Bristol and enlisted at Weymouth. Serving with "C" Company, 8th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he died in France/Flanders on 28 March 1918, aged 24 years. The son of George Edward and Sussanah Jennie Mintern of 7 Arley Hill, Cotham, Bristol; his name is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.
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- 053** **Pair: Private R. Alder, Gloucestershire Regiment**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (21330 Pte., Glouc. R.) *extremely fine* (2) £60-80
Reginald Alder was born in Caincross, Gloucestershire and enlisted at Stroud. Serving with the 12th (Service) Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 29 September 1918. He was buried in the Fifteen Ravine British Cemetery, Vilers-Plouich, Nord, France. Sold with British War and Victory Medal transmittal notice, dated 19 May 1921.
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- 054** **Pair: Private A. L. Harrison, Gloucestershire Regiment**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (27692 Pte., Glouc. R.) *extremely fine* (2) £60-80
Arthur Leonard Harrison was born in Manchester and enlisted at Birmingham. Serving with the 14th (Service) Battalion (West of England) (Bantams) Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action, France/Flanders on 7 September 1916, aged 25 years. The son of William and Mary Elizabeth Harrison of 231 Beaumont Road, Bournville, Birmingham; he was buried in the Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery, Arras, France.
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- 055** **Pair: Private D. Waiting, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, Killed in Action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (17648 Pte., E. York. R.) *extremely fine* (2) £200-250
David Waiting, was born in and enlisted at Crook, Co. Durham. Serving in the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, he was killed in action on the the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial. The Battalion suffered 114 officers and soldiers killed on the first day of the battle.
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- 056** **Three: Acting Serjeant J. B. Radcliffe, Cheshire Yeomanry**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (210138 A. Sgt., Ches. Yeo.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 2nd issue (James B. Radcliffe), mounted as worn
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (732 Pte. E. Minton, Welsh R.); VICTORY MEDAL 1914-19 (12382 A.W.O. Cl.2 J. Hunt, Ches. R.) *suspension bent, very fine and better* (5) £70-90
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- 057** **Pair: 2nd Lieutenant J. W. Richards, Royal Air Force, late Canadian Expeditionary Force and Royal Flying Corps**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut., R.A.F.), *good very fine* (2) £120-150
Joseph Wilfred Richards, who was born at Watlington, Oxfordshire in August 1889, enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Victoria, B.C., in September 1915, and was posted to the 67th Battalion. Embarked for England in the S.S. *Olympic* from Halifax, Nova Scotia in April 1916, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps Cadet Wing in March 1917 and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in May of the same year. He was subsequently killed in a flying accident at No. 1 School of Navigation and Bomb Dropping, near Stonehenge, when his D.H. 4 stalled and nose dived into the ground. Richards was interred in St. Leonard's Churchyard, Watlington.

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- 1058** *Pair: Second Lieutenant A. W. Storrar, Royal Dublin Fusiliers*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.) *generally extremely fine* (2) £120-160
 2nd Lieutenant Andrew Wynne Storrar, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, attached 48th Trench Mortar Battery, was killed in action/died of wounds, on 16 August 1917, aged 35 years. The son of Major David Morrison Storrar T.D. and Lily Hodgson Storrar of Plasnewydd, Crumlin, Monmouthshire; he was buried in the Potijze Chateau Grounds Cemetery, Ieper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.
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- 1059** *Pair: Second Lieutenant N. B. Harris, Royal Dublin Fusiliers*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut.) *good very fine* (2) £50-70
 N. B. Harris, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 8th (Service) Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 18 February 1916.
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- 1060** *Three: Fusilier J. McLaughlin, Royal Scots Fusiliers*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (265835 Pte., R. S. Fus.); TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (3124746 Fsr., 4-5-R. S. Fus.) *edge bruise and minor correction to last*
Five: Private T. A. G. Aslett, Royal Tank Corps
 INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (1864349 Pte., R. Tank C.), corrections to initials, rank and part of number; 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *good very fine* (8) £80-100
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- 1061** *Three: Serjeant F. C. Hill, Military Provost's Staff Corps, late Leinster Regiment*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (8748 Sgt., Leins. R.); ARMY L.S.& G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7717136 Sgt., M.P.S.C.) *some contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £60-80
 Sold with copied m.i.c.
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- 1062** *Three: Warrant Officer Class 2 J. Harbron, Durham Light Infantry*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7679 W.O. Cl. 2, Durh. L.I.); ARMY L.S.& G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4435013 W.O. Cl. II, Durh. L.I.), with D.L.I. cap badge, *good very fine* (4) £50-70
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- 1063** *Pair: Private E. Wood, Royal Flying Corps*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (41761 Pte., R.F.C.), together with later R.F.C. cap badge and embroidered shoulder title, *good very fine* (4) £60-80
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- 1064** *Pair: Station Master M. McMillan, East African Railways*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (25034 Sn. Mstr. M. McMillan, E.A. Rys.) *very fine* (2) £40-60
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- 1065** BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIRS (2) (73312 Dvr. J. Fogg, R.A.; DM2-169099 Cpl. A. R. Thornton, A.S.C.), last pair in card box of issue, *good very fine and better* (4) £25-35
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- 1066** *Family group:*
Pair: Corporal G. Aldridge, Essex Regiment
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2375 Cpl., Essex R.) together with Memorial Plaque (George Aldridge)
Pair: Private William Aldridge, Essex Regiment
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (24040 Pte., Essex R.) together with Memorial Plaque (William Aldridge) *good very fine* (6) £250-300
 George Aldridge was born in Ongar, Essex, and enlisted at Brentwood. Serving in the 2/5th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment as a Lance Sergeant, 202291, he died on 25 April 1917. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial.
 William Aldridge was born and lived in Stanford Rivers, Essex and enlisted at Epping. Serving with the 10th Battalion Essex Regiment, he was killed in action on 26 April 1918, aged 28 years. He was buried in the Hangard Communal Cemetery Extension.
 The two are brothers, sons of William and Mary Ann Aldridge of Little End, Stanford Rivers, Ongar, Essex.
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- 1067** *Pair: Private A. Ingrouille, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry*
 BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2221 Pte., 1-R. Guernsey L.I.), *one or two edge bruises, very fine or better and scarce* (2) £120-150
 Amos Ingrouille, a native of South Side, St. Sampson's, Guernsey, also served in the Royal Fusiliers and Army Service Corps, but joined the the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry in early 1918.

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- 1068 **Pair: Private T. H. Shepherd, Hampshire Yeomanry**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (14880 Pte., Hamps. Yeo.), *extremely fine*
Pair: Private A. J. Hall, Hampshire Yeomanry
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1874 Pte., Hamps. Yeo.), *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (4)* £80-100
-
- 1069 **Pair: Private S. C. Mardles, Hampshire Yeomanry**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1076 Pte., Hamps. Yeo.), *extremely fine*
Pair: Private A. Nineham, Hampshire Yeomanry
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2101 Pte., Hamps. Yeo.), *good very fine (4)* £80-100
-
- 070 **Pair: Private W. Remnant, Bedfordshire Regiment**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (41647 Pte., Bedf. R.), *mounted as worn, good very fine*
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (2) (**10718 Pte. J. Cooper, Gordons; 39234 Pte. W. Simmons, Hamps. R.**), *this last with officially corrected number, good very fine*
MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL 1914-19 (**James W. Moull**), together with a gilt metal and enamel "Warspite" lifebelt badge, the reverse engraved, '115 James Moull, 1911', and S.J.A.B. badge with dated bars for '1935' and '1936', the reverse engraved, '395092 James Moull', *good very fine (7)* £70-90
William Simmons, who was born at Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire and enlisted at Birmingham, died in India on 19 November 1917, aged 26 years, while serving in 'B' Company, 1/7th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment; sold with original Infantry Record Office forwarding letter for his British War Medal (his only entitlement), dated 20 June 1922.
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- 071 **Pair: Sapper F. Battison, Royal Engineers**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (223296 Spr., R.E.) together with Memorial Plaque (Fred Battison) *good very fine (3)* £70-90
Fred Battison was born in West Hartlepool, Co. Durham and serving with the 39th Divisional Signal Company, R.E., died of wounds on 16 July 1917. He was buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.
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- 072 **Pair: Private E. Johnston, Royal Irish Regiment**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (5320 Pte., R. Ir. Regt.) together with Memorial Plaque (Edmund Johnston) *extremely fine (3)* £90-110
Edmund Johnston was born in an enlisted at Carlisle, Cumberland. Serving with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, he died in France/Flanders on 22 July 1918. He was buried in Tincourt New British Cemetery, Somme, France.
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- 73 **Pair: Private J. W. Richardson, Cameron Highlanders**
BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (S-18828 Pte., Camerons) together with Memorial Plaque (John William Richardson) *extremely fine (3)* £100-140
John William Richardson was born and lived in Cotehill, Cumberland and enlisted at Carlisle. Serving with the 5th Battalion Cameron Highlanders, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 18 July 1916. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.
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- 74 **Pair: Private F. Cornick, 4th South African Infantry**
BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (Pte., 4th S.A.I.) *good very fine (2)* £50-70
Frank Cornick, born in Southampton, a shunter by occupation, enlisted as Private 10521 in the 4th South African Infantry (South African Scottish) at Potchefstroom, Transvaal on 4 November 1916. He embarked for France from England on 21 May 1917, arriving at Rouen the next day, joining his unit on 13 June 1917. He was killed in action on 20 September 1917, aged 40 years, at Menin Road in the Third Battle of Ypres. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. Sold with copied research.

1075 Eleven: Marine A. B. Clements, Royal Marines, a long served royal yachtsman

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (PO. 14799 Buglr., H.M.S. Proserpine); 1914-15 STAR (PO. 14799 Pte., R.M.L.I.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (PO. 14799 Pte., R.M.L.I.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (PO. 14799 Mne., R.M.), *the earlier awards with contact marks and edge nicks, but otherwise generally very fine or better (11)* £250-300

Albert Bernard Clements was born at Fisherton, Salisbury in November 1893 and enlisted in the Royal Marines as a Bugler in February 1908. He subsequently served aboard H.M.S. *Proserpine* from July 1910 until September 1912, and, as verified by his service record, shared in the prize money for operations against 'gun running in the Persian Gulf 1910-11'.

A Private aboard the battleship *Zealandia* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he served in the same ship until December 1916, and consequently shared in her honours in the Dardanelles campaign. Afterwards attached to *Attentive II*, the Dover Auxiliary Patrol base, from September 1917 until June 1919, he next joined the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert*. And from that date until the renewal of hostilities in 1939, he remained similarly employed, having re-enlisted in the R.M. to continue his appointment in the royal yacht in November 1932. He was duly awarded both the Jubilee 1935 and Coronation 1937 Medals (ADM 171/68 -69 refers).

On the outbreak of War in 1939, Clements joined the strength of *President III*, which establishment was the H.Q. for all personnel employed in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships (D.E.M.S.). And in March 1940 he was transferred to the Gosport base *St. Vincent*. He was discharged in August 1945 and died in November 1972.

1076 Five: Stoker Petty Officer A. E. Windsor, Royal Navy

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (278964 Sto. P.O., H.M.S. Fox); 1914-15 STAR (278964 Ch. Sto., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (278964 Ch. Sto., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (278964 Sto. P.O., H.M.S. Arrogant) *slight contact marks, very fine (5)* £200-240

Sold with some research notes.

1077 Six: Warrant Officer Class 1 F. Carter, Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, late Essex Regiment

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6006885 Pte., Essex R.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (6006885 W.O. Cl.1, R. Lincolns.), mounted as worn, *slight edge bruising and contact marks, very fine (6)* £180-220

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 9 May 1946. '... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma'.

Sold with a copy of *The History of The First Battalion The Lincolnshire Regiment in India, Arakan, Burma and Sumatra, September 1939 to October 1946, 1949, 75pp.*, including maps and plates, card covers. In the history Carter is listed as being twice mentioned in despatches. In the 1st Battalion newsletter dated 5 February 1947, R.Q.M.S. Carter is listed as Acting R.S.M. He is also said to deserve an "especial mention" for his part in the Boxing Day football match between the officers and sergeant.

1078 Five: Risaldar Habib Nawaz, Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (5583 A.L. Daf., P.A.V.O. Cavy.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS 1939-45, together with Loyal Service Badge and a bronze cap badge, *good very fine and better (7)* £40-60

See lot 648 for the recipient's miniature group which contains an unconfirmed O.B.I.

1079 Eight: Lance-Daffadar Sher Mohammad, Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry

INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (5609 L-Daf., P.A.V.O. Cavy.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; INDIA WAR SERVICE MEDAL; JUBILEE 1935, unmounted, *very fine and better (8)* £50-70

1080 Ten: Subadar Hakim Khan, Frontier Force Rifles

PAKISTAN, MEDAL OF SERVICE (Tamgha-i-Khidmat), 1st Class, silver-gilt and enamel; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (PJO-18074 Sub. , 13 F.F. Rif.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (9867 Sep., 2-13 F.F. Rif.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (9867 L-Naik, 2-13 F.F. Rif.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed, all but first mounted as worn, *good very fine (11)* £100-140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 July 1945. '... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma'. 'Jemadar Hakim Khan, 13th Frontier Force Rifles'.

Sold with recipient's riband bar with ribbons as above plus that of the Pakistan G.S.M. and a M.I.D. oakleaf on the War Medal 1939-45. Also with a 'Loyal Service' badge.

- 1081 Seven: Private E. G. Ford, Hampshire Regiment, who was killed in action in the Salerno landings in September 1943**
- INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5495454 Pte., Hamps. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5495454 Pte., Hamps. R.), single initial 'E.'; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *good very fine and better* (7) £250-300
- Eric George (Maurice) Ford was killed in action on the first day of the Salerno landings on 9 September 1943, aged 31 years, while serving in the 1/4th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. He was buried in the Salerno War Cemetery.
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- 1082 Seven: Sergeant K. C. Legeyt, Hampshire Regiment**
- INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5495971 Pte. K. C. Legeyt, Hamps. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5495971 Pte. K. Le Geyt, Hamps. R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf, note minor variation in name, *good very fine and better* (7) £280-320
- Sergeant Kenneth Charles Le Geyt, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, was killed in action on Sicily on 25 July 1943. The 31 year old husband of Marjorie Le Geyt of Porth, Glamorgan, was buried in Catania War Cemetery, Sicily. M.I.D. not confirmed.
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- 1083 Six: Private E. Bundy, Pioneer Corps, late Hampshire Regiment, 'evacuated from Dunkirk'**
- INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (5495143 Pte., Hamps. R.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5495143 Pte., Hamps. R.) ; 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; DUNKIRK VETERANS MEDAL, mounted Court style as worn, *very fine and better* (6) £160-200
- Edgar Bundy was born on 11 June 1903. A farm labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Hampshire Regiment at Winchester on 6 January 1930. With the regiment he served in India from February 1931 to July 1937. He was transferred to the Army Reserve on 2 August 1937. He returned to the regiment on 1 September 1939 and served with the B.E.F. from 19 September 1939 to 3 June 1940, being evacuated from Dunkirk. The remainder of his war service was at home, serving in the Pioneer Corps from February 1942 until his discharge in December 1945. Sold with Birth and Marriage Certificates; Regular Army Certificate of Service booklet and Soldiers' Service and Pay Book.
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- 1084 Seven: Lance-Naik Asghar, Royal Pakistan Army Service Corps, late Royal Indian Army Transport Corps**
- INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (TB-173674 Driver, 22 A.T. Coy.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (TB-173674 Driver, R.I.A.S.C.(A. Tpt.)); 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (AT/6441236 L/Naik Asghar Ali, R.P.A.S.C.) *nearly very fine and better* (7) £70-90
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- 1085 Nine: Petty Officer W. J. Bignall, Royal Navy**
- NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.140191 O.S., R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; KOREA 1950-53 (P/JX.140191 P.O., R.N.); U.N. KOREA; ROYAL NAVY L.S.& G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (JX.140191 P.O., H.M.S. St. Vincent), *last with correction to ship's name, generally very fine* (9) £250-300

1086



Eight: Corporal D. R. Bradshaw, Royal Marines

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (PO/X. 2082 Mne., R.M.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; CORONATION 1937, these six privately engraved, 'PO/X. 2082 D. R. Bradshaw, Cpl., R.M.'; CIVIL DEFENCE L.S., E.I.I.R., *generally good very fine* (8) £250-300

Denis Reginald Bradshaw, who was born at Kettering, Northamptonshire in April 1919, enlisted in the Royal Marines in London in April 1936, and first went to sea in the battle cruiser H.M.S. *Repulse*, an appointment that lasted from June 1937 until January 1939, during which he qualified for his Naval General Service Medal for 'Palestine 1936-1939' and the Coronation 1937 Medal, the latter being confirmed on his service record.

Then in March 1939, following a brief stint of service aboard the cruiser *Effingham*, he joined the aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*, aboard which ship he served as a gunlayer in B.2 turret until coming ashore in October 1940. During that period the *Ark Royal* witnessed extensive action off Norway and in the Mediterranean, and survived at least one U-Boat attack. And it was the claim of a German bomber pilot to have sunk her with a bomb on 5 September 1939 that propelled her name into the headlines, when enemy radio continued to ask, "Where is the *Ark Royal*?" In point of fact she was fine, although Bradshaw later revealed in a letter that the bomb had missed his gun position 'by a few feet', before falling in the sea.

Posted to the Portsmouth Division when the *Ark Royal* returned to the U.K. for a short refit in October 1940, Bradshaw returned to sea in the battleship *Queen Elizabeth* in February 1941, and came ashore for a final time in December of the same year, having seen action in the Crete operations; whether he was also aboard her at Alexandria at the time of the famous Italian "Charioteer" attack on 20 December 1941 remains unclear, his service record recording that he was 'on passage', but it is not without interest that Bradshaw was discharged 'as physically unfit for Royal Marine service' in the rank of Corporal in May 1942 - the impressive explosion resulting from the Italians' handiwork tore a 40 feet square hole under the battleship's foremost boiler room.

Sold with a good quantity of original documentation and career photographs, the former including several ship postcards; Certificate of Service; R.M. Certificate of Discharge (dated at Eastney Barracks, 5 May 1942); Certificate of Qualification for the rank of Corporal (dated at Eastney Barracks, 7 February 1941); Admiralty letter confirming his entitlement to the Naval General Service Medal for 'Palestine 1936-1939' (dated 10 September 1943); a letter of reference from Rear-Admiral Sir Wellwood Maxwell, K.B.E., dated 6 December 1961 ('I have known Denis Reginald Bradshaw for 24 years ...'); and Civil Defence Certificate for Warden Section Instructor (dated 13 July 1960).

1087 Eight: Chief Engine Room Artificer A. W. C. Dennis, Royal Navy

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (M39561 C-E.R.A.2, R.N.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (M39461 C-E.R.A., H.M.S. Renown) *nearly extremely fine* (8) £160-200

1088 Eleven: Chief Petty Officer R. E. Guill, Royal Navy

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.131364 L. Smn, R.N.), *edge bruise*; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, North Africa clasp; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, Second World War medals crudely engraved, 'R. E. Guill, P.O., JX.131364' ('C.P.O.' on War Medal); KOREA (C/MX.804863 Ch. El., R.N.); U.N. KOREA; CORONATION 1953; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX.131364 C.P.O., H.M.S. Marlborough), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (11) £320-360

H.M.S. Marlborough was the Torpedo School based at Eastbourne, 1942-47.

1089 Three: Able Seaman G. W. Kelly, Royal Navy

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (P/SSX.815325 A.B., R.N.); KOREA 1950-53 (P/SSX.815325 A.B., R.N.); U.N. KOREA, *good very fine* (3) £180-220

1090 Three: Able Seaman J. F. Stephen, Royal Navy

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (C/SSX.832373 A.B., R.N.); KOREA 1950-53 (C/SSX.832373 A.B., R.N.); U.N. Korea, *good very fine* (3) £180-220

1091 Pair: Engine Room Artificer D. Williamson, Royal Navy

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/MX.857464 E.R.A.3, R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.857464 E.R.A.1, H.M.S. Lochinvar) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £100-140

1092 Six: Private F. Dunstan, Green Howards

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4532307 Pte., Green Howards); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4532607 Pte., R.P.C.) *very fine* (6) £120-150

Sold with a named 'Green Howards Association' membership card.

1093 Five: Private T. J. Kelly, Essex Regiment

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6009317 Pte., Essex R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* (5) £180-220

Thomas Joseph Kelly died on 1 January 1943, while serving in the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment. He is buried in Southend-on-Sea (Sutton Road) Cemetery, Essex.

1094 Four: Leading Aircraftman H. C. Grainge, Royal Air Force

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (516427 L.A.C., R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £60-80

1095 Six: Regimental Sergeant-Major M. T. McCarthy, South Wales Borderers, who shot dead a bandit in Eritrea in 1949

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3960492 Sgt., S.W.B.), single initial 'M.'; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, these two privately engraved, '3960492 W.O. II M. T. McCarthy, 2/S.W.B.'; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., Regular Army (3960492 W.O. Cl. 2, S.W.B.), single initial 'M.', *the first with one or two obverse surface scratches and contact wear overall, otherwise generally very fine and better* (6) £250-300

The following obituary notice appeared in the *South Wales Borderers Journal*:

'It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death on 14 October 1955, of the R.S.M. of the 1st Battalion, W.O. I M. T. McCarthy (3960492). Mr. McCarthy embarked with the battalion for Malaya on 21 September 1955, and was taken ill during the voyage. He was taken off the ship in Egypt and died in the British Military Hospital at Fayid after an illness of a few days. He was buried with full military honours at Fayid Military Cemetery on 14 October 1955. Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. D. Vernon-Harcourt, O.B.E., of the Regiment was present and escorted Mrs. McCarthy and, most appropriately, the burial party was found by the 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The late R.S.M. enlisted at Pontypridd in January 1936, and joined the 2nd Battalion in Palestine in July of that year. During the war he served with the 1st Battalion as a Sergeant and W.O. II in India, Iraq and later in the Western Desert, where he was one of the few who got away in the break out from Bir Hamid. In 1949, after various E.R.E. appointments, he rejoined the 1st Battalion as a C.S.M. and served with them in Cyprus, Khartoum and Eritrea.'

An earlier edition of the regimental journal had reported the story of his run-in with a bandit at Asmara in 1949:

'C.S.M. McCarthy, when returning in a jeep from a Recce, found an Italian car which had just been held up and robbed. They gave chase to the Shifta, and just before they disappeared over the shoulder of the hill C.S.M. McCarthy hit one at extreme range with a Sten gun. This was confirmed a few days later by the Civil Intelligence Officer and the man eventually died.'

1096



Three: Sergeant E. C. Lockwood, Palestine Police

GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (706 T/1/B/Sjt., Pal. Police); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *good very fine and better* (3)

£90-110

Sold with a 'Palestine Police Dowbiggin Cup' Medal, named to F. C. Lockwood, silver and gold; a 'North China Command 1927 Company & Battery Championship' Medal, bronze, unnamed; and a Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment cap badge and a photograph of the recipient.

097 Ten: Havildar Sher Zaman, Royal Pakistan Army Service Corps, late Royal Indian Army Service Corps

PAKISTAN, MEDAL OF SERVICE, (Tamgha-i-Khidmat), 2nd Class, silver and enamel; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (Mtn102363 Hav., R.P.A.S.C. M.T.); PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC 1956; PAKISTAN, GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp, Kashmir 1948; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (MT-102363 L-Naik, R.I.A.S.C.(M.T.)); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS; INDIAN ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (MTN-102363 Hav., R.I.A.S.C.) *very fine* (10)

£80-100

098 Seven: Cook Nazar Mohammed, Pakistan Army Medical Corps, late Indian Hospital Corps

PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (12690 Cook, P.A.M.C.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (1-G-12690 A-Cook, I.H.C.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS; UNITED NATIONS MEDAL, UNTSO/UNOGIL ribbon, *very fine* (7)

£40-60

1099 Five: Leading Stoker E. E. Shearman, Royal Navy, who witnessed extensive action in H.M.S. Nelson on the Malta run

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (K. 63799 L. Sto., H.M.S. Nelson), *very fine and better* (5) £160-180

Emanuel Edward Shearman was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in April 1939, while serving in H.M.S. Nelson, and accompanying photographs and postcards (see below) would suggest that he was still serving in the same battleship as late as August 1942, a period that witnessed her winning a Battle Honour for "Malta Convoys 1941-42", and, more specifically, the famous "Pedestal" convoy.

In fact, as part of Admiral Somerville's Force H, and afterwards Vice-Admiral Syfret's Force Z, Nelson participated in many important Malta convoys, the first of them, "Operation Substance", taking place in July 1941, when the Naval escort lost a destroyer, and one cruiser and another destroyer damaged. "Mincemeat" followed in August, and "Status I" and "Halberd" in September, the latter operation nearly witnessing Nelson's demise when she was hit by a torpedo on the 27th, an incident recorded in Richard Woodman's definitive history, *Malta Convoy*:

'This intense action lasted less than half an hour, then there was a brief respite until a second wave of about seven Fiat BR20s was seen approaching very low from the east at 13.27. These divided, coming in on the starboard bow and starboard beam of the convoy, three of them penetrating the barrage to attack Nelson. Captain Troubridge swung the battleship to comb the anticipated torpedo tracks as one Italian aeroplane flew down Nelson's starboard side, to be cut into three pieces by pom-pom shells. But another Italian aeroplane let her torpedo go right ahead, at 400 yards distance. 'The chances of a hit seemed remote,' Somerville later wrote to Cunningham, 'until the bloody bubbles appeared about 120 yards ahead ... coming stright for us. Possibly helm hard over keeping her swinging to starboard might have let us take it on the bulge but I doubt it. Anyhow there was always the danger of a hit right aft which would have been far worse.' The aircraft flew low over Nelson, only to be shot down by the combined fire of the ships astern. The battleship had been hit on the port bow and her speed rapidly dropped to 18 knots as water poured into her forward hull and she settled by the head. The full extent of the damage was not of course known until later, but it proved serious ...'

Following another attack by some SM79s, and now with 3500 tons of water in her damaged hull, the Nelson was escorted back to Gibraltar by three destroyers, where, with much regret, Somerville transferred his Flag to the Rodney. By the summer of 1942, the Nelson was ready to return to the Malta run as flagship of Vice-Admiral Syfret's Force Z, a role that saw her participating in the famous "Pedestal" operation - indeed the final planning conference with the R.N. and Merchant Navy commanding officers was held aboard his command.

The convoy sailed from Scotland, reaching the Straits of Gibraltar on 10 August 1942, at which stage the enemy's attention became constant, the U-Boats' first victim being the aircraft carrier Eagle, and between then and the conclusion of the convoy, the Naval escort lost two cruisers and one destroyer sunk, in addition to many other ships sustaining considerable damage, another aircraft carrier and cruiser among them; of the 14 merchantmen, nine were sunk and three others severely damaged, many of these, of course, as a result of enemy air attacks. The main Naval escort, including the Nelson, could not be risked beyond the Skerki Channel, but covered 950 miles of the total distance of 1150 miles to Malta from Gibraltar, and throughout Syfret's flagship put up constant and spectacular anti-aircraft barrages amidst frequent near misses that rocked her mighty keel.

Sold with a fine series of wartime picture postcards / photographs, the majority appertaining to the Nelson and the Malta convoys of 1942, including "Pedestal", and several captioned on the reverse in the recipient's hand - the earliest image is captioned "Northern Patrol 1940" and the latest August 1942, thereby verifying his probable span of service aboard Nelson.

1100 Eight: Petty Officer F. W. Backhouse, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, France and Germany; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; BURMA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (C/JX.259762 P.O., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., 2nd issue (JX.259762 P.O., H.M.S. Pembroke), mounted as worn, *nearly very fine and better* (8) £500-550

The recipient is believed to have served on H.M.S. London during the famous Yangtze incident.

1101 An attributed family group:

Four: Ordinary Seaman G. N. Totterdell, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, all privately engraved 'C/JX. 374499 Ord. Smn. G. N. Totterdell, R.N., H.M.S. Firedrake', *good very fine or better*

Four: Leading Telegraphist R. G. Totterdell, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, all unnamed as issued, *good very fine or better* (8) £60-80

The sons of George and Gertrude Totterdell, of Springfield, Essex, Ronald Gordon, aged 21 years, and Gerald Norman, aged 23 years, were both lost in H.M.S. Firedrake on 16 December 1942, when that destroyer, as part of convoy ON 153, was torpedoed and sunk by the U-211 in the North Atlantic with heavy loss of life; sold with full details, including a copied feature from the Essex Weekly News, dated 1 January 1943, which explains how the two brothers came to serve aboard the same ship.



Light: Leading Sick Berth Attendant N. Draper, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; PACIFIC STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (5462 L.S.B.A., R.N.A.S.B.R.), initial given as 'L.', this last in original card forwarding box, together with Royal Naval Association lapel badge, generally extremely fine (9)

£100-120

Norman Draper, who was born at Adlington in December 1916, but who afterwards settled in Bolton, Lancashire, ended the War aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Black Prince*, and no doubt witnessed the events behind her final Battle Honour for "Okinawa 1945"; sold with a small quantity of original documentation and photographs, including his Admiralty campaign medal forwarding certificate, which confirms his entitlement to seven awards, and Admiralty (Bath) forwarding letter for his L.S. & G.C. Medal, dated 4 October 1949.

103 Seven: Able Seaman D. P. Shepherd, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (C/JX.731766 A.B., R.N.) good very fine and better (7) £120-160

104 Five: Engine Room Artificer 1st Class T. V. Freeman, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/MX.124655 E.R.A.1, R.N.) some contact marks, very fine (5) £90-110

105 Six: Shipwright Lieutenant F. G. Pope, Rooyal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Shpt. Lt., R.N.) good very fine (6) £140-180

Frederick George Pope was appointed a Warrant Shipwright on 27 July 1943. In this capacity he served on the *Indefatigable* and *Byrsa* during the course of the war. Promoted Shipwright Lieutenant on 1 April 1949, he was serving aboard the submarine depot ship *Forth* at the time of the Suez Crisis. Lieutenant Pope retired in 1961. Sold with some copied service details.

106 Five: A. Lovell, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR, Pacific clasp; WAR MEDAL, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, good very fine (11) £50-70

Sold with Soviet 30th Anniversary of World War 2 Medal 1985 and five sports medals, one named, 'A. Lovell, Lima Cup, Peru 1937'; another, 'R.N.B. Runners up, Commodore's Cup 1948-49 A. Lovell, L/Pat.'; another, 'H.M.S. Exeter vs Liga Comercial, 14.1.39'. The recipient is believed to have served as a Senior Gunner aboard H.M.S. *Exeter* at the Battle of the River Plate.



"Micky" Bell-Syer ready for take-off in his Hurricane

The Property of Patricia, Lady Foley

An interesting group of four awarded to Squadron Leader H. B. "Micky" Bell-Syer, Royal Air Force, who was seriously wounded when his Hurricane was shot down over France in May 1940: he went on to win an A.F.C. for his work as a test pilot at Boscombe Down in 1942 and to complete a tour of operations as a Mosquito pilot in 2nd T.A.F. in 1944

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, together with a fine Cartier, London lucky mascot, in the form of a rectangular plaque, in silver, with applied R.A.F. wings, in gold, above a central figure of St. Christopher, the hinged back-plate inscribed, 'Michael Bell-Syer, Chevalier Sand Peur et Sans Reproche, 1941', and with four screw-holes for affixing to his aircraft's cockpit, in fitted leather case, together with R.A.F. uniform "Wings" and medal ribands, the latter showing entitlement to the 'France and Germany' clasp, extremely fine (6)

£1400-1800



*Cockpit lucky mascot -
a St. Christopher plaque by Cartier*

Herbert Benjamin Bell-Syer (who loathed his Christian names and was always known as Michael or "Micky") was born in Alton, Hampshire in December 1918, the son of a retired Captain, R.N., and was educated at Allhallows at Honiton, Devon. Entering the Royal Air Force at the end of 1936, he gained his "Wings" at R.A.F. Netheravon in the following year, was posted to the School of Army Co-operation at Old Sarum and, pre-war, held appointments in No. 16 (Army Co-operation) Squadron and No. 614 Squadron at Odiham. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities, he joined a Lysander flight at "Base 11" in Africa, on clandestine duties with the French Foreign Legion, but he returned to the U.K. in the following year to the Armament Testing Squadron at Boscombe Down.

This latter appointment, however, was curtailed by his posting to No. 73 Squadron in France in May 1940, where, after a few days, he went into action on the advent of the German invasion of the Low Countries. On 24 May, while on patrol with three other Hurricanes of No. 73 Squadron, he participated in a head-on attack against 30 Heinkels and 30 Me. 110s, and was shot down, one of his fellow pilots afterwards reporting that he had last seen him 'descending in a parachute with a rent in the top of it'. The Squadron's Operational Record Book further noted, 'Even if Bell-Syer were to leave us, we are interested in his fate, as he has already impressed a sense of efficiency and confidence in those connected to him, despite his very recent arrival.' But nothing further was heard of him until the first week of June, when he was located by a fellow officer of No. 73 Squadron in a hospital at Grand Luce, badly disfigured by burns to his face and head, temporarily blinded, and also suffering from shrapnel wounds in one of his legs. Evacuated 'in a two-day grace period' that followed the signing of the Armistice, he was fortunate to receive the immediate attention of the famous New Zealander surgeon, Archie McIndoe, attention that enabled him to make a remarkably quick recovery.

In fact, as verified by his flying log book, Bell-Syer returned to duty in August 1940, albeit on a non-operational footing, when he rejoined on "special duties" the Armament Testing Squadron at Boscombe Down, a posting that witnessed him conducting hazardous and secret experimental work, and flying many aircraft types, including Albacores, Blenheims, Bostons, Havocs, Hurricanes, Liberators, Lysanders, Mitchells, Mustangs, Spitfires, Tempests, Typhoons and Wellingtons, and even the occasional flight in a Messerschmitt 109 or 110. It was about this time that his wife, Rose, lately married to Lord Burgh, presented him with the above described cockpit lucky mascot by Cartier. And the St. Christopher plaque certainly worked, Bell-Syer coming through unscathed and being rated as a test pilot of 'very near the exceptional class'. He was awarded the A.F.C. and remained similarly employed until transferring to an Operational Training Unit in March 1944.

That May Bell-Syer returned to the operational scene, being posted to No. 613 (City of Manchester) Squadron at Lasham in Hampshire, a Mosquito unit of 138 Wing, 2nd Tactical Air Force. The Squadron's C.O. at this time was Wing Commander R. N. "Pinpoint" Bateson, a renowned low-level specialist who had recently rolled two bombs 'right through the front door' of Gestapo Headquarters in the Hague. Bell-Syer, too, subsequently flew on some memorable operations, not least the low-level daylight strike against an S.S. barracks at Egletons, south-east of Limoges, on 18 August 1944, an outing flown in support of the Maquis. No. 2 Group's irrepressible leader, Air Vice-Marshal Basil Embry, who went along to observe proceedings, later described how they 'flew the whole way at 50 feet and caught the Germans completely unprepared. As we attacked, arms drill was being practised and our photographs showed soldiers on the steps of the house quite unaware of the danger'. In fact between mid-May and late August 1944, Bell-Syer completed over 40 sorties, many of them of the daylight variety against enemy targets in Northern France, including a trip to Caen on 24 June, when his Mosquito was hit by 20mm. flak.

In September 1944, he was posted as an instructor to R.A.F. Harwell, where he ended the War, and in August 1946, while employed on similar duties, logged his first flight in a Meteor jet. Bell-Syer retired from the R.A.F. in the rank of Squadron Leader in 1947 and went to work for Hawker Siddeley. A keen sportsman and accomplished skier, who won the over-70s downhill race at Zurs, Austria, several years in a row, and who 'throughout his life was blessed with the company of beautiful women', he died in March 1999, aged 80. He was survived by his companion of 18 years, Patricia, Lady Foley.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's Flying Log Books (2), covering the periods August 1940 to August 1946, and September 1946 to May 1947 [his first flying log book is believed to have been lost in France in May 1940]; together with a fine array of R.A.F. career photographs, 1936 to 1947 (approximately 75).

1108 Four: Flying Officer G. G. Lonsdale, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in original [damaged] card forwarding box, addressed to 'Mrs. M. W. Lonsdale, "Arbory", Hawthorne Lane, Bromborough, Cheshire', *extremely fine (4)*
£300-350

Gerald Gordon Lonsdale was posted missing following an anti-shipping patrol off the north coast of Spain on 24 April 1942, aged 24 years, while serving in No. 502 (Ulster) Squadron. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

No. 502 was a Coastal Command unit, and, at the time of Lonsdale's death, equipped with Whitleys. The first squadron to be equipped with the long range A.S.V. (air-to-surface vessel) Mark II radar, it claimed its first "kill", the U-206 in the Bay of Biscay, on 30 November 1941.

The 'Majorie Lonsdale' listed under his next of kin by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is believed to have been his wife, although her address is given as Caversham, Reading, Berkshire.

1109 Four: Squadron Leader F. C. MacDonald, D.F.C., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, together with original issuance slip to '136547 Mr. F. C. MacDonald, Kelwinbridge, Glasgow', assorted R.A.F. buttons and badges, etc., and a 1938 edition of *The New Testament*, with old ink inscription 'F. Cadell MacDonald', *generally good very fine (Lot)* £180-220

The recipient's original Flying Log Books were sold in these Rooms on 1 December 2004 (see Lot 1414).

Frank Cadell "Mac" MacDonald, who commenced his pilot training at No. 22 Elementary Flying Training School in January 1941, first went operational in June 1943, when he joined No. 620 Squadron, a Stirling unit based at Chedburgh in Suffolk, completing his first mission, a raid against Krefeld, on the night of 21st-22nd. Between then and October of the same year, he completed a full tour of operations, his other targets including Berlin (twice), Bremen, Cologne, Essen, Mannheim, Nuremburg (twice), Turin (twice), and the famous strike against the rocket base at Peenemunde on the night of 17-18 August, when his aircraft was credited with the destruction of a Do. 217 and also engaged by an Me. 262. In addition, too, he flew on all four of the famous Hamburg "firestorm" raids in late July / early August. Eventful that these last sorties undoubtedly were, it was actually a trip to Modane on the night of 16-17 September that proved to be one that stuck in the memory of a fellow crew member, Alan Gamble. Under the title of "Now It Can Be Told", he later wrote:

'... Bombs were cascading down and we were flying under the stream of aircraft on a reciprocal but the [railway] tunnel mouth was there, the bombs were away and we were into a violent 90-degree turn to starboard, hugging the valley floor desperately looking for a way out. Hobson's choice. Stay on the valley floor and risk finding ourselves in a dead end or start climbing and wriggling to find a way out. Somehow we made it and came out of the valley in a way that was certainly not the one we went in on. What was not reported was the fact that as we all started to breath normally again, old "Hawk Eyes" suddenly came on the intercom, "All guns stand by" as the engine power was reduced and we went into rich mixture. We were obviously on the Italian side of the tunnel and what "Mac" had seen appeared to be the dim lights of a convoy high up the mountain pass, so we turned in parallel towards it and blasted into it as the guns came to bear from about 400 yards out. The results were devastating. There were fires, explosions, and fire pouring down the mountain side, so when "Mac" had said he thought it was a military convoy, I am sure he was right. At the end of the first run we turned about and did it again. It really was a terrible sight and I think most of us were so shocked at what we had done we just didn't want to talk about it. We got back to base a little short of fuel and explained the use of the ammunition as having been fired off into the Channel to reduce weight, and "Mac" got a rocket for his reciprocal bombing run ... "Mac" may have been one of the oldest Squadron pilots in the Command at the age of 37 but we had implicit faith in him and his skill as a pilot, even though his decisions led to some hairy situations ...'

MacDonald, who was awarded a well-deserved D.F.C. at the end of this tour (*London Gazette* 12 November 1943 refers), returned to the operational scene as a Squadron Leader and Flight Commander in No. 622 Squadron, a Lancaster unit based at R.A.F. Mildenhall, in February 1945, completing a mission against Munchen Gladbach on the night of the 1st-2nd. And before the War's end he had flown on another dozen or so sorties, including those to such heavily-defended targets as Cologne, Essen and Dortmund (twice). He also flew on a supply-mission to the Hague on 4 May 1945.

1110 Three: Sergeant G. D. Underhill, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, together with original Air Ministry issuance and condolence slips, the latter in the name of 'Sergeant G. D. Underhill', in original card forwarding box addressed to next of kin at Forfar, Angus, *extremely fine (3)*
£140-160

George Dalgetty Greenhill, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dalgetty of Forfar, Angus, was killed in action on the night of 1-2 March 1944, aged 26 years, while serving as an Air Gunner in a Halifax of No. 76 Squadron on a raid on Stuttgart - one fellow crew member managed to bale out and was taken P.O.W., but the remainder perished. Official records state that his Halifax crashed at Celles-sur-Plain, near Nancy, presumably as a result of flak damage or an enemy night fighter. Greenhill, who, according to his C.O., was 'a successful Air Gunner, possessing ability and a strong sense of duty', was interred in a collective grave in the Choloy War Cemetery, also near Nancy.

1111 Six: Warrant Officer Class 2 M. J. Barnard, South African Forces

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named (P3961 M. J. Barnard)

Five: Corporal R. Hofmeyer, South African Engineer Corps

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named (C274517)

Four: Able Seaman P. R. Compton, South African Naval Forces

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, all officially named (71720 P. R. Compton) *very fine and better* (15) £70-90

Mathian Jacobus Barnard was born on 12 November 1909. He attested for service in the South African forces on 3 September 1939, serving with the South African Intelligence Corps during September 1939-October 1942. Later with the South African Mounted Brigade Signal Squadron he served in Egypt during April 1943-April 1944 and Italy during May 1944-January 1946. Sold with copied service papers.

Robert Hofmeyer was born in Oudtshoorn, Cape Province on 18 January 1901. By trade a mason, he volunteered for full-time military service on 7 January 1941. Seeing service in North Africa, he was discharged at Port Elizabeth on 7 January 1945. sold with copied service papers.

Percy Rowan Compton was born in Knysna, Cape Province on 25 March 1923. A bus conductor in Johannesburg by occupation, he volunteered for service in the Union Defence Forces on 9 January 1942. Appointed to the S.A. Naval Forces, he served on H.M.S. *Nile* - the shore base at Alexandria during September 1943-December 1945. Sold with copied service papers.

1112 Five: Lance Bombardier C. L. Wright, South African Artillery

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named (45752 C. L. Wright)

Five: Warrant Officer Class 2 P. D. Harte, South African Forces

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named (279226 P. D. Harte)

Four: Private J. Hendricks, South African Forces

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, all officially named (M13374 J. Hendricks) *very fine and better* (14) £70-90

Cecil Lambert Wright was born in Natal on 13 December 1921. A caretaker by occupation, he volunteered for service on 19 April 1940. He served in North Africa and the Middle East from June 1941 until the end of the war. Sold with copied service papers.

Percy Dudley Harte was born in London, England on 17 April 1903. A clerk by occupation he volunteered for service on 23 January 1941. With the U.D.F.I. he served in East Africa, Abyssinia, Egypt and the Middle East, from February 1941 to February 1944. He was discharged as medically unfit in May 1944. Sold with copied service papers.

John Hendricks was born in 1916. He entered full-time service with the I.M.C. on 28 December 1940, serving in East Africa and the Middle East from March 1941-August 1942. He was discharged as medically unfit on 12 April 1943. Sold with copied service papers.

1113 Six: Temporary Major J. S. Jamieson, South African Artillery and Air Force

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named (13336 J. S. Jamieson)

Four: Air Mechanic L. H. Jones, South African Air Force

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, all officially named (100281 L. H. Jones)

Four: Corporal P. J. Van Lingen, South African Forces

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, all officially named (116258 P. J. Van Lingen) *very fine and better* (14) £70-90

James Sprunt Jamieson was born on 3 September 1909. Commissioned Temporary Lieutenant in the South African Artillery in June 1940, he was promoted Temporary Captain in October 1941 and Temporary Major in October 1942. He transferred from the S.A.A. to the S.A.A.F. in June 1942. Sold with copied service papers.

Louis Henry Jones was born in Pretoria on 20 February 1919. A technical trainee, he attested for the S.A.A.F. on 1 November 1940. Sold with copied service papers.

Corporal Van Lingen is believed to have served in the S.A.A.F.

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- 1114 **Four: Lieutenant C. Wright, South African Air Force, late Pretoria Regiment**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, all officially named (35380 C. Wright)
Three: Major G. R. Kent, South African Air Force, late South African Service Corps
BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Dvr., S.A.S.C.); WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, these two officially named (202899 G. R. Kent) *good very fine and better* (7) £50-70
Cecil Wright was born on 17 August 1918. Appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Pretoria Regiment in July 1940, he served in the Middle East with them and the Imperial Light Horse. Promoted to Temporary Lieutenant on 23 January 1941, in September 1942 he transferred to the S.A.A.F. for training as a Pupil Air Observer. Sold with copied service papers.
George Ross Kent served as a Driver in the S.A.S.C. during the Great War; being taken on to the strength on 20 August 1918 and being discharged on 3 March 1919. Between the wars he was employed as an Attorney Notary Public and Conveyancer of the Supreme Court of South Africa. He again attested for full-time service on 1 June 1940 and was employed as a Major with the S.A.A.F. Radio Signal Company at Johannesburg. He was released to return to his civil employment on 16 October 1943. Sold with copied service papers.
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- 1115 **Six: Corporal E. Keefer, Southern Rhodesian and South African Forces**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed as issued; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL (SR.598414 E. Keefer)
Five: Trooper W. Groenewald, Southern Rhodesian and South African Forces
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these unnamed as issued; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL (SR597835 N. Groenewald)
Four: Corporal A. V. Schnneeberger, Southern Rhodesian and South African Forces
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these unnamed as issued; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL (SR.598022 A. V. Schnneeberger) *very fine and better* (15) £80-100
Ernest Keefer was born in Bulawayo, South Rhodesia on 29 March 1911. A motor mechanic by occupation, he served for 2 years with the Southern Rhodesian Forces before attesting for service with the Union Defence Force on 6 March 1943. Keefer initially served with the Wit. Rifles and later with the South African Armoured Division. Sold with copied service papers.
Norman Groenewald was born in Bulawayo, South Rhodesia on 30 May 1922. A storekeeper by occupation, he served for 13 months in the Southern Rhodesian Forces before attesting for service in the Union Defence Force on 1 December 1942. Groenewald was initially posted as a Trooper with the S.R.A.C.R. and later served with the the S.A.A.C. Sold with copied service papers.
Albert Victor Schnneeberger was born in Johannesburg on 13 August 1906. A salesman by occupation, he served for 20 months with the Southern Rhodesian Forces before attesting for service with the Union Defence Force on 1 December 1942. He was initially with the S.R.A.C.R. and later with the 6th South African Armoured Division. Sold with copied service papers.
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- 1116 **Six: Private D. Chayaluka, King's African Rifles**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (N.52483 Pte. Duncan Chayaluka, K.A.R.)
Four: Private A. Zalimba, King's African Rifles
1939-45 STAR; Burma Star; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (DN.15345 Pte. Andreaya Zalimba, K.A.R.), minor official correction to unit, *some contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (10) £100-140
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- 1117 **Seven: Major B. B. Murray, South African Police**
SOUTH AFRICA POLICE STAR OF MERIT (Kaptein), silver and enamel, *some enamel damage*; SOUTH AFRICA POLICE MEDAL FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE (Maj., 4.11.66); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, these four officially named (SAP196512 B. B. Murray); SOUTH AFRICA POLICE GOOD SERVICE MEDAL, 3rd type (15613 (V) I/S/Sers.), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (7) £180-220
Bruce Blockley Murray was born in Springfontein on 26 August 1913. Employed as a Constable with the South African Police, he attested for service in the Union Defence Force on 12 June 1940. Serving in the 2nd Battalion South African Police he entered the Middle East in June 1941. Promoted Acting Sergeant in February 1942, he was posted missing believed a prisoner-of-war on 20 June 1942 and was confirmed as such in December that year. Held in Italy, he escaped on 10 September 1943 and then spent 9 months in the mountains before reaching allied lines. He was discharged on 17 November 1944 to resume his police duties in South Africa and attained the rank of Major in the police service. Sold with copied service papers.



Seven: Major D. K. Wells, Honourable Artillery Company and Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Capt., R.A.), on H.A.C. ribbon, mounted as worn; together with a corresponding mounted set of seven miniature dress medals, *slight contact marks, very fine and better*

Other miniatures (16), in four mounted groups, *good very fine* (30)

£140-180

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945. '... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North West Europe.'

Denis Keliher Wells was born on 27 October 1917. After service in the H.A.C. he was discharged in January 1940 to take up a commission in the Royal Artillery. He was promoted War Substantive Captain in February 1944 and held the ranks of Temporary Major and Honorary Major. Sold with the recipient's Officers' Release Book; Certificate of Transfer; Paymaster's Advice Note; a copied photograph and three metal badges.



Nine: Warrant Officer C. A. Cains, Royal Air Force

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (568367 F. Sgt., R.A.F.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (W/O., (G0568367) R.A.F.); CORONATION 1953, unnamed; ROYAL AIR FORCE L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award bar (568367 Act. F. Sgt., R.A.F.), mounted for display, *good very fine* (9)

£280-320

1120 Six: Lance-Serjeant R. H. Barlow, 73 Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, died 27 June 1944, in 'Operation Epsom', S.W. of Caen

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (6)

£120-160

881047 Lance-Serjeant Ronald Heywood Barlow, 73 Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on 27 June 1944, aged 33 years, whilst taking part in the 'breakout from Normandy' 'Operation Epsom', S.W. of Caen. He was buried in the St. Manvieu War Cemetery, Cheux, Calvados, France. Sold with medal forwarding box addressed to 'Mrs L. Barlow, 66 York Ave., Sidcup, Kent', also with Army Council condolence slip named to 'L/Sjt. R. H. Barlow'.

1121 Five: Hon. Junior Commandant M. F. Lassetter, Auxiliary Territorial Service

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Sub., A.T.S.), *generally good very fine and rare* (6)

£250-300

Mary Faith Lassetter was appointed a Company Assistant in the A.T.S. in November 1940, was advanced to 2nd Subaltern in May 1941 and held the rank of Acting Junior Commandant from June 1942, *Army Lists* of the period also noting that she was 'specially employed'; sold with original War Officer letter forwarding her Efficiency Medal (dated 22 May 1950), the announcement for which appeared in the *London Gazette* on 14 April 1950.

- 1122 Four: Sister C. Barraclough, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, mounted as worn; Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. MEDAL, all unnamed as issued, together with a General Nursing Council for England and Wales lapel badge, by *Lattorini, Birmingham*, silver and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1924, the reverse engraved, 'C. Barraclough, S.R.N. 10995, 16-2-23', pin-backed, and an Identity Bracelet with chain, bearing an enamelled Union Flag and engraved, 'C. Barraclough, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R., B.1993' and 'France 1939', *slight contact marks, very fine and better* (6) £60-80
Charlotte Barraclough trained as a nurse during 1914-17 at the Sheffield Royal Hospital and registered as S.R.N. No.10995 on 16 February 1923. Between the wars she worked at the Rotherham Isolation Hospital. In February 1940 she was in France on the staff of No.1 General Hospital, Dieppe. She was commissioned a Sister in the Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. on 30 May 1941. She appears in the 1946 Army List under the 'Unemployed List' section of the Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.
- 1123 Four: Leading Aircraftman C. A. Smith, Royal Air Force**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in Air Ministry card forwarding box (address erased), together with an R.A.F. cap badge and 'For Loyal Service' lapel badge, an original wartime kit-list (which states that Smith was admitted to the Royal Herbert Hospital at Woolwich on 27 June 1944), an accounting slip in his name and an old bus ticket, *good very fine* (6)
Four: Leading Aircraftman B. Bishop, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who served as a maintenance assistant in No. 216 Squadron in North Africa
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in original addressed Air Ministry card forwarding box, complete with issuance certificate, and the recipient's R.A.F. Service and Release Book, *good very fine and better*
Pair: Corporal G. W. A. Gunther, Royal Air Force
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, together with the recipient's R.A.F. Service and Release Book, *good very fine* (12)
£80-100
- 1124 Four: G. De Marquet, Royal Signals**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, in original addressed card forwarding box, with Army Council issuance certificate, and an old typescript copy "Order of the Day", dated 22 March 1945, in which General Sir Montagu Stopford congratulates the men of 33 Corps on their victory at Mandalay, *extremely fine*
Pair: Captain J. A. Hepworth, Royal Army Service Corps
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, together with related dress miniature medals, mounted as worn but with original card forwarding box addressed to the recipient in Durban, South Africa (sent in 1975), *extremely fine*
Pair: B. A. Underwood
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in original addressed card forwarding box with Army Council issuance certificate, *very fine* (10)
£80-100
Hepworth was appointed to a Regular Army Emergency Commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the R.A.S.C. in September 1940 and attained the rank of Temporary Captain in January 1942.
- 1125 Four: Private Thomson, Black Watch, believed to be 2750397 Private C. Thomson of the 6th Battalion, who was killed in action in North Africa in 1943**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, together with Black Watch sporting medal, by *Phillips, Aldershot*, silver and enamel, the reverse inscribed, 'A.M.C. / 1934 / Pte. Thomson', the whole contained in an old but uninscribed Infantry Records, Perth card forwarding box, *the last with some enamel damage but otherwise extremely fine* (4)
£40-60
Sold with a quantity of research regarding the above attribution.
- 1126 Four: Leading Aircraftman H. Eastwood, Royal Air Force**
1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, contained in original addressed card forwarding box, with Air Council issuance slip confirming entitlement, together with related I.D. tags (2), *extremely fine* (6)
£40-60
Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including R.A.F. Mechanical Transport Driver's Licence; R.A.F. Middle East Christmas "Airgraph", 1944; No. 373 A.S.P. Christmas Menu, 1945; Clothing Ration Book, 1945-46; printed presentation scroll from the Mayor and Mayoress of Bury; post-war Identity Card and three photographs, two of them dating from the War.



A photograph from L.A.C. Holloway's wartime album, taken at Rimini, February 1945:
"Our Kite, Bob Scott and myself"

Five: Leading Aircraftsman P. H. Holloway, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who served as an engine fitter in No. 241 and No. 92 Squadrons

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, very fine or better (5)

£150-200

Sold with a good quantity of original documentation, including his R.A.F. Service and Release Book (confirming the above campaign medal entitlement); his wartime pocket diaries for 1944 and 1945; assorted propaganda leaflets; a souvenir booklet of Rome; and Order of Service for the Victory Service in 1945; together with a small leather-bound wartime photograph album, with around 20 pictures from the Italian campaign, including Spitfires and aircrew from No. 241 Squadron.

1128 Six: Sergeant T. W. Jones, Hertfordshire Regiment, late Royal Fusiliers, a P.O.W., captured at Anzio

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award bar (5960334 Col. Sgt., Herts), mounted as worn, some contact marks, very fine (6)

£160-200

Thomas William Jones was born on 23 May 1908. A bricklayer's labourer by occupation, he enlisted on 31 March 1940, serving with the Royal Fusiliers. He served with regiment in Persia and Iraq and then in North Africa and Italy. He was taken prisoner at Anzio on 22 September 1943 and was a prisoner-of-war, held in Stalag 257 near Fallingbomel until 10 May 1945. He was discharged on 22 June 1947 as a Lance-Sergeant to join the Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.).

Sold with original Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Discharge Certificate; Soldier's Release Book and two letters - one from the C.O. of the 1st Hertfordshires, dated 1955, thanking him for his work with anti-tank guns; the other from the Cadets of Watford Grammar School thanking him for his help during a Summer camp. Also with a citation for 'Exceptional Service in the Territorial Army' and some copied research.

1129 Five: Able Seaman V. A. Faint, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, G.VI.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (JX.125069 A.B., R.N.), suspension claw tightened on last, contact marks, nearly very fine and better (5)

£80-100

1130 Five: Squadron Sergeant-Major H. L. Dolding, 3rd Royal Tank Regiment, R.A.C., who was taken prisoner by a Panther tank group in France in 1944, but 'changed his role from captive to captor and witnessed the surrender of some 240 Germans who had been cut off by our advancing forces': he subsequently received a 21st Army Group commendation

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, generally good very fine, together with original 21st Army Group commendation certificate in the name of '7880525 W.O. II H. L. Dolding, R.A.C., 3 R. Tks.', with facsimile signature of Montgomery and dated 4 February 1945, and related wartime newspaper cutting (5)

£200-250

The accompanying wartime newspaper cutting states, under the heading "Charlton Sergeant-Major's Exciting Adventure":

'An adventure crowded with incident will live in the memory of Squadron Sergeant-Major H. L. Dolding, of 50 Mayhill Road, Charlton, who in a comparatively short space of time, changed his role from captive to captor and witnessed the surrender of some 240 Germans who had been cut off by our advancing forces in France.'

The Sergeant-Major, with a Lance-Corporal, and a Trooper, members of a well known tank regiment, were out on reconnaissance patrol when they encountered four German Panther tanks and were forced "with odds a bit on the side of the enemy" to accept the inevitable. They were motioned to get on the leading tank, but as they were about to obey the command, British tanks were heard proceeding up a parallel road. Without bothering to get the range, the Germans opened fire, and within a few minutes armour-piercing and H.H. shells were falling around. "Jerry" found discretion the better part of valour and promptly withdrew, taking their prisoners with them. While they were making their way through rain sodden cornfields one of the Germans, who could speak broken English, started raving about Hitler, Bolshevism and "how stupid the English were in not being friends with Germany". While the man was ranting others more genial were offering them cigarettes.

British tanks again engaged the Boche, and machine-gun bullets by the thousand were now whizzing past. After a conference between the Panther commanders it was decided to make for Bailleul. But they had not gone far when there was a terrific flash and explosion. The tank had struck a mine. The Trooper was blown 30 yards and sustained a broken leg. Some hours later they got into Bailleul after passing scores of German tanks and lorries that had been knocked out on the way.

In the town they were lodged in a chateau with a number of French women and children, who made a great fuss of them. Some Frenchmen who, as it turned out, were members of the Maquis, gave them the "V" sign behind the backs of the Germans, and the time lagged until about six o'clock in the evening, when, in wandering into the garden, quite unmolested, Sergeant-Major Dolding was quite surprised to have four Nazis come up to him, shake his hand and say "Kamerad."

"I was pretty certain that Bailleul was surrounded and they were trying to ingratiate themselves," Sergeant-Major Dolding said. "It was later proved that they were in the bag all right. They even gave me cigarettes, wine and food, and showed me R.A.F. pamphlets they had picked up."

He hurried back into the chateau with the good news, and at eight o'clock the first troops arrived in the town amidst great rejoicing.'

1131 **Four: G. W. A. Harris, Australian Forces**

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AUSTRALIA SERVICE MEDAL, all officially named (NX148433 G. W. A. Harris)

Four: E. J. Prince, New Zealand Forces

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; NEW ZEALAND SERVICE MEDAL, all privately named (32987 E. J. Prince), mounted as worn

1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed as issued, *very fine and better* (13) £70-90

1132 **Four: Gunner C. Ratcliff, Royal Artillery, a Far East P.O.W. who won a "mention" for saving several comrades in a collapsed mine in Japan**

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *extremely fine* (4) £180-220

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 23 January 1947.

An award reflecting gallant service as a P.O.W. in the Far East, the background to which is revealed in the original recommendation of the B.E.M. to a fellow captive, Gunner H. Davies, R.A.:

'This man while a prisoner of war working in a coal mine undoubtedly saved his own and 13 other lives by giving orders and advice when they were trapped for 48 hours on a collapsed coal conveyor face, at Ohama, Honsha, Japan in June 1943. The conveyor face was about 1.5 miles under the sea at approximately 80 metres depth and the coal face 75 yards in length with height varying from 2ft. 6 ins. to 4ft. 6ins. at extreme with a blank end to the face. The first 60 yards were worked by Japanese and Koreans and the remainder by Gunner Davies and five other British prisoners of war [Ratcliff among them]. The accident was a complete collapse of the face and old workings to the rear, from 10 yards in, to within 20 yards of the blank end, due to the continual dripping of water, old workings nearby and the lack of sound timbering to support. The result was that the six British, five Japanese and three Koreans were trapped at the blank end, with no timber, slight air through a collapsed air pipe, and one lamp. Davies organised the building of a wall of "sandstone" to take the brunt of further inevitable squeeze on the remainder of the coal face, saving further collapse and thereby the lives of the entombed party. After 48 hours, 24 of which were spent without light, release came through a tunnel built under the collapsed sandstone and coal 45 yards in length approximately and in no place wider or higher than 2ft. 6ins. The whole workings collapsed 30 minutes after release.'

Clifford "Jimmy" Ratcliff was born in April 1906 and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in February 1941. Captured by the Japanese in Java in 1942, while serving as a Gunner in 48th Battery, 21st Light A.A. Regiment, R.A., he was repatriated at the end of the War and demobilised with an 'Exemplary' rating in January 1946. Then, as late as January 1947, while resident in Lyminster, near Littlehampton, he received official notification of his "mention", no doubt as a result of his debriefing by Lieutenant W. R. Bennett, R.N.V.R., during which 'meritorious actions' - and war crimes - were on the agenda, and with a Major of M.I. 9 on 18 October 1945 (accompanying documentation refers).

Sold with the recipient's I.D. tags and a large quantity of original wartime documentation, including M.I.D. certificate and associated correspondence; R.A. Record Office correspondence with the recipient's mother regarding his "missing in action" status; a wartime photograph of Japanese P.O.W. guards; handwritten menus for "Freedom Dinner 1945" and "Jimmy Ratcliff Farewell Dinner, 5th February 1945"; and Soldier's Release Book; together with an H.M.S. *Implacable* pennant, presumably the ship aboard which he finally returned home, and a minute set of dominoes, the latter undoubtedly dating from his P.O.W. days.



Seven: Warrant Officer Class 2 J. P. Melly, Royal Engineers

1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (726572 Sjt., R.E.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (726572 W.O. Cl. 2, R.E.); POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL, E.I.I.R. (Const. John P. Melly), mounted for display, good very fine and better (7) £240-280

1134 Five: Private I. John, Northern Rhodesia Regiment

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (DN12971 Pte. Inoki John, N.R.R.)

Three: Private S. Wala, Northern Rhodesia Regiment

AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, E.I.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (EA18113430 Pte. Samson Wala, N.R.R.), mounted as worn, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (8) £100-140

1135 Five: Major A. J. Petitt, 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales) Dragoon Guards, Royal Armoured Corps, late Royal Tank Regiment

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (97872450 Sjt., R. Tank R.), this last in damaged card box of issue, extremely fine (7) £120-160

Arthur James Petitt was born in 1904. After serving in the Royal Tank Corps, Serjeant Petitt was granted the rank of Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, Royal Armoured Corps, to date from 1 March 1941 (*London Gazette* 15 April 1941). Promoted Temporary Captain in June 1942, he was an Instructor at the Fighting Vehicles School, India. By the Autumn of 1943 he had attained the rank of (Temporary ?) Major, serving for a time as 2 i/c of the 26th Hussars. In February 1944 he is recorded in the 3rd Carabiniers War Diary as one of a number of officers undertaking a recce of the Kabaw Valley north of Tamu. Captain Petitt, son of Walter and Ellen Petitt and husband of Elsie Petitt of Bognor Regis, Sussex, died of heart failure and complications on 16 June 1947, aged 43 years. He was buried in Aldershot Military Cemetery.

Sold with Royal Tank Regiment prize medal inscribed, 'Cpl. A. J. Petitt, Winners A/C Crew Comp. 12th A.C. Co. 1927', 32mm., silver, in case of issue; British Army of the Rhine prize medal, inscribed, 'Inter Unit Team Championship, 1929, 'B' Group Runners Up', 38mm., bronze, in case of issue and a copy of *The Soldiers Bible*, inscribed to 'No.7872450 Pettit (sic) A.J.' bearing the stamp mark of No.12 Armoured Car Company, Tank Corps, May 29, 1923'. Also with copy of Death Certificate, extracts from the War Diaries and other copied research.

1136 Seven: Jemadar Ghulam Rasul, Pakistan Armoured Corps

PAKISTAN, GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp, Kashmir 1948; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (PJO-307 Jem., P.A.C.); PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC DAY 1956; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed, mounted as worn

Six: Havildar Sher Mohammad, Pakistan Signals

PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (6249700 Hav., P. Sigs.); PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC DAY 1956; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (A1210 Sigm., I.S.C.); 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn

Five: Jemadar Asal Dad, 13th Frontier Force Rifles

PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (60968/1/0 Jem., 13 F.F. Rif.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIAN SERVICE MEDALS 1939-45, mounted as worn, very fine (18) £70-90

- 1137 **Four: Major L. W. H. Hall, Indian Army**
1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in original card forwarding box addressed to the recipient at Belgrano, Buenos Aires
Four: Mr. B. T. Baker
1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn, with original card forwarding box addressed to the recipient at Guildford, Surrey
Three: Mr. A. J. Savage
1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, in original card forwarding box addressed to the recipient at Hertford, Hertfordshire, *generally extremely fine* (11) £60-80

- 1138 **Eleven: Subadar Mohammad Walayat, Royal Pakistan Artillery**
PAKISTAN, MEDAL OF SERVICE (Tamgha-i-Khidmat) (2), 2nd Class, silver and enamel; another, 3rd Class, bronze and enamel; PAKISTAN, GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp, Kashmir 1948; PAKISTAN, WAR STAR 1965 (PJO-3340 Sub, Arty.); PAKISTAN, WAR MEDAL 1965; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (121197 Sep., R.P.A.); PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC 1956; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, *erased*, all but first two mounted as worn, *edge bruising*
Five: Jemadar Nazar Hussain Shah, Royal Pakistan Army Service Corps
PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (PJO-28671 Jem/Sup., R.P.A.S.C.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS 1939-45, mounted as worn
Five: Quarter Master Duffadar Mohammad Akram, Pakistan Forces
PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (7229482 Q.M. Dfr., P.R.V.F.C.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS 1939-45, mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (21) £70-90

- 1139 **Nine: Jemadar Sultan Mohammad, Pakistan Armoured Corps**
PAKISTAN, MEDAL OF SERVICE (Tamgha-i-Khidmat), 2nd Class, silver and enamel; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (PJO-231 Jem., P.A.C.), correction to unit; PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC 1956; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed, all but first mounted as worn
Six: Sepoy Mohammad Afsar, 14th Punjab Regiment
PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (3633570 Sep., 14 Punjab R.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn
Six: Sepoy Lal Mir, 12th Frontier Force Rifles
PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (3435169 Sep., 12 F.F.R.); PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC 1956 (ribbon only); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn, *very fine* (21) £70-90

- 40 **Eight: Jemadar Bahadur Khan, Pakistan Armoured Corps**
PAKISTAN, GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp, Kashmir 1948; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (PJO-124 Jem., P.A.C.); PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC 1956; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed, mounted as worn
Eight: Muhammad Hussain, Royal Pakistan Artillery
PAKISTAN, GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp, Kashmir 1948; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (PJO-2921 Wdm., R.P.A.); PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC 1956; 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn
Six: Bellow Boy Gul Baz, Royal Pakistan Army Service Corps
PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (798008 Bellow Boy, R.P.A.S.C.-A.T.); PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC 1956; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; U.N. MEDAL, UNTSO/UNOGIL ribbon, mounted as worn (frayed ribbon), *some edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (22) £70-90

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- 1141** *Four: Acting-Sergeant C. E. P. Hill, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, late Royal Army Service Corps*
1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed

Four: 2nd Lieutenant M. H. Brashier, Royal Engineers

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed, *good very fine and better* (9)
£70-90

Cecil Evelyn Peaker Hill was born on 4 May 1919. A printing apprentice, he enlisted into the Royal Army Service Corps on 18 October 1939. He was transferred to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers on 21 November 1942. Promoted Corporal in January 1943, he attained the rank of Acting-Sergeant in November 1945. During the course of the war he served in Burma with 82 (WA) Division, South East Asia Command. He was transferred to the Army Reserve on 28 May 1946.

Sold with fragmentary Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Soldier's Release Book; Record of Service card; Certificate of Transfer to Army Reserve and sundry other papers. Also with R.W.A.F.F. badge with replacement pin fitting.

M. H. Brashier, 2nd Lieutenant, 6 August 1944; War Substantive Lieutenant, 6 February 1945.

Medals to Brashier sold with three group photographs of Royal Engineers, entitled, "'C" Company, 92 War Party - No.1 Training Battalion Royal Engineers, 1943'; '140th R.E. (Field) OCTU 161 Class, December, 1943' and '140th OCTU R.E. 167 Class, July, 1944'. In each Brashier is identified.

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- 1142** *Seven: Bombardier E. Lealman, Royal Artillery*

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22809186 Bdr., R.A.); GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (22809186 Bdr., R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22809186 Bdr., R.A.), mounted for wear, *slight contact marks, very fine* (7) £300-350

Edgar Lealman was born in Birmingham in 1919. With the outbreak of war, he enlisted as Gunner 947177 in the 130th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. The regiment arrived in India from the U.K. on 31 May 1942; based at Comilla, it came under the command of 14 Indian Infantry Division. On 31 October the Regiment moved to Chittagong with the Division and thence to Ranchi in June 1943. In July 1943 the Regiment came under the command of 15 Indian Corps and in August it was moved to Poona and placed under the command of 36 Indian Infantry Division. In February 1944 the Regiment moved to the Arakan and remained in Burma until May 1945. Lealman was discharged in May 1946 at the age of 26 years. He re-enlisted in the early 1950's as Bombardier 22809186 in the Royal Artillery. He qualified for his L.S. & G.C. in 1963 but the medal was not awarded until 1973.

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- 1143** *Six: Sergeant S. Ellis, Air Ministry Constabulary*

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; CORONATION 1953; POLICE LONG SERVICE, G.VI.R. (Sergt. Sidney Ellis), mounted for wear, *generally good very fine* (7) £180-220

Sold with Air Ministry Constabulary cap badge and extract from the Coronation 1953 roll confirming the award to Sergeant Sidney Ellis, Air Ministry Constabulary.

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- 1144** *Three: JX. 384635 E. Harding, Royal Navy*

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, in original addressed card forwarding box with ink inscribed service number 'JX. 384635', and accompanying Admiralty issuance certificate, *very fine or better*

Pair: FX. 777909 S. L. Saunders, Royal Navy

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in original addressed card forwarding box with ink inscribed service number 'FX. 777909' and later inscribed 'SFX. 1527', *very fine* (5) £40-60

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- 1145** *A well-documented and poignant Chindit casualty's group of four awarded to Lieutenant A. W. "Dot" Ellis, Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surreys), attached 1st South Staffordshire Regiment, a component of Major-General Orde Wingate's "Long Range Penetration Force"*

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *generally extremely fine* (4) £400-500

Alfred William Ellis was killed in action leading an attack against a Japanese position in the vicinity of the Chindit base "White City" on 17 April 1944. Writing to his widow in August 1944, his C.O. stated that Ellis was 'killed instantly and suffered no pain, it was during an attack that he was leading and it was due to him and his bravery that it was a great and successful attack. We buried him there in Henu, which is in Burma, close to Mawlu, which late became known as the White City.' Another Battalion officer, Major E. Butler, wrote to say that Ellis was shortly to have been appointed Adjutant, and added 'You have the satisfaction of knowing that his was a duty well and nobly done. In his first action, a counter-attack which undoubtedly saved the position, he was killed - I do not think he knew what hit him.'

In early March 1944, in Wingate's second and final Chindit operation, three Brigades of highly trained troops were airlifted in gliders or Dakotas to a position on the Mandalay-Myitkyina railway at Henu, about two miles north of Mawla and many miles behind enemy lines - as a result of the ever growing quantity of parachutes to be seen draped in the surrounding jungle, the position quickly became known as "White City". Quick to establish themselves among the ranks of these gallant Chindits were the men of the 1st Battalion, the South Staffordshires, not least Lieutenant George Cairns, an attached officer, who won a posthumous V.C. leading an attack on 13 March - he had his left arm severed by his opponent's sword but killed the Japanese officer, took up his sword, led a successful charge and killed a number of the enemy before collapsing through loss of blood. Between 4-19 April the Japanese mounted a series of ferocious counter-attacks, that on the 17th resulting in the death of Ellis:

'On the morning of the 17th, by daylight for a change, Hyashi ordered a last desperate attempt to break into White City under cover of an intense artillery bombardment which caused many casualties. Suicide groups with bangalore torpedoes made a wide breach in the wire and, at last and triumphantly, the Japanese swarmed up the slopes of O.P. Hill. The gunners in the valley below elevated their 25-pounders, Durant's machine-gunners took a shot whenever they had a clear field of fire, and the rest of the garrison watched the fight from the neighbouring hill-tops. O.P. Hill was defended by a platoon of the South Staffords. Its commander was an interior decorator by trade, and regarded in that rugged unit as an Aesthete, if not actually effeminate. But he was now able to confound all those who had chaffed him. He held on until he had only sixteen men out of his forty standing, and so gave time for Hughes' Nigerians to charge. Soon the whole feature was covered with the Japanese and Africans fighting hand to hand in great confusion. The last Japanese killed was another wounded man who sprang to his feet seeking to take one opponent before he died, and as he ducked and twisted amid a dozen pointed rifles a huge African, arriving with a box of No. 36 grenades, swung it by its rope handle and smashed it on his head. Hyashi, the Japanese Colonel leading the assault, achieved the *bushido* ideal in a more dignified manner, being killed on the horse he had ceremonially mounted for the occasion. That for the time ended all attempts to take White City ...' (*The Chindit War, The Campaign in Burma 1944*, by Shelford Bidwell, refers).

Ellis was originally buried in the Sahmaw Military Cemetery, Burma but after the War his remains were re-interred in Taukkyan War Cemetery.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including five poignant handwritten letters from the recipient to his wife, dating between March and December 1943; original War Office telegram reporting his death in action, and a letter of confirmation from same, this last dated 4 May 1944; letters of condolence from officers of the 1st Staffords, including Battalion C.O. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Legg, Major E. Butler and Captains E. E. T. G. Lindsay and N. Powell, and the regimental padre, Rev. V. Silcock, dating from May 1944 through to September 1944; illuminated Buckingham Palace memorial scroll in the name of 'Lieutenant A. W. Ellis, Queen's Royal Regiment'; and War Office letter regarding the recipient's burial site, dated 16 July 1945.

1146 Six: Havildar Diwan Ali, 12th Frontier Force Rifles

PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (3442257 Hav., 12 F.F.R.); 1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; CORONATION 1953, mounted as worn

Six: Acting Jemadar Mahboob Ali Shah, Pakistan Army Medical Corps

PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (PJO 32691 A/Jem., P.A.M.C.), naming corrected; PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC 1956; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS, mounted as worn

Five: Leading Aircraftsman M. Hussain, Royal Pakistan Air Force

1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (PAK/101317 L.A.C., R.P.A.F.), mounted as worn

Four: Havildar Nawab Khan, Baluch Regiment

PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (3241240 Hav., Baluch R.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, mounted as worn, very fine (21)
£70-90

147 Three: Lance-Corporal A. L. Ross, 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, 1st Airlanding Brigade, who was killed in action during the glider landings on Sicily in July 1943

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, in original card forwarding box addressed to 'Mr. R. T. Rowbery' in Staffordshire, with Army Council condolence slip in the name of 'L.Cpl. A. L. Ross', extremely fine (3)
£250-300

Arthur Levi Ross was killed in action on 9 July 1943, aged 29 years, while serving as a Lance-Corporal in the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, a component of the 1st Airlanding Brigade.

"Operation Ladbroke", the Allied airborne assault on Sicily, commenced on the night of 9 July 1943, when nearly 150 gliders were despatched from North Africa, including those selected to carry the 2nd (Airborne) Battalion, South Staffordshires. Due to bad weather, confusion and not a little panic on the part of the mostly inexperienced pilots of the C-47 tow aircraft, most of the gliders were released either in the wrong place, or too far out to sea. As a result, 73 gliders crashed into the sea, and while some occupants managed to make it ashore, a good deal more drowned. It is likely that Lance-Corporal Ross was among the latter, for he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Cassino Memorial.



A rare war correspondent's Korea and Suez Crisis campaign group of seven awarded to Frank Goldsworthy, who worked at the *Daily Express* for over 40 years, a career interrupted only once by wartime service as a Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R., when he witnessed the famous "Atlantic Meeting" between Churchill and Roosevelt in 1941 and was employed in Naval Intelligence in the Mediterranean theatre: his career "scoops" included coverage of the arrival of H.M.S. *Amethyst* at Hong Kong in 1949 and the mysterious disappearance of naval diver Commander "Buster" Crabb in 1956, just two of the many fascinating stories featured in his autobiography *Want You Soonest, Memoirs of a War Reporter*

1939-45 STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; KOREA 1950-53 (F. E. Goldsworthy); U.N. KOREA; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (F. Goldsworthy, War Correspondent), together with original addressed card forwarding box for the 1939-45 awards and box of issue for the sixth, good very fine and better (7) £2000-2500



Frank Goldsworthy while serving as a Lieutenant, R.N.V.R. and Naval Intelligence Officer

Frank Goldsworthy, who was born in Darlington in January 1912, began his journalistic career on his hometown *Evening Despatch* at £1 a week in 1929, where 'accuracy, first, last and always' was impressed upon him by a succession of fierce chief reporters. But it was in his subsequent career at the *Daily Express*, which newspaper he joined at the age of 23, that Goldsworthy established himself as a reporter and foreign correspondent of rare ability. It was, too, as related in his obituary in *The Times*, a career that 'was as unpredictable and exciting as anything from the pages of Evelyn Waugh's *Scoop*'.

Meanwhile, however, on the advent of hostilities, Goldsworthy enlisted in the "Wavy Navy" as a Writer and, in August 1941, found himself seconded to "Operation Zebra", the code-name for the famous "Atlantic Conference" between Churchill and Roosevelt held aboard H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. And as a result of his skills in shorthand and typing, Goldsworthy found himself directly involved in the compilation of some extremely sensitive and secret minutes, and actually 'bashed out the signal informing both the cabinet and the world of the agreement'; he also found time to get a photograph of Churchill chatting to a sailor, but was refused permission to release it to his old friends at the *Daily Express*.

After being commissioned, Goldsworthy served in Naval Intelligence for three years, mainly at Gibraltar and in Italy, during the course of which duties he often liaised with Ian Fleming. The latter wrote to him in July 1945, praising his work ('You have certainly had a most interesting war ... I was very sorry I missed you when you were back earlier this year').

Returning to the *Daily Express* after the War, Goldsworthy found himself in the envious position of gaining passage aboard H.M.S. *Amethyst* as she made her way to a triumphant reception at Hong Kong following her epic escape from the Yangtze in 1949 - he actually joined her at sea from H.M.S. *Jamaica*. Interestingly, too, just 48 hours after her arrival, he became the first journalist to see Coxswain Leslie Frank's famous diary of the incident, and was granted permission by Commander Kerans to take extracts for a leader page feature in the *Daily Express*. In fact such was the unique nature of his subsequent reports and pictures that he was cabled by his Editor: 'We have complete world scoop "Amethyst" pictures today renewed congratulations your outstanding enterprise.'

When the Korean War broke out, Goldsworthy was despatched to the U.N. naval base at Sasebo in Southern Japan, from where he joined H.M.S. *Jamaica* on several operations, including the landings at Inchon. On this latter occasion the *Jamaica* was attacked by enemy aircraft and Goldsworthy's "Action Station" hit by a cannon-shell - luckily he had been slow to rise that day, otherwise 'there just would not have been enough room for all that cannon-shell shrapnel and for me.' He afterwards gained attachment to the U.S. Marines to cover the landings at Wonsan.

During the "Suez Crisis" Goldsworthy hitched a lift to Port Said aboard a minelayer, where his memories of the next five days were 'of uncollected bodies lying half out of shot-up cars, burning buildings, the occasional crack of sniper fire, of masses of sunken shipping in the canal - and more angry and frustrated journalists than I ever met in my life.'

But in between these assorted foreign assignments Goldsworthy also found time to attend to some equally interesting stories back home, among them that concerning the mysterious disappearance of Commander Lionel "Buster" Crabb in April 1956: 'It took just two telephone calls from my own fireside to convince me that the official explanation was an inadequate lie and that he had been engaged on a clandestine inspection of Russian ships visiting Portsmouth. I had served with Crabby in Gibraltar, where he was engaged on searching British ships hulls for time bombs and I was in the Naval Intelligence Center. We were together again at Leghorn, where he was Mine Disposal Officer and I was the Staff Intelligence Officer.'

Happily, however, there were lighter moments, even when Goldsworthy was engaged in reporting murder cases. Thus his "scoop" in the case of Dr. Robert George Clements of Southport, who, having managed to get away with killing three of his wives, killed his fourth and then himself, after a certain "Mrs. M." had reported her suspicions to the police. Subsequently, much to the annoyance of the rest of Fleet Street, Goldsworthy was the only reporter to get an interview with "Mrs. M.": "Do you know, Frank, why you were the only one I let into my house? You were the only one who ever closed the garden gate," she later told him.

Nonetheless, by 1958, Goldsworthy had decided that he had had enough of 'round-the-clock shift work' and, at his own suggestion, was appointed the first *Daily Express* staff man to be stationed full time in the Royal Courts of Justice. Here he enjoyed 'a new world of experience', and was greatly appreciated by numerous judges, who made good use of his shorthand skills 'when they did not want to wait until the official court transcript was ready, to find out exactly what had been said an hour or two previously.'

Goldsworthy, a reporter who 'could doorstep a reluctant interviewee and was formidably persistent but always polite', died in August 1997, aged 85 years.

Sold with a large quantity of original documentation and photographs, in addition to much other research and related memorabilia, the whole contained in the leather shoulder-bag he carried on his numerous foreign assignments, and including a file relating to the "Atlantic Charter" (e.g. his photograph of Churchill, a menu and seating plan, and a *Prince of Wales* cap tally), later correspondence with interesting "tales from the field", some of which are recounted in his autobiography, *Want You Soonest, Memoirs of a War Reporter*, a copy of which is also included, and ship's "flimsies" for his time as an Naval Intelligence Officer (3), dated 16 September 1943, 13 August 1945 and 22 September 1945; together with a folio of prints depicting famous masterpieces in the Hermitage collection, as presented to Goldsworthy at a reception marking a visit to Leningrad by the Royal Navy in 1955; and much besides.

1149 Five: Corporal E. F. Shore, Wiltshire Regiment

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial, with Second Award Bar (5565095 Cpl., 4-Wilts. R.), mounted as worn, good very fine and better (5) £50-70

1150 Four: E. J. Grainger, Royal Air Force

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed

Pair: Mary Murphy

JUBILEE 1935, unnamed, in card box of issue; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Mary Murphy)

1939-45 STAR; AERICA STAR; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all unnamed; together with a corresponding set of five miniature dress medals, generally extremely fine (17)

£70-90

Medals to Granger with Air Council slip, in card forwarding box addressed to 'E. J. Granger, Esq., Churchers College, Petersfield, Hants.' Also with 'Glamorgan Road Club' medal, bronze and enamel, inscribed, '1930 25 Miles, E. J. Grainger, 1h.12m 30s'.

The five W.W.2 medals and miniatures sold with 'Eighth Army Service of Thanksgiving' programme, inscribed, 'Sgt. Tom Sharples, R.E., 78th Div. Field Park, R.E., Italy May 9 1945'; the booklet *The Road Home*; the magazine, *The Oak*, dated Graz, Austria, 9 March 1946 and the magazine (in German) *K.Z. Bildbericht aus fünf Konzentrationslagern* - illustrating the horrendous sights that greeted the allies at Buchenwald, Belsen, Gardelegen, Nordhausen and Ohrdruf.



Four: Sapper J. J. Collin, 24 Bomb Disposal Company, Royal Engineers, killed 25 February 1945

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (4)

£100-140

1871825 Sapper John Jim Collin, 24 Bomb Disposal Company, Royal Engineers, died on 25 February 1945, aged 26 years. The son of James and Ethel Lily Collin and husband of Lilian E. J. Collin of Lee, London; he was buried in the Jonkerbos War Cemetery, Gelderland, Netherlands.

Sold with a photograph of Sapper Collin in uniform, the medal forwarding box addressed to 'Mrs L. E. J. Collin of 74 Horncastle Rd., Lee, S.E.12'; together with Army Council condolence slip named to '1871825 Sapper John J. Collin'.

1152 Five: Private H. Black, Durham Light Infantry

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Militia (4858621 Pte., D.L.I.) *good very fine and better* (5)

£100-140

4858621 Private H. Black, Durham Light Infantry, is listed as having been a prisoner-of-war, held at Stalag 3A at Luckenwalde. Sold with W.W.2 medal transmission slip.

1153 Six: Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Osborn, Employed List, late Royal Artillery

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; CORONATION 1953, these mounted as worn; together with a set of miniature dress medals and riband bar; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Lt. Col., Emp. List) *good very fine and better* (11)

£250-280

Ralph Guildford Osborn was born on 20 June 1912, the son of R. J. B. Osborn, a merchant of Mussorie, United Provinces, India. He was educated at Lancing College, Sussex and Exeter College, Oxford. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1934 and served in the Second World War, becoming a Captain in 1941. Continuing to serve after the war, he was promoted Major in 1946 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1955. He was G.S.O.1, H.Q., Anti-Aircraft Command, October 1953 - October 1955 and G.S.O. 1 (Air), Middle East Land Forces, November 1955 - February 1957. Osborn was G.S.O.1, War Office, from April 1958 until his retirement in March 1959. He ceased to be a member of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, having exceeded the age limit, in June 1968. Sold with copied service details.

1154 Four: Lieutenant E. Martin, Glider Pilot Regiment, A.A.C., who was killed in action on D-Day when his glider crashed on Landing Zone 'W' behind Sword Beach

1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in original addressed card forwarding box with Army Council condolence slip in the name of 'Lieutenant E. Martin', *extremely fine* (4)

£300-350

Eric Martin was 1st Pilot of Glider No. 222, 'D' Squadron, carrying troops of the 6th Air Landing Brigade, when it crashed on Landing Zone 'W' behind Sword Beach and to the north-west of Pegasus Bridge. The 25-year-old son of George Herbert Martin of Birmingham, he was buried in Ranville War Cemetery, France.

1155 Four: Gunner D. F. Pascoe, Royal Australian Artillery

1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AUSTRALIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, all officially inscribed 'VX. 44759 D. F. Pascoe', together with an Australian Returned Services League lapel badge, the reverse numbered '10987', *good very fine*

Pair: Flight Sergeant H. I. Sandison, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS 1939-45, both privately engraved '1571678 H. I. Sandison, R.A.F.', *extremely fine* (7)

£60-80

Donald Frederick Pascoe, who was born at Bairnsdale, Victoria in October 1908, enlisted in the Australian Military Forces in July 1940 and was serving in 2/11 Field Regiment at the time of his discharge in February 1944.

Hamish Ian Sandison, who was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and at St. Andrew's University, enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in August 1942 and qualified as a Navigator. Tragically, on 13 February 1946, he was lost in a Sunderland of No. 210 Squadron, which crashed into the sea just off Lee-on-Solent pier - all ten crew members were killed. Sandison, who was 21 years old, was interred at Portobello (St. Mark) Episcopalian Church, Edinburgh; sold with remnants of issuance slip confirming his campaign medal entitlement, and file of related research, including M.O.D. letter verifying the same.

- 1156 Four: Warrant Officer Class II A. M. Williams, Royal Signals, late Royal Engineers**
 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (2309768 Sjt., R. Signals), mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-100
 Alexander Mitchell Williams was born in Norwich, Norfolk on 9 January 1904. A machinist by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Engineers at Cork on 2 February 1920 and was transferred to the Royal Signals on 6 November. He served in Egypt from 30 November 1922 to 15 May 1929 and in India from 24 December 1931 to 1 December 1932. Promoted Sergeant in 1936, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1938. With the outbreak of the Second World War, he served with the B.E.F. from 13 September 1939 to 23 June 1940; thereafter his service was in Britain. Promoted Warrant Officer Class III in March 1940, he attained the rank of Warrant Officer Class II (C.S.M.) in July 1942. He was discharged on 25 September 1953.
 Sold with the recipient's Soldiers Service and Pay Book; Regular Army Certificate of Service booklet, Record of Service Card and Warrant Officer document, dated 20 September 1946. Also with a photograph album containing photos dating from his time in Egypt, 1922-29.
- 1157 Four: Corporal R. Tomkinson, Corps of Military Police**
 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4456019 Cpl., C.M.P.), late issues, *extremely fine* (4) £30-40
 War medals in card box with later issue transmission slip; Efficiency Medal in later card box of issue.
- 1158 Five: Warrant Officer Class 2 W. A. Betts, Grenadier Guards**
 1939-45 STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2607536 W.O.CI. II, G. Gds.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 3rd issue (2607536 W.O. CI. 2, Gren. Gds.) *generally extremely fine* (5) £220-260
- 1159 Four: Captain Hon. D. H. Erskine, Scots Guards, a gentleman scholar who edited 'an 18th-century ancestor's lascivious manuscript'**
 ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, all privately inscribed 'Capt. The Hon. D. H. Erskine, Scots Guards'; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. The Hon., S.G.), mounted court-style as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals and Scots Guards 1642-1992 commemorative badge, *polished but otherwise generally very fine* (9) £350-400
 David Hervey Erskine was born at the Hervey family's residence in St. James's Square, London in November 1924, a grandson of the 12th Earl of Mar and the 14th Earl of Kellie, but was largely brought up at Ickworth House in Suffolk while his father was Governor of Madras in the 1930s.
 During his subsequent career at Eton, young Erskine managed to crash a scout car into the side of a bread van in Devizes street during a corps exercise with men from the 3rd Battalion, Scots Guards, and was duly commissioned into the 1st Battalion of the same regiment towards the War's end - no doubt to the horror of the somewhat apprehensive piper who had acted as his co-driver on the occasion of the scout car affair. Joining his regiment out in Italy, he participated in the advance on the River Po, and afterwards found himself in Trieste, where he was 'sickened by the atrocities inflicted by Yugoslavs' (*Daily Telegraph* obituary refers). He went on to serve in Palestine.
 Returning home to resume his studies, Erskine read History at Trinity College, Cambridge, but subsequently switched to Law and was called to the Bar. Yet he never practised, preferring instead to pursue his earlier interest in history, and his first notable success was his discovery - in the archives at Ickworth House - of the 18th-century unpublished memoirs of his great-great-great-great-great uncle, Vice-Admiral Augustus Hervey, the 3rd Earl of Bristol. As it transpired, there were many good reasons why the Admiral's memoirs had failed to make it into print, for apart from describing his engagements at sea, he applied equal relish to cataloguing his many sexual conquests, and they ranged from assorted princesses and duchesses to dancers and publicans' daughters (and even the odd dalliance with 'the inmates of Portuguese convents'). Indeed the Admiral's conquests were so numerous that Erskine could not bring himself to count them as he prepared the manuscript for publication. Yet when it did appear in print under the title *Augustus Hervey's Journal* in 1953, it was well received - although certain historians were concerned that many readers might assume that all 18th-century naval officers were equally promiscuous.
 Erskine also published a much acclaimed history of his old regiment, *The Scots Guards 1919-1955*, and was onetime Secretary of the Navy Records Society. He died earlier this year.
- 160 Four: Subaltern M. Humfrey, Auxiliary Territorial Service**
 FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Sub., A.T.S.), together with set of related miniature dress medals, *extremely fine and rare* (8) £180-220
 An unusual case of the France and Germany Star being awarded without prior entitlement to the 1939-45 Star for six months' service in a specified operational command overseas, and all the rarer to a member of the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Miss Humfrey was originally commissioned into the A.T.S. as a 2nd Subaltern in March 1943.
 Sold with a pair of official issue "Territorial" binoculars, in leather case, and an old wooden box with numerous metal or embroidered rank "pips".

- 1161** *Four: Mrs. M. R. E. Royal, British Red Cross Society*
DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45, in its original addressed Home Office card forwarding box; B.R.C.S. HOME NURSING PROFICIENCY BADGE, gilt and enamel, with upper suspension brooch-bar inscribed, 'For Proficiency in Red Cross First Aid', the reverse inscribed '45083 M. R. E. Royal'; another similar, but with additional Bar inscribed '1943 Red Cross First Aid', the reverse inscribed '014218 M. Royal'; B.R.C.S. BADGE FOR THREE YEARS SERVICE, gilt and enamel, with appropriately inscribed Bar, the reverse officially numbered '34542', these last three contained in a B.R.C.S. white card box of issue, the lid inscribed 'Mrs. Royal, June 7th 1957', *extremely fine* (4) £20-30
Sold with original certificates of award for the second described, dated 24 May 1944, and for the Bar to the third described, dated 13 December 1943.
- 1162** *Pair: Sapper W. A. Wilkinson, Royal Engineers*
WAR MEDAL 1939-45; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49 (14892890 Spr., R.E.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £250-300
- 1163** *Four: Sergeant J. Manana, South Africa Police*
SOUTH AFRICA POLICE STAR OF MERIT (Sers., S130800R, 78.3.8), silver and enamel; SOUTH AFRICA POLICE MEDAL FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE (130800 B/Sers., 6.3.66); WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, these two officially named (N.73482 J. Manana), mounted as worn, *second with edge bruise, very fine and better* (4) £40-60
Sold with copied service papers.
- 1164** *Pair: Airwoman G. L. Meier, South African Women's Auxiliary Air Force*
WAR MEDAL 1939-45; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, both officially inscribed 'F. 267910 G. L. Meier', *good very fine* (2) £40-60
Gertrude Lily Meier enlisted in the S.A.W.A.A.F. at East London in May 1942 and was posted to No. 42 Air School at Port Elizabeth, where she attended a searchlight training course. Subsequently posted to No. 43 Air School at Port Alfred, where she was employed on parachute-packing duties, Meier was discharged on medical grounds in June 1943; sold with an original portrait photograph.
- 1165** *Pair: Constable S. S. Chasweka, British South African Police*
WAR MEDAL 1939-45; COLONIAL POLICE L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (10668 African Const. Stephen S. Chasweka, B.S.A.) *edge bruising, contact marks, fine*
Pair: Constable P. A. Lambeth, Special Constabulary
ZIMBABWE, POLICE RESERVE FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL (2101H F/R.); SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Phillip A. Lambeth) *good very fine except where stated* (4) £50-70
- 1166** *Three: Engineering Lieutenant H. V. Pipe, Royal Navy*
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Shpt. S. Lt., R.N.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) £140-180
Henry Vernon Pipe became a Commissioned Shipwright aboard the aircraft carrier *Eagle* in December 1955 and soon after was listed as a Shipwright Sub-Lieutenant. He was appointed Shipwright Lieutenant on the submarine depot ship *Maidstone* in April 1962 and Engineering Lieutenant in 1970 on the commando carrier *Bulwark*. He retired in 1975. Sold with some service details.
- 1167** *Three: Captain A. A. Jarvis, Royal Army Pay Corps*
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, in original card forwarding box addressed to the recipient at Tunbridge Wells, Kent; ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE DECORATION, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1958', in *Royal Mint* case of issue, with realted official letter addressed to 'Captain A. A. Jarvis, A.E.R./R.A.P.C.' at Aldershot, Hampshire, together with a corresponding set of three mounted miniature dress medals, *very fine and better* (6) £100-140
Army Emergency Reserve Decoration *London Gazette* 8 July 1958.
- 1168** *Three: Lieutenant G. A. Green, Royal Artillery*
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt., R.A.), mounted as worn, together with a corresponding set of three mounted miniature dress medals, *slight contact marks, very fine* (6) £35-45
- 1169** *Three: Staff Sergeant A. F. Seller, Women's Royal Army Corps*
DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; EFFICIENCY MEDAL, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (W/298340 S/Sgt., W.R.A.C.) *minor contact marks, good very fine* (3) £50-70
- 1170** *Pair: Driver M. Booth, Royal Army Service Corps*
KOREA 1950-53 (T/19041461 Dvr., R.A.S.C.); U.N. KOREA, in damaged card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-100

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- 1171** *Pair: W. Carbray, Canadian Forces*
 KORLA 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (B-800972 W. Carbray); U.N. KORLA (B-800972 W. Carbray) *extremely fine* (2) £60-80
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- 1172** *Three: Sergeant M. W. Hensman, Royal Corps of Transport*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24097689 Dvr., R.C.T.); U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP ribbon; ARMY L.S.& G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (24097689 Sgt., R.C.T.) mounted as worn; together with a corresponding mounted set of three miniature dress medals, *good very fine and better* (6) £90-110
 Sold with six related cloth badges.
-
- 1173** *Three: Lance-Corporal J. M. Senior, Royal Corps of Transport*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24658466 Dvr., R.C.T.); GULF 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24658466 L. Cpl., R.C.T.); UNITED NATIONS MEDAL, UNPROFOR (Bosnia), unnamed, mounted court style as worn, *generally nearly extremely fine* (3) £300-350
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- 1174** *Three: Sergeant A. P. McNerney, Inniskilling Dragoon Guards*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (23936925 Tpr., 5 Innis. D.G.); U.N. MEDAL, UNFICYP ribbon; ARMY L.S.& G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23936925 Sgt., 5 Innis. D.G.), mounted Court style as worn; together with a set of three miniature dress medals, *miniatures nearly very fine; full-size good very fine* (6) £180-220
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- 1175** *Pair: Petty Officer W. C. Hutchinson, Royal Navy*
 GENERAL SERVICE 1962, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (K931366K CMEM., R.N.); ROYAL NAVY L.S.& G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (K.931366 P.O.M.(E)., H.M.S. Osprey) *good very fine* (2) £80-100

GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY

1176 A C.B. group of three to Major-General C. F. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1896, complete with silver-gilt buckle on ribbon; AFGHANISTAN 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Major, Prin. Com. Officer); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (Major, Bo. S.C.), first clasp without top lugs, second clasp loose, *good very fine and better* (3) £1200-1400

Charles Frederick Hughes was born 19 March 1844, the son of W. S. P. Hughes of Worcester and was educated at Cheltenham College, 1853-59, and Addiscombe, 1860-61. He was first commissioned into the Bombay Army on 7 June 1861 and was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps in 1864. Promoted Captain in 1873, his first active service was against the Foodhlee Arabs, 1865-66, for which he was mentioned in despatches (G.C.O. 98 of 1866). In the Afghan War of 1878-80 he was present at the battle of Ahmed Khel, received the brevet of Major and was again mentioned in despatches (G.C.O. 74 and G.O.G.I. 326 of 1880). In the Burma War of 1886-87 he received the brevet of Colonel and was again mentioned in despatches (G.O.G. 339 of 1887). Hughes was Commissary General of the armies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal in succession, 1890-95. In 1897 he was awarded the C.B. and attained the rank of Major-General on 21 February 1900. Retiring from the army in 1903, he died on 3 February 1932.

1177 A C.M.G. pair to Mr G. D. Smith, Treasurer of the Uganda Protectorate

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge conversion from a breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *slight enamel damage to 'St. George' centre, enamel lost from one reverse ray*; EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (Mr G. D. Smith), C.M.G. *about very fine; medal nearly extremely fine* (2) £650-750

George Douglas Smith was born on 8 February 1865, son of Charles Adamson Smith of St. Kitt's, West Indies and Glasgow. Educated at the Glasgow Academy, he joined the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1890. He was appointed Treasurer of the Uganda Protectorate in 1894, a position he was to hold until 1918. Smith was one of 83 civil officers awarded the East & Central Africa Medal with the clasp 'Uganda 1897-98'. For his services as Treasurer to the Uganda Protectorate he was created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael & St. George (*London Gazette* 30 June 1905). Following on from his colonial service, he was appointed Distribution Officer under the Food Commissioner for Scotland during 1918-20. Latterly Smith was President of the Uganda Society for Scotland, 1931-36. Retiring to Stirling, he died on 26 January 1949.

Sold with original letter from the Chancery of the Order of St. Michael & St. George to Smith informing him of his award, dated 30 June 1905, this with envelope addressed to 'George Douglas Smith Esq, c/o The Officer Administering the Government of Uganda'; also with original bestowal documents for the Order named to 'George Douglas Smith Esquire, Treasurer of Our Uganda Protectorate'; together with copied research including photocopies of the 'Uganda 1897-98' medal roll for civilians.

1178



Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. N. Taylor, C.I.E., in a study entitled "Anticipation!"

An extremely rare Second World War evacuation of Burma C.I.E. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. N. Taylor, Indian Medical Service, late Royal Engineers

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamels, in its *Garrard, London* case of issue; 1914-15 STAR (10684 Cpl., R.E.), initials 'E. T.'; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Capt.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935, CORONATION 1937, together with a related "For General Proficiency" Medal, silver, the reverse engraved, 'E. T. N. Taylor', mounted as worn where applicable, *the earlier awards with minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine and better* (12) £1800-2200

C.I.F. *London Gazette* 29 January 1943: 'For services in the Burma evacuation.

The accompanying citation states:

Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was posted in February 1942 to Kalewa on the Refugee Organisation where, by untiring efforts, he succeeded in checking a cholera epidemic among the refugees which might have brought work on the India-Burma road to a standstill and resulted in great loss of life. On the advanced refugee camps being withdrawn he became responsible for the medical arrangements in the Manipur area, at a time when reductions of staff and the state of exhaustion and disease in which the refugees were arriving, made his task particularly difficult. Before leaving he had re-established the civil medical administration in Manipur. Throughout he displayed tireless energy, complete disregard of hardship and outstanding organising ability.'

Eustace Trevor Neave Taylor, who was born in Madras in November 1894, commenced his medical training at Edinburgh University in October 1911, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in October 1914, when he enlisted in the 23rd Scottish Horse Yeomanry.

Afterwards joining the Special Brigade, R.E., he served in France from July 1915 to July 1916, when he returned home to continue his studies, and, on qualifying as a MB. ChB. in December 1917, he was commissioned into the Indian Medical Service. Taylor subsequently returned to France, where he served at the Lahore Indian General Hospital at Rouen, from February 1918 until August 1919, attaining the rank of Temporary Captain.

In July 1920, he was transferred to India, where, early in the following year, he joined No. 61 Indian Station Hospital, an appointment that led to his employment in the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force in late 1921, and, in the following year, in the Iraq operations, latterly as Registrar and in the rank of substantive Captain.

In February 1930, following a succession of other military hospital appointments, Taylor was advanced to Major, and shortly thereafter became second in command of the Military Hospital Poona, where he onetime acted as Officiating Staff Surgeon. Indeed Taylor occupied a number of other prestigious and senior posts within the Indian Medical Establishment over the coming decade, being advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in October 1937. Nor do his subsequent C.I.E.-winning exploits in the evacuation of Burma appear to have ended after his departure from Manipur, a signal received from 4 Corps H.Q. at Imphal ordering him to Ledo in May 1942, where there were 'still a large number of refugees expected'.

Taylor retired from the Indian Medical Service in November 1949 and settled in South Africa, where he died in April 1971.

1179



A Great War M.V.O., M.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Newmarch, Royal Navy

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, M.V.O., 5th Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '522'; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) 1st type breast badge, the reverse hallmarked London 1919; 1914-15 STAR (Gnr. H. C. Newmarch, R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Gnr. H. C. Newmarch, R.N.) extremely fine (5) £300-350

M.V.O. *London Gazette* 11 October 1920: Henry Clarence Newmarch, Gunner R.N., H.M.S. *Renown*, on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. to Australia and New Zealand.

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 11 August 1919: 'for valuable services in H.M.S. "Renown," 1st Battle Cruiser Squadron.'

Henry Clarence Newmarch was appointed Gunner on 29 May 1909, and in January 1915 is listed as serving aboard the battleship *Collingwood*, which he had joined in January 1911. He served aboard *Renown* from May 1918, becoming Commissioned Gunner on 29 May 1919. He was placed on the retired list in February 1929 and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in August 1934. He died on 5 January 1949.

1180 An M.V.O. group of four to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Turnbull, Royal Engineers and Superintendent of the London and North Western Railway

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, M.V.O., Member's 5th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '1118'; CORONATION 1911, silver, unnamed; TERRITORIAL DECORATION, G.V.R., unnamed, hallmarks for London 1920, complete with top bar; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 1st issue (Sub. Sect. Ldr. Sir Robert Turnbull M.V.O.), mounted for display, *good very fine and better* (4) £300-350

Robert Turnbull was born on 21 February 1852, the son of Rev. Robert Turnbull, Vicar of Wybunbury, Cheshire. Educated at Whitechurch Grammar School, Shropshire, he joined the London and North Western Railway in 1868. He was appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division of the L. & N.W.R. in 1885 and Assistant Superintendent of the Line in 1887. He held the post of Superintendent of the Line from 1893 to 1914, becoming General Manager in 1914 and joining the board of directors in 1915. For his services he was awarded the M.V.O. 5th Class (*London Gazette* 2 January 1911) and was knighted (*London Gazette* 20 May 1913). Holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, R.E., he was awarded the T.D. (*London Gazette* 6 March 1923). Sir Robert Turnbull died on 22 February 1925.

1181



The torpedoed "Nigeria", from which Commander J. B. Livingston, D.S.C., was evacuated to the "Ashanti", in company with Rear-Admiral H. M. Burrough

An important civil C.B.E., Second World War immediate "Operation Pedestal" D.S.C. group of seven awarded to Commander J. B. Livingston, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve: in his capacity as Staff Officer to Rear-Admiral H. M. Burrough, he 'gave great assistance in planning the operation', and continued to do so when the pair of them were taken off the torpedoed flagship *Nigeria* by the destroyer *Ashanti*

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, in Towe, Kenning & Spencer Ltd., London case of issue; DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., reverse officially dated '1942', in Garrard & Co. Ltd., London case of issue; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, these last in original addressed card forwarding box, with Admiralty issuance slip, together with H.M.S. WORCESTERSHIRE (INCORPORATED THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING DIVISION) MEDAL, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1942, the reverse engraved, 'J. B. L. Livingston', with 'dolphin suspension', in case of issue, and a set of related miniature dress medals, *generally extremely fine* (15) £1800-2200

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1972.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 10 November 1942. The original recommendation states:

'For courage, zeal and ability, and devotion to duty throughout the operation. Lieutenant-Commander Livingston as my Staff Officer gave great assistance in planning the operation. When my flagship was torpedoed he transferred to a destroyer with me and throughout gave invaluable assistance.'

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

The cruiser H.M.S. *Nigeria*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Burrough's Force X during "Operation Pedestal", was torpedoed and severely damaged by the Italian submarine *Axum* on 12 August 1942:

"Whilst leading the port column of Convoy W.S. 215, speed 14 knots, H.M.S. *Nigeria* was torpedoed at 1956 hours on the port side, abreast the forward funnel, in the Skerki Channel. A sheet of flame darted from the port side, and the ship immediately started to circle to starboard, listing 13 degrees to port. As the lower position was demolished the mechanical wheel in the after steering cabinet was connected, and the ship got under control by 2010 hours. All telephone communication having failed, orders were passed to the after engine room and after steering cabinet by human chain. At 2015 hours the ship was stopped and H.M.S. *Ashanti* came alongside on the starboard side, and the Rear-Admiral Commanding, 10th Cruiser Squadron, and his Staff, were transferred ... ' (C.O.'s official report refers).

Having already shared in the *Nigeria's* adventures up to that point, Burrough and Livingston quickly established a new command post in the reduced confines of the destroyer *Ashanti*, and thereafter continued to direct the convoy to the best of their ability. Later that day Burrough ordered the destroyer to slow down to offer assistance to the tanker *Ohio*, but in so doing the *Ashanti* suffered damage from a near-miss which caused a boiler to "blow back" and start a fire, so she had to move on. On the 13th, effectively the climax of "Pedestal", the *Ashanti* once more gave close support to the *Ohio*, so close in fact that one of the Ju. 87s her gunners brought down crashed onto the poop of the stricken tanker. In fact Burrough and Livingston stayed with the remnants of the convoy right up until reaching the final approaches into Grand Harbour, at which point the Admiral ordered course for Gibraltar, signalling to Captain Mason of the *Ohio*, 'I am proud to have known you.'

On reaching The Rock on the 15th, an exhausted Burrough, still covered in oil from his transferral from the *Nigeria*, descended on to the *Ashanti's* upper-deck and took a salt-water shower in full view of 'an interested ship's company'. Whether Livingston chose to offer moral support on this occasion remains unknown, but he was duly recommended by his senior for a well-merited D.S.C. He received his decoration at an investiture held on 6 April 1943, by which stage he had also been mentioned in despatches for additional services on Rear-Admiral Burrough's Staff; and, in 1972, was awarded the C.B.E. for his services as President of the Glass Manufacturers Federation.

1182 **A Second World War C.B.E. and Great War M.C. group of seven to Brigadier N. R. Procter, South Lancashire Regiment, late Middlesex Regiment**

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, gilt and enamel, in *Garrard*, London case of issue; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., reverse engraved, 'A/Capt. N. P. Procter, Middx. Regt. 25/11/17'; 1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut., Midd'x. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, Great War medals with contact marks, fine and better; others nearly extremely fine (7)

£1000-1200

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944. 'Colonel (temporary Brigadier) Neville Phillips Procter, M.C. (15639), late The South Lancashire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers)'

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 July 1918. '2nd Lt. (A./Capt.), Midd'x. R.'; 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great courage and ability while in command of a most important post, and inspired his men with confidence by his splendid example under heavy fire'.

Neville Phillip Procter was born in Kensington and educated at Marlborough College and Keble College, Oxford, where he graduated as a B.A. With the outbreak of the Great War he entered the Army as a 2nd Lieutenant and entered the Balkan (Gallipoli) theatre of war with the 2/10th Middlesex Regiment on 8 August 1915. From 1916 onwards he served with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. He was wounded and awarded the Military Cross on 11 November 1917 at the Third Battle of Gaza. In February 1918 he was seconded to the 21st Punjabis, with whom he served until October 1918. As Lieutenant he was posted to the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment in 1919 and was appointed Adjutant, 1920-23. Promoted Captain in 1921, he was Adjutant of the 9th Battalion (T.A.). With the 1st Battalion he served in Shanghai, January - October 1927 and then served with the 2nd Battalion in India and Sudan. He was awarded the Brevet of Major in January 1934 and appointed the first Commandant of the Recruit Physical Development Depot. In July 1938 he was awarded the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In April 1929 he transferred to the South Lancashire Regiment and served with the B.E.F. from October 1939 to February 1940, when he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment. On 21 March 1941 he was appointed Acting Brigadier and as Brigade Commander served in Iceland until August 1942. As the war unfolded he was at times Brigade Commander of 146, 164, 209 and 135 Infantry Brigades. From 2 February - 19 December 1945 he was Deputy Commander of the 45th Division. Post-war he was employed with the Royal West African Frontier Force and commanded Sierra Leone and Gambia District, 1946-49. He retired from the Army on 18 June 1949. On leaving the service he became General Manager of Securicor. Brigadier Procter died on 23 December 1975. Sold two photographs and copied research.

1183 **A Second World War C.B.E. group of three to Captain J. Alder Smith, Merchant Navy**

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, gilt metal and enamel, with neck cravat; BRITISH WAR AND MERCANTILE MARINE MEDALS (James A. Smith); together with a pair of miniature dress medals of the last two, extremely fine (5)

£400-450

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946.

Sold with C.B.E. bestowal document and accompanying letter; a letter of congratulations from the shipping company to Smith as Captain of the *Maloja*, dated 12 June 1946 and a copied report of an interview with Captain Smith as Master of the S.S. *Accra*, dated 2 August 1940.

The *Accra*, with Smith as Captain, was part of a convoy bound from Liverpool to Freetown. Departing Liverpool on 26 July 1940, the convoy numbered 40 ships. On 26 July, Smith reported witnessing the *Vinemoor* blow up, having been hit by a submarine launched torpedo. Shortly afterwards the *Accra* was similarly hit. The ship immediately began to sink but through the foresight of Captain Smith, an orderly evacuation was made. Of the 499 passengers and crew on board, 4 members of the crew were killed, 1 injured and 8 missing, and of the passengers, 8 were missing. While most of the convoy sailed on, the *Hollanside* and the Norwegian *Loke* turned back and picked up the survivors from both ships.



A rare O.B.E., M.B.E. group of five to Captain D. P. Malyn, Royal Army Service Corps

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, gilt metal; THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 STAR (2 Lieut., A.S.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt.), mounted as worn, nearly extremely fine (5)

£350-400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 5 June 1952. 'Manager, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Cairo'.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919. 'For valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt'.

Donald Paton Malyn is shown in the Army List for 1918 as Military Forwarding Officer (Graded as Staff Captain), at Head Quarters, for embarkation duties.

A rare instance of a recipient of two classes of the Order of the British Empire which, because one is Civil and the other Military, he is properly allowed to wear together. He could, however, only use the higher post-nominal letters. For the recipient's miniature medals see lot 564.

1185 An unusual Great War shipping intelligence officer's O.B.E. pair awarded to Captain H. G. Philpott, Royal Navy

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, hallmarks for London 1919; BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Commr., R.N.), good very fine (2)

£180-220

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 16 September 1919: 'For valuable services as Shipping Intelligence Officer, Devonport.'

Henry Goschen Philpott, who was born at Chewton Mendip, near Bath in July 1866, obtained his 2nd Mate's certificate in London in November 1887 and joined the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company in June 1893. In common with other officers of the company, he was commissioned into the Royal Naval Reserve, but in October 1897 was specifically recommended for R.N. training, as a result of which he was appointed a Probationary Lieutenant on the R.N.'s Supplementary List in October of the following year.

He subsequently enjoyed a number of seagoing appointments in battleships and cruisers prior to being transferred on 'Special Service' to the receiving ship *Colleen* at Queenstown, Ireland a few weeks before the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Remaining similarly employed until March 1916, it seems improbable that he was not in one way or another connected with the clandestine world of Q-Ships, a contention supported by his very next appointment as a 'Shipping Intelligence Officer 1st Class' at Devonport. He was, however, only entitled to a single British War Medal 1914-20, in addition to his O.B.E. for services at the latter place. Philpott, who was advanced to Captain, R.N. in January 1919, died at Chewton Mendip in May 1936.



Family group:

A Great War O.B.E. group of three to Captain H. C. Clogstoun, Labour Corps

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Capt.)

Four: Lieutenant H. A. A. Clogstoun, Royal Navy

1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL, M.I.D. oakleaf, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (7)
£250-300

Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1906. 'Lately adviser to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, and now Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar'.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. 'C.I.E., Labour Corps'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919. 'C.I.E., Labour Corps'.

Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun was born in 1857, the son of Captain Herbert Mackworth Clogstoun, V.C. Educated at Wellington College, he served in the Bengal Police during 1882-87. He was employed as a Special assistant to the Bengal Government, 1887-91 and under the Foreign Department of the Government of India in Rajputana and Central India, 1891-1906. Awarded the C.I.E. for his services in 1906, he retired in 1912. In the Great War he served in the Labour Corps as a Captain, entering the France/Flanders theatre of war on 23 August 1917 and being both mentioned in despatches and awarded the O.B.E. He died in 1936. Sold with copied research.

Herbert Anthony Amyas Clogstoun

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 January 1942 'For skill and enterprise in action against enemy submarines'. 'Lieutenant, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Veteran'.

Lieutenant Herbert Anthony Amyas Clogstoun, Royal Navy, was killed in action on 26 September 1942, aged 21 years, when the destroyer H.M.S. Veteran was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the North Atlantic. He was one of nine officers and 150 ratings of the ship killed in the action. He was the son of Herbert Prinsep Somers Clogstoun of Forest Row, Essex. Sold with medal card forwarding box addressed to 'H. P. S. Clogstoun, Parc, Llanwuda, Caernarvon, North Wales', together with the named Admiralty condolence slip. Also with a typed letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated 12 October 1942, informing Flight Lieutenant H. P. S. Clogstoun, R.A.F. of the loss of his son.

1187 An O.B.E. group of three to Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Hawks, Military Farms Department, Supply and Transport Corps

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-02 (Lieutt., S. & T. Corps); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (Lt. Col.) *good very fine* (3)
£200-250

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 September 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1920.

George Augustus Hawks was born on 27 May 1874. He received his first commission in October 1894 and was appointed to the Indian Army in 1896. Employed in the Supply and Transport Corps, he saw service on the N.W. Frontier of India, Waziristan during 1901-02. During the Great War he was employed as an Assistant Director, Grass Farms, in the Military Farms Department.

1188 An O.B.E. group of six to Sergeant G. Finnimore, Rifle Brigade

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3361 Corpl., 3rd Bn. Rif. Bde.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (3361 Serjt., 3rd Rifle Bde.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (3361 Sjt., Rif. Brig.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Serjt., Misc. List), mounted for display, edge bruise to last, some contact marks, very fine and better (6) £400-500

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1923. 'George Finnimore Esq, Inspector of Civil Gaols, Iraq'.

Clasps to I.G.S. and A.G.S. confirmed. Sergeant Finnimore was one of just 32 men of the 3rd and 4th battalions Rifle Brigade to receive the clasp for Somaliland 1902-04 - these being attached to the 11th Company Mounted Infantry. During the Great War he was attached to the Military Police Depot, Mesopotamia. Sold with copied research.

1189



A rare Mohmand 1933 operations O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Dalby, Royal Engineers: he was also awarded a "mention" for the same campaign, in addition to similar distinctions for operations on the N.W.F. in 1937 and in Waziristan in 1940

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, hallmarks for London 1917; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut., R.E.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt., O.B.E., R.E.); 1939-45 STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, good very fine or better (6) £600-800

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 July 1934: 'For valuable services rendered in the Field in connection with military operations against the Upper Mohmands in the period July to October 1933.'

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 3 July 1934 (Mohmand), 18 February 1938 (North West Frontier) and 20 June 1941 (Waziristan).

Robert Skaife Dalby, who was born in July 1900, attended the R.M.A. Woolwich and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in July 1920. Having been advanced to Lieutenant in July 1922, Dalby was posted to India, where he served on attachment to King George's Own Sappers and Miners before taking up a succession of appointments in the Military Engineer Establishment, appointments that took him to Ranikhet, Peshawar, Nowshera and Landi Kotal, and it was while employed at the last named place that he served in the North West Frontier operations of 1930-31.

Advanced to Captain in July 1931, Dalby's next appointment - as A.C.R.E. attached to the Staff of Peshawar District - led to his employment in the Upper Mohmand operations of 1933, and to the award of his O.B.E., in addition to his first "mention", which was gazetted on the same date. Back home on leave for much of 1936, he returned to India in time to participate in the North West Frontier operations of the following year, when he served as a Staff Officer on the "Wazirforce" and was again mentioned in despatches. In August 1938 Dalby was promoted to Major and attached to the Staff of Waziristan District, thereby ensuring his subsequent participation in further operations on the North West Frontier.

Employed in India throughout the 1939-45 War, he won his third and final "mention" for the Waziristan operations of 1940 and was afterwards employed as a Staff Officer (1st Grade) at the H.Q. of the Army in India, onetime holding the ranks of Temporary and Acting Colonel. Returning home as a result of ill-health after the end of hostilities, Dalby died, aged 47 years, at the Connaught Military Hospital at Hindhead, Surrey in March 1948. He was buried in the Military Cemetery, Aldershot.



A very rare and well-documented Berlin Airlift O.B.E., Second World War Martin B-26 Marauder operations D.F.C., "V.I.P. Flight" A.F.C. group of ten awarded to Wing Commander H. S. Grimsey, Royal Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve: a pilot with an 'exceptional' rating, a veteran of well over 50 operational sorties and a member of the Caterpillar Club, his "V.I.P. Flight" appointments included command of the 11 aircraft assigned to the famous Yalta Conference

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1947'; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, France and Germany; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; CORONATION 1953, together with related Caterpillar Club membership badge, gold, with "ruby" eyes, the reverse engraved 'Sgt. H. Grimsey', and Czech Pilot's Flying Badge, by Spink & Son, London, silver, silver-gilt, in its fitted case of issue, generally good very fine (12) £3800-4200



O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1949.
D.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 April 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Wing Commander Grimsey has recently assumed command of No. 52 Squadron after a long tour of duty with No. 14 Squadron. He began his tour from England against shipping off Zeebrugge. He was then posted to the Middle East where he made 16 bombing sorties in close support of the Eighth Army. After the Squadron had converted to Coastal Reconnaissance in November 1942, this officer carried out many reconnaissances in the Aegean Sea, and laid mines in the Bay of Tunis with accuracy and determination, his mines being dropped at night into the channel at a height of less than 200 feet.

On 31 January 1943, this officer was the leader of two reconnaissance aircraft on offensive patrol. He sighted a 4000 ton merchant vessel escorted by two destroyers and five Ju. 88s. Despite this opposition he made his attack with determination. The results of the torpedo attack were not observed for he was chased away by a Ju. 88 which he probably destroyed.

On 5 April and 19 August 1943, while engaged on long range reconnaissances, this pilot sighted valuable enemy convoys. In each case, all the vessels were reported accurately and expeditiously by wireless to his base.

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On 5 April and 19 August 1943, while engaged on long range reconnaissances, this pilot sighted valuable enemy convoys. In each case, all the vessels were reported accurately and expeditiously by wireless to his base.

From 25 August 1943 to 2 February 1944, this officer was in command of a detached flight of No. 14 Squadron at Taranto. The closing of the Adriatic to the enemy and the successful strikes against enemy shipping in that sea and down to Corfu are in large measure due to the work of this flight in which Wing Commander Grimsey played an important part.

I strongly recommend this officer for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 June 1947. The original recommendation states:
'Squadron Leader Grimsey is a Flight Commander and Deputy Squadron Commander. He has been employed as a V.I.P. Flight pilot with his present unit for three years. During this period he has flown many important missions in all weathers with outstanding skill. In particular he led eleven aircraft in "Operation Argonaut" for the Yalta Conference in February 1945. In April 1946, he made a most urgent special flight, in exceptionally poor weather conditions, to bring the Governor of Gibraltar to the United Kingdom. As a Flight Commander he has trained and encouraged his V.I.P. Flight crews to the same high standard as himself and has consistently chosen the most arduous and difficult missions himself; he invariably accomplished these with skill and determination. Squadron Leader Grimsey has set a fine example and has been an inspiration to the whole squadron.'

Harry Spencer Grimsey was born at Stowmarket in July 1913 and was educated at Ipswich Grammar School. Enlisting in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in October 1939, after having gone solo in a Piper Cub earlier in the year in a private capacity, he underwent further pilot training in Southern Rhodesia and was posted as a Sergeant Pilot to No. 110 Squadron, a Blenheim unit based at Wattisham, Suffolk in May 1941. Flying his first sortie - against enemy shipping at Zeebrugge - on 5 June, he was posted to No. 14 Squadron in the Middle East in the following month.

Grimsey's introduction to operational flying in this theatre of war commenced in late August 1941, when he participated in a brace of "leaflet raids" over Iran, but it was not until the following November that he commenced a more regular agenda of anti-tank strikes on the El Adem-Tobruk run, eight such sorties being flown that month. And in December, he was enrolled as a member of the celebrated Caterpillar Club, he and his crew having been compelled to abandon their Blenheim on returning from a strike against El Timini aerodrome on the 9th. With no wireless contact and caught in a sandstorm, they were unable to locate their airfield before running out of fuel. Fellow crew member, Pilot Officer C. A. D. Speller, takes up the story:

'We returned from a solo raid about the middle of December last in our aircraft, but darkness had fallen and visibility was nil, and we were unable to find our base in the desert. Being short of petrol we could not make one of the emergency landing grounds. The pilot [Grimsey] therefore climbed but as we reached 3000 feet the engines started to cut. He gave the order to bale out; the Air Gunner went first and I followed, the pilot coming after me.

As it was pitch black I could see nothing and had no sensation of falling. I don't remember pulling the rip cord but I know I was very surprised at the "jerk" I felt; it was nothing like as severe as I had been led to believe. The chute opened perfectly - even the pilot who was down to nearly 2000 feet, before being able to leave the aircraft, made a successful descent, although owing to an awkward landing he sustained minor fractures in both legs. Both the Air Gunner and I were unhurt ...'

Grimsey's fractured legs had sufficiently healed to permit his return to operations with No. 14 by February 1942, and he completed a reconnaissance in search of Italian shipping on the 22nd. Commissioned in the following month, during which he participated in three more sorties, including two anti-submarine patrols, Grimsey next went into action in June 1942, when he flew a brace of operations against Heraklion aerodrome on Crete, and another two against enemy units in the Sidi Barrani area. By this stage of the North Africa operations No. 14's C.O. was Wing Commander R. "Boffin" Maydell, who would later describe how the Squadron's mounting casualties were beginning to have a serious effect on morale - in April 1942 alone, No. 14 lost 21 Blenheims and 28 aircrew, the majority as a result of accidents caused by a shift from daylight formation bombing to night bombing.

In August 1942, however, No. 14 became the first R.A.F. unit to be equipped with Martin B-26 Marauders, then considered one of the fastest and most advanced day bombers ever built, but notoriously difficult to handle, so much so that the aircraft type quickly became known as the "Widow Maker". No. 14, however, successfully accomplished their conversion training without too many major mishaps, thereby dispelling the aircraft's hitherto unpopular reputation, and indeed went on to prove - once properly mastered - that the Marauder was probably one of the most effective aircraft of the War. No doubt high on the list of pilots to share this view was Grimsey, who completed his first outing in the type in November, in a reconnaissance over Crete, during which he was able to report by wireless the position of an enemy convoy.

In fact Grimsey flew with a notable degree of success in No. 14's Marauders until as late as January 1944 - albeit with a four month "rest" back in England as an instructor in the summer of 1943 - a period of active service that witnessed him notching-up around another 30 operational sorties, gallant work that undoubtedly led to the award of his D.F.C. As outlined in the original recommendation for his decoration, most of these operations were carried out in the Aegean theatre of war, the more notable examples including a torpedo strike on a 4000-ton enemy merchant vessel off Melos on 31 January 1943 - which resulted in a 15-minute counter-attack by Ju. 88s, one of which was claimed as a probable; and, as the Squadron moved to new hunting grounds off the Albanian, Italian and Yugoslavian coasts, the destruction of an enemy radio station north of Durazzo on 2 November 1943, when Grimsey led three Spitfire squadrons and remained over the target to witness the successful conclusion of the operation, afterwards gaining photographic evidence of the same - "the Spitboys did a grand job as usual," he later commented to a Reuters reporter. But inbetween such successes were a number of sorties that resulted in Grimsey's Marauder coming under return fire, his flying log book referring to several close shaves ('Fired at and hit by enemy convoy ...'; 'Chased by Me. 109s ...'; 'Chased by enemy fighters ...'; 'Fired at by Auxiliary vessel and a/c. ...'; 'Attacked by Arado Float Plane ...', etc.). He also completed a successful A.S.R. mission on 20 October 1943, when he located a Sergeant Ritchie in his dingy in the Adriatic and circled until a Walrus aircraft had effected his rescue.

In February 1944, in the rank of Acting Wing Commander, Grimsey was appointed to the command of No. 52 Squadron, a Baltimore unit operating out of Sicily, and afterwards Gibraltar, on anti-U-boat patrols, and subsequently completed another five operational sorties. Then in May 1944, he was posted to No. 24 Squadron, a "V.I.P. Flight" Dakota unit operating out of Hendon, an appointment that he was to hold until July 1947. During this lengthy posting - as evidenced by his flying log books and subsequent A.F.C. recommendation - he flew countless missions, not least as leader of the 11 aircraft assigned to "Operation Argonaut", the R.A.F.'s part in the famous Yalta Conference, in January 1945. In fact his duties, latterly as part of Transport Command, took him to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France (including return flights to Paris with the Secretary of State for War), Germany (including work for the War Crimes Commission at Nuremberg), Gibraltar (where, at short notice, in 'exceptionally poor weather conditions', he flew out the Governor and his wife, Lady Eastwood, to Northolt), India, Italy, Malta, Norway and Switzerland, among other locations.

In July 1948, Grimsey was despatched to Germany to assist with the planning and running of "Operation Plainfare", otherwise known as the Berlin Airlift, himself participating in a number of flights with V.I.P.s or freight, prior to returning to the U.K. in September 1949 to an appointment at R.A.F. North Luffenham. He was awarded the O.B.E. His subsequent appointments included a stint at H.Q. Transport Command (Training) and as a N.A.T.O. Staff Officer in 1954. Latterly employed at the R.A.F. Record Office, and on further training duties, with the occasional ride in jets, he was placed on the Retired List in the course of 1968.

Sold with a substantial quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's Civil Flying Log Book, covering the period February to August 1939, with inserted G.B. and Northern Ireland Air Ministry Certificate of Competency and Licence to Fly Private Flying Machines, with portrait photographs (dated w.e.f. 1 August 1939), and complete run of R.A.F. Flying Log Books (3), covering the periods August 1940 to December 1944, January 1945 to November 1950 and December 1950 to December 1964; Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for his O.B.E. and related warrants (May 1949), and several congratulatory letters regarding the same; Caterpillar Club membership card in the name of 'Sgt. H. Grimsey'; Czech Pilot's Flying Badge certificate of award and related forwarding letter from the Czech Inspectorate, London (dated 20 April 1945); Coronation Medal 1953 certificate; M.O.D. retirement letter (dated 13 June 1968); wartime I.D. tags (2) and uniform rank insignia, "Wings" and cap badge. Also see Lot 644 for the recipient's miniature dress medals.

1191 A Second World War O.B.E. group of nine awarded to Paymaster Commander W. J. G. Proffit, Royal Navy

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Payr. Mid., R.N.), surname spelt 'Prophet'; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; CORONATION 1937, mounted Court-style as worn, *good very fine and better* (9)
£240-280

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943.

William James Grierson Proffit was awarded the O.B.E. for his services aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Aurora*, and was invested with his award on 9 November 1943 (*Seedie's* refers).

1192



Lieutenant A. O. Dennistoun (standing, centre), and other officers of the 9th Battalion, Black Watch,

A Second World War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Dennistoun, Black Watch, who as a young subaltern was wounded at the battle of Loos

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, breast badge, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1914-15 STAR (Lieut., R. Highrs.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals and Black Watch Association lapel badge, gilt and enamels, *good very fine or better* (13)

£400-500

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 27 August 1946.

Alexander Dennistoun served out in France and Belgium in 'B' Company of the 9th Battalion, Black Watch from July until October 1915, and was wounded at the battle of Loos. On that day, 25 September, in a head-on attack in the face of devastating enemy fire, an attack 'that no one present will ever forget', the Battalion was decimated, only 98 men out of an original strength of 940 being fit enough to report for duty by the following morning (Regimental history refers).

Dennistoun, who returned to the Front in September 1918, was appointed an A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., in September 1920 and served in that capacity on the strength of the British Army of the Rhine. Placed on the Reserve of Officers in the rank of Captain in the course of 1922, he was recalled in the 1939-45 War and served, from May 1943, as an Assistant Military Secretary in Southern Command. Dennistoun was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1943.

Sold with original Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for the recipient's O.B.E., and Army Council campaign medal issuance slip.

1193



Captain G. W. Duncan, M.B.E., M.C. (on right); back in uniform for the 1939-45 War

A Great War M.B.E., M.C. pair awarded to Captain G. W. Duncan, Seaforth Highlanders

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, hallmarks for London 1918; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (2)

£600-700

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918.

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

George Wilson Duncan, who was born in January 1895, was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant into the Seaforth Highlanders direct from the Edinburgh University O.T.C. in September 1914, and witnessed active service out in France with the 8th Battalion prior to being invalided home with jaundice in January 1917. He was subsequently employed at the Ministry of National Service War in London and awarded the M.B.E.

Sold with original M.B.E. warrant in the name of 'Captain George Wilson Duncan, M.C.' (dated 3 June 1918); mention in despatches certificate in the name of 'T./Lt. G. W. Duncan, Seaforth Highlanders' (dated 30 April 1916); a War Office communication informing the recipient that he was allowed to retain the rank of Captain (dated 18 August 1919); several original photographs dating from the 1940s and 1950s, and assorted Second World War period newspapers and cuttings; together with his daughter's Royal Observer Corps Certificate of War Service in the name of 'Woman Observer Elizabeth Mary Baillie Duncan', and her related cap and lapel badges, in addition to a W.V.S. Civil Defence lapel badge.



An unusual and rare M.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Collins, Royal Navy

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) 1st type breast badge, the reverse hallmarked London 1919; ASHANTEE 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (A.B. H.M.S. Active. 73-74); SOUTH AFRICA 1877-79, no clasp (P.O. 1 Cl. H.M.S. "Orontes"); EGYPT & SUDAN 1882-89, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (Bo'sn. R.N. H.M.S. 'Inflexible'); BRITISH WAR MEDAL (Lt. Commr. R.N.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1882, *minor nicks, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (6) £1000-1200

Abraham Bennett Collins was born at Liverpool on 1 December 1851, and joined the Royal Navy on 1 December 1869. He joined *Active* in January 1873 and took part in the Ashantee campaign of 1873-74, including the capture of Boubarasu, the battle of Amoafu, action at Ordahsu and capture of Coomassie. In the same ship he served in an expedition against the pirates of the river Congo in 1875, and whilst at sea off the island of St Helena, in January 1876, he shared in the rescue of a seaman who had fallen overboard, for which he was awarded a Testimonial on Vellum by the Royal Humane Society

He served as Petty Officer (Captain of the Main Top) aboard the troopship *Orontes* during the South African campaign in 1879, and when he re-engaged for Continuous Service at the end of that year, is noted as having a 'wound on thigh', about which nothing more is known. Promoted to Boatswain in January 1881, he served aboard *Inflexible* at the bombardment of Alexandria in July 1882. He was subsequently promoted to Chief Boatswain in March 1903, to Lieutenant in April 1905, and to Lieutenant-Commander (Retired) on 3 April 1913. He served during the Great War at Rosyth Naval Base from May 1916 to July 1919, and was awarded the M.B.E. for his services during the war. He retired to St Helier, Jersey, where he died on 3 November 1926.

1195 A Great War M.B.E. group of four to Captain A. Harwood, Royal Army Medical Corps

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, hallmarks for London 1918; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6799 S. Major, R.A.M.C.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, (6799 Serjt-Maj., R.A.M.C.), *rank re-impressed*; 1914 STAR (Hon. Lieut. & Q.M., R.A.M.C.), together with a renamed BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL PAIR inscribed to 'Captain A. Harwood', *very fine and better* (6) £220-260

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918. 'Captain Alfred Harwood, Statistical Branch, Department of Director-General, Army Medical Service'.

Alfred Harwood was born in Stepney, London. A clerk by occupation, he attested for the Medical Staff Corps on 29 June 1885, aged 19 years 8 months. With them and later, the Royal Army Medical Corps, he served in Nigeria, March 1899-July 1900 and South Africa, August 1900-November 1902. For the latter service he was awarded the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two. Attaining the rank of Sergeant-Major in March 1900, he was discharged after 25 years of service on 26 June 1909, having been awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal. Leaving the army, he was employed as Soldier Clerk in the War Office. Recalled to the colours with the outbreak of war in 1914, he was commissioned a Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. serving in France and Belgium during 1914-15, he ended the war with the rank of Captain, being demobilised in November 1920, aged 55 years. Sold with a number of copied service papers.

1196 **A Great War civil M.B.E., Order of St. John group of three awarded to Hon. Lieutenant A. Payne, Northumberland R.A.M.C. (V.) and St. John Ambulance Brigade**

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, hallmarks for London 1919; THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (7242 C./Supt. A Payne, N. Durham Cps., No. 6 Dis., S.J.A.B., 1929), *the second very slightly chipped, otherwise good very fine* (3) £140-180

M.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1920.

Arthur Payne, who was born at Northwich, Cheshire in 1870, was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne and worked as an analytical chemist at Gateshead. His subsequent war work is described in the following terms:

'Administrator, 7th Northumberland V.A. Hospital, Whitley Bay, Northumberland; Commandant V.A.D. Northumberland 41; Lieutenant, Northumberland R.A.M.C. (V.); Divisional Superintendent, Whitley Bay and Monkseaton Division, S.J.A.B.; in Charge of Air and Sea Raid Ambulance Dressing Stations at Whitley Bay.'

Payne was latterly a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and also a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain.

1197 **An M.B.E. group of five to Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. W. Harvey, Royal Army Dental Corps**

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Maj., R.A.D.C.); CORONATION 1953, mounted as worn, *minor contact marks, very fine and better* (5) £200-250

M.B.E. London Gazette 7 January 1949.

Percival Robert William Harvey was born on 10 July 1913. Gaining the Licencié of Dental Surgery (L.D.S.) he entered the Army Dental Corps as a Lieutenant on a short service commission in March 1938, being promoted Captain in March 1939. He served throughout the Second World War, being ranked Acting Major, November 1943-February 1944 and Temporary Major, February-December 1944. After the war he served in Palestine and was promoted Major in July 1946. His career was crowned with the award of an M.B.E. in 1949. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1953, he later served as an Instructor. Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey retired on 2 December 1958.

1198 **An Order of St. John group of seven awarded to Leading Sick Berth Attendant J. Stafford, Royal Navy**

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel, the reverse privately engraved, 'J. Stafford'; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, France and Germany; AFRICA STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45; ROYAL NAVAL AUXILIARY SICK BERTH RESERVE L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage bust (4925 L.S.B.A., R.N.A.S.B.R.); ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, with 5 Bars (15486 Pte., Woodhorn Div., No. 6 Dis., S.J.A.B., 1936), mounted as worn, together with a quantity of S.J.A.B. buttons and badges, and a Spiritualists' National Union Minister's neck badge, gilt and enamel, *the first very slightly chipped, generally good very fine* (7) £100-120

1199 An Order of St. John Second World War group of seven to Colonel H. C. 'Hot 'n' Cold' Benson, Royal Army Medical Corps, a Prisoner-of-War of the Japanese and a witness for the prosecution at the trial of Major Kudo, 19th Ambulance Corps

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Officer 's (Brother's), silver and enamel; 1939-45 STAR; PACIFIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; CORONATION 1953; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (D/Sgn. H. C. Benson, York), mounted as worn, good very fine (7)
£400-500

Order of St. John *London Gazette* 9 July 1957.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 September 1946. '... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services while Prisoners of War'.

Horace Claude Benson was born on 11 May 1902 at Ashover, Derbyshire and educated at Sedburgh School. At Edinburgh University he studied medicine and gained the M.B. and Ch.B. (1928). He was occupied as a Clinical Assistant at the Ear and Throat Department of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, prior to being granted a commission in the Army. He became a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1929, served in Egypt during 1931-36, was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1932 and Major in 1939, being posted to India.

He was commanding officer of the 27th Indian Field Ambulance, 9th Indian Division, 1941-42, being promoted Acting Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1941 and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in May 1941. Benson was present at the fall of Malaya, was captured and remained a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese during 1942-45. Whilst in captivity, he was Senior British Officer of 'L' Force - a medical force of 15 officers and 100 medical orderlies. Initially held at Changi P.O.W. Camp, Singapore; thence from 23 August 1943, by train to Kanburi (Kanchanaburi) Thailand to administer relief from cholera and other multifarious diseases rife in the P.O.W. and coolie forced labour camps, situated along the Burma-Siam Railway.

After the war and his subsequent repatriation, Colonel Benson gave a report of his wartime experiences as a captive.

'Beatings with fists or bamboo sticks, on the face and head, of MOs (Medical Orderlies) and ORs by Japanese medical personnel of Kudo Batai (19th Ambulance Corps commanded by Major Kudo) was fairly frequent, and often done for no apparent offence. These beatings were committed by most of the Japanese from the lowest rank up to even Major Kudo himself.... My complaints generally had a temporary successful effect, but it was quite apparent that Major Kudo encouraged his subordinates. The biggest beating up that I had was from Major Kudo because the ORs were having a singsong one night. However when he afterwards apologised I asked for a pig for Christmas Dinner and got it. Our experience was that we received worse treatment from Japanese medical personnel than we did from non-medical personnel and Koreans'.

Following the Japanese surrender, Major Kudo was subsequently arrested for war crimes. As a witness for the prosecution at Kudo's trial, Colonel Benson submitted an affidavit in 1946 that he had witnessed the death of some 25 recaptured coolies, which were imprisoned in a hut near to the Kanburi Hospital. 'They were then given an injection of some reddish fluid. They all died in agony and showed symptoms consistent with mercurial poisoning'.

For his splendid efforts as British Officer Commanding at Kanchanaburi Hospital, Benson was mentioned in despatches and in June 1946 was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He was appointed C.O. of 109 Military Convalescent Hospital in 1946 and Chief Instructor Training Wing Depot and Training Establishment R.A.M.C., 1947-50. He was then posted as C.O. of the British Military Hospital in Malta, 1950-51. Promoted Temporary Colonel in August 1952, he attained the rank of Colonel in January 1953 and was appointed Assistant Medical Director, H.Q. North-West District, 1953-54 and Commandant of the Depot and Training Establishment R.A.M.C., 1954-58. He was President of the Standing Medical Board, Northern Command, York, 1958-59 and placed on Retirement Pay in 1959. Colonel Benson died on 13 March 1986. Sold with a folder of copied service papers and other research.

1200 An Order of St. John Serving Sister group of four to Miss D. J. Olive, South African Auxiliary Air Force

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Sister's breast badge, silver and enamel; WAR AND AFRICA SERVICE MEDALS, these two officially named (F263937 D. J. Olive); ST. JOHN SERVICE, 2 bars (4609 D. J. Olive, South Africa S.J.A.B.O. 1943), silvered bronze, mounted as worn

Pair: M. Olive, St. John's Ambulance Brigade

SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICE; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (2424 M. Olive, S. Africa, S.J.A.B.O. 1937) very fine and better (6)
£80-100

Daphne Joan Olive was born in Kimberley on 29 May 1907. She attested for the Union Defence Force on 23 May 1941 and served in the South African Womens Auxiliary Air Force. With the unit she was employed variously as a Driver, Caterer and Medical Orderly; she was promoted Corporal on 1 April 1944. She was discharged on 14 March 1946. Sold with copied service papers.

1201 An Order of St. John group of three awarded to District Superintendent L. Pendlebury, St. John Ambulance Brigade

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; CORONATION 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade issue (Pie.); ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL (4631 D. Supt., Walkden Div., No. 4 Dist., S.J.A.B., 1923), mounted court-style as worn, good very fine (3)
£100-120

1202 **An Order of St. John group of four awarded to County Staff Officer F. E. L. Newman, St. John Ambulance Brigade**

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Officer's (Sister's) breast badge, silver base metal and enamel; THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Serving Sister's breast badge, silver, silver base metal, in its fitted case of issue; CIVIL DEFENCE LONG SERVICE, E.I.L.R., unnamed as issued; ST. JOHN SERVICE MEDAL, with 5 Bars (16620 A./Sis., Acton & H'smith Nsg. Div., No. 1 Dis., S.J.A.B., 1937), the first and last two mounted as worn, *enamel work slightly chipped in places, otherwise generally good very fine*, together with related S.J.A.B. re-examination badge, the reverse inscribed '252891 Florence E. L. Swann' (5) £100-120

Florence Ethel Leonora Newman (nee Swann) was created a Serving Sister of the Order of St. John in February 1954 and an Officer (Sister) in November 1957; sold with original notification document for the award of a 4th Bar to her St. John Service Medal, addressed to 'County Staff Officer F. E. Newman, Cumberland and Westmorland.'

1203



An extremely rare Punjab Frontier R.R.C. pair awarded to Nursing Sister M. E. Barker, Indian Army Nursing Service

ROYAL RED CROSS, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Nursing Sister M. E. Barker, I.A.N.S.) *good very fine* (2) £3500-4000

Royal Red Cross London Gazette 21 April 1899: 'Miss Mary Ellen Barker, Indian Nursing Service. In recognition of the services rendered by her in connection with the nursing of the sick and wounded during the late operations on the Punjab Frontier.' One of only three R.R.C. awards for this campaign, the other two being announced in this same gazette.

Mary Ellen Barker was born at Mansfield on 25 March 1863, and educated at a Ladies' Private School at Barlborough, Derbyshire. She entered the Nightingale Fund Training School at St Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth, in July 1889, and after completing her training 'very satisfactorily' was placed on the Hospital Staff. She applied for the Indian Nursing Service in April 1894 and was appointed a Nursing Sister on 27 November 1895. After service on the Punjab Frontier, she obtained leave to England for one year from November 1900, and again from February 1904, this time for six months sick leave. Nurse Barker retired from the service in about June 1905.

1204 **A Great War A.R.R.C. to Assistant Matron Miss F. Prior, Westminster Hospital**

ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on bow ribbon, *nearly extremely fine* £100-140

A.R.R.C. London Gazette 31 July 1919. 'Assistant Matron, Westminster Hospital, London.

Sold with framed telegrams from the Queen's Private Secretary and Norman Fowler, M.P., the Secretary of State for Social Services, congratulating Miss Prior on her one hundredth birthday. Also with a framed photograph of Miss Prior at her 100th Birthday celebrations - seen wearing the A.R.R.C., Coronation 1911 and Coronation 1953; a framed photograph of Florence Prior as a young nurse; two other photographs; National Identity Card bearing a photograph of the recipient; a League of Westminster Hospital Nurses presentation autograph album, cover inscribed, 'Florence Prior, A.R.R.C.', presented on 27 November 1954, and signed by many of the staff (?); a booklet entitled, *The New Westminster Hospital*; some associated research.



A scarce gold D.S.O. group of three awarded to Major W. R. N. Annesley, Royal West Kent Regiment, for the defence of the Ambigol Wells and battle of Ginnis

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., gold and enamels, complete with gold top suspension brooch, *pin lacking to reverse*; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. W. R. N. Annesley, 1/Rl. W. Kent R.); KHEDIVE'S STAR 1884-6, *the first with usual chips to green enamel wreaths, otherwise nearly extremely fine, the second a little polished but about very fine or better* (3) £3500-4000

William Richard Norton Annesley was born at Colchester, Essex, on 12 June 1863, and educated at Cheltenham College and R.M.C., Sandhurst. He was commissioned as Lieutenant into the Yorkshire Regiment on 6 February 1884 and transferred to the Royal West Kent Regiment three weeks later. He joined his regiment at Wadi Halfa sometime between August and November 1885, after the withdrawal of the Nile Expedition at the end of the previous July. With the Frontier Field Force he was present at the attack on the Ambigol Wells and at the action at Ginnis.

It was at Ambigol Wells that Annesley distinguished himself even though the award to him of the D.S.O., announced in the *London Gazette* of 26 November 1886, is said to be for the battle of Ginnis. The sandbagged post or small fort at Ambigol Wells was about 20 miles north-east of Akasha, surrounded by low hills and protected by a watering tank and a pump. Initially it was garrisoned by 35 (some accounts say 25) men of the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment under Lieutenant Annesley, and detachments from the 8th Railway Company R.E. and the 4th Telegraph Section R.E. Annesley and his men had been dropped off at the fort on 7 November during the move of his battalion by rail to Akasha. During the night of 1st-2nd December the enemy damaged a portion of the railway line some seven miles south-west of Ambigol Wells. When patrols reached the scene of the damage it was found that the enemy had already disappeared and repairs were put in hand. On the following morning Annesley left the fort to shoot sand grouse but noticed that the birds he later killed had no seeds in their crops. Since they had not fed that morning, Annesley deduced that they may have been disturbed by the enemy at a well at Haumagh, some eight miles out in the desert. He consequently ordered his men into the fort rather than remain camped outside. On 2 December the first attack took place when an enemy force of between 600 and 800 men, mounted on camels and horses but with some foot, and with one brass gun, were driven off with some loss. However, they still managed to pull up the telegraph wire running alongside the railway and did further damage to the railway line itself.

Early in the morning of 3 December a train arrived at the fort with a half company of the Royal Berkshire Regiment under Lieutenant H. G. Fitton. Also in the train was Captain J. A. Ferrier of the 8th Railway Company who assumed overall command. Following the arrival of the train the enemy renewed his attack and cut the line to the north. The garrison at the fort had also been joined by a small party of Mounted Infantry under Sergeant A. M. Stewart, 2nd Durham Light Infantry. The following morning the fort had been invested on three sides while on the fourth there were some wagons, one of which contained 7,000 rounds of ammunition. The ammunition was brought in under heavy fire by a party under Stewart, and further sorties were made under fire to bring in telegraph instruments and other items.

On 4 December Sergeant Stewart and two men set out for Akasha for reinforcements and about nine miles from that place met a relieving force under General Butler. In the meanwhile Lieutenant H. de Lisle, of the Durham Light Infantry, had ridden out with a small patrol from Akasha to Ambigol Wells on his own responsibility, accompanied by Major Hassan Radwan of the Egyptian Artillery. He penetrated the enemy line investing the fort and learned from Ferrier that the fort's water supply was cut off and ammunition reduced to about 30 rounds per man. Leaving Major Radwan at the fort, he then rode back with two men and managed to push his way through a gap in the enemy's position, being pursued by a horde of mounted spearmen. He succeeded in reaching Butler in the evening just as the latter, having been informed by another patrol that the enemy had gone, was about to return to Akasha. As a result of de Lisle's news, Butler turned about and relieved the fort early the next morning, the enemy having evacuated his position during the previous night.

The appointments of the D.S.O. to Annesley, de Lisle, Ferrier and Radwan are said to be for the battle of Ginnis, 30 December 1885, but there can be no doubt that the action at the Wells was a significant, if not the main, factor when recommendations came to be made. According to some sources de Lisle was recommended for the Victoria Cross for his ride to and from the Wells but the claim was not considered to be sufficiently strong. Lieutenant Fitton received no reward for his part in the defence of the Wells but subsequently received the D.S.O. for services during the Dongola campaign of 1896.

Annesley was subsequently Staff Officer at Assouan during the operations at Toski in 1889. He became Captain in July 1891, Major in July 1902, and retired on 15 December 1905, joining the Reserve of Officers and becoming a lecturer in Military Studies at St Andrews University. Major Annesley died in London on 29 November 1914.



1206 A rare and impressive Sudan 1897-98 operations D.S.O. group of ten awarded to Colonel H. A. Micklem, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, who was wounded in the foot at the battle of Omdurman while serving as a "galloper" to Collinson's 4th Egyptian Brigade: on receiving another foot wound in the Boer War, he was signalled by his old friend, General Maxwell, V.C., 'Your feet are altogether too big for military purposes' - fortuitously, however, said feet avoided enemy fire during his subsequent service in the Royal Naval Division in 1914

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, V.R., silver-gilt and enamels; QUEEN'S SUDAN 1896-98 (Bimb., Staff), surname spelt 'Micklim'; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt., D.S.O., R.E.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj., D.S.O., R.E.); 1914 STAR (Major, D.S.O., R.E., D.A.Q.M.G., Attd. R.N.D.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Maj., R.E., Attd. R.N.D.); TURKISH ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE, 4th class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel centre; BELGIAN ORDER OF LEOPOLD I, 4th class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Sudan 1897, Khartoum (Lieut., R.E.), the third with officially corrected rank, enamel work slightly chipped in places, particularly on the Belgian breast badge, otherwise generally good very fine (10)

£4000-5000



Colonel H. A. Micklem, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 15 November 1898: 'In recognition of the recent operations in Egypt and the Sudan, including the Battle of Khartoum.'

Henry Andrew Micklem was born at Farnborough in June 1872, the son of Major-General Edward Micklem, and was educated at Winchester. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers in August 1891, he was advanced to Lieutenant in August 1894 and was posted to Egypt in May 1897.

Micklem subsequently witnessed active service in the Nile campaigns, when he was employed as a Bimbashi in the Egyptian Army from June 1897 until October 1899, and was onetime employed on railway construction duties. He was wounded at the Battle of Omdurman while employed as a "galloper" to Collinson's 4th Egyptian Brigade, the relevant despatch stating, 'Gunshot, toes, slight'; of his work on railways and bridges due acknowledgment is to be found in *The Royal Engineers in Egypt and the Sudan*, by Colonel F. W. C. Sandes, not least for his leadership of the R.E. party that constructed the Atbara Bridge, which was formally opened by Lord Kitchener on 26 August 1899. According to Sandes, writing in the 1930s, it still remained 'one of the finest engineering structures in the Sudan.' Micklem was awarded the D.S.O., which was presented to him by the Duke of Connaught at Atbara on 24 February 1899, the 4th class of the Turkish Order of Medjidie (*London Gazette* 10 July 1898), and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 30 September 1898).

In the Boer War, he served with the railway troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, R.E., Director of Railways, and constructed a temporary bridge over the Orange River, which was completed on 27 March 1900. But at Leeuwaal on 14 June, he again received a foot wound, this time of a severe nature, a misfortune that prompted his old friend, General Maxwell, V.C., to telegram him: 'Your feet are altogether too big for military purposes.'

On rejoining his unit, he went on to serve in further operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, up until May 1902, and was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901), in addition to being given the Brevet of Major in August 1902.

Micklem was next engaged on the Central South African Railways until April 1904, following which he was employed by the Chinese Mining and Engineering Company at Tientsin from June of the latter year until June 1909, when he was placed on the Retired List.

On the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Micklem was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General to the Royal Naval Division, and served on the Brigade and Divisional Staff at Antwerp later that year. Afterwards employed by the Directorate of Railways, Light Railways and Roads at the War Office, he was responsible for purchasing railway and road materials for all theatres of war, important work that was rewarded by his appointment to C.M.G. in 1918 and to C.B. in the following year, in addition to the 4th class of the Belgian Order of Leopold I. He was also given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 12 February 1918).

After the War, Micklem 'followed his father into the City becoming Director, and in several cases Chairman, of Investment Trust and other companies'. A soldier of 'great ability, equable temperament and unassuming spirit of service', he died in March 1963.



The Property of John Wray, Esq.

The magnificent and quite unique D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. and Bar, A.F.C. group of thirteen awarded to Air Commodore A. M. "Father" Wray, Royal Air Force, late East Kent Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, whose M.C. was an immediate award for bringing home his shot-up Nieuport Scout in May 1917, together with his knee-cap in his flying boot: an A.F.C. followed in 1919, a D.F.C. for Waziristan in 1924, and, in spite of his advanced age, an Immediate Bar to his D.F.C. in 1942 as a Group Captain and a D.S.O. in the following year as an Air Commodore, these latter for participating in Bomber Command sorties in the full knowledge that his old war wound would never have permitted him the chance of baling out and often against orders - indeed such was the Air Commodore's appetite for flying that he qualified for the coveted "Gold C" glider pilot's badge after celebrating his 75th birthday

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1943'; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, '2nd Lieut. A. M. Wray, R.F.C., May 28th 1917'; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., with Bar for Second Award, the reverse of the Cross privately engraved, 'F./O. A. M. Wray, R.A.F., 1923', and the reverse of the Bar officially dated '1942'; AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, 'Lieut. A. M. Wray, R.A.F., 1st January 1919'; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut., R.F.C.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (F./O., R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf; JUBILEE 1935, privately engraved, 'Sqn. Ldr. A. M. Wray, R.A.F., 6th May 1935'; POLISH VIRTUTI MILITARI, 5th class breast badge, silver, with gilt and enamel centres, mounted court-style as worn (excepting the Burma Star - see below), good very fine and better (13)

£30000-35000



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 24 August 1943. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'While employed as Station Commander, Air Commodore Wray has, during the past year and a half, successfully completed 14 operational sorties as Captain of Wellington aircraft, and, having converted himself to Lancaster aircraft, took part in the raid on Hamburg on the night of 29-30 July 1943, as Captain of a Lancaster, whilst holding the appointment of Base Commander.

Air Commodore Wray, who is 47 years of age, is an extremely gallant officer who invariably captains any crew on operational flights quite regardless of their experience. On his last raid, on Hamburg, he took a crew who had only that morning passed out of the Conversion Unit, and had never before been under fire. By his keenness to operate against the enemy, his skill as a Captain of Aircraft, his personal courage and complete disregard of danger, he has set a very fine example to all the Squadrons under his command. The value of the training he has imparted to the young crews with whom he has flown on operations is inestimable, and I most strongly recommend that his splendid and gallant service be recognised by the award of the Distinguished Service Order.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917. The original recommendation states:

'I beg to forward the name of 2nd Lieutenant A. M. Wray for your favourable consideration.

Lieutenant Wray joined No. 29 Squadron on 24 April 1917, and during the short time he has been here his conduct on at least four occasions has been conspicuously gallant. While on offensive patrol on 13 May 1917, he attacked and fired at four Albatross Scouts single-handed. He drove down three and crashed a fourth (confirmed).

On 19 May 1917, he attacked a hostile balloon at O18C. He fired at it at very close range, and drove it down. The Observers were seen to jump out with parachutes.

Again, on 20 May 1917, while on offensive patrol over Douai, he attacked two Albatross Scouts single-handed. He crashed the first - E.A.'s wings being observed to fall off as it went down - and drove down the second.

On 28 May 1917, while on offensive patrol, he attacked a hostile two-seater biplane at close range south of Arras. Almost immediately after attacking, he was severely wounded in the knee, and his thigh was fractured. In this state this gallant officer - though his machine fell for several thousand feet completely out of control - eventually managed to bring it to Wagnonlieu, where he was observed to make a perfect landing without damaging his machine.

He is 20 years of age, and was a very efficient and capable officer. I submit that this record shows him to deserve fully any decoration for which you may see fit to recommend him.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 30 May 1924: 'In recognition of distinguished services rendered with the Waziristan Field Force between January 1922 and April 1923.'

The original recommendation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during air operations. In bombing attacks he has obtained excellent results mainly by reason of his daring attacks from low altitudes over difficult country, and often in bad weather. Within a period of four days he carried out six raids on targets situated over 40 miles from the aerodrome, over country which was actively hostile and devoid of safe landing places.'

Bar to D.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 April 1942. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'Group Captain Wray is the Station Commander at R.A.F. Hemswell, from which two Polish Squadrons, No. 300 and No. 301, operate. For the operations against Essen on the night of 25-26 March 1942, I asked that a few aircraft should go rather lower than usual when marking their attack, in order to identify the exact target. This officer showed a magnificent example by attacking with his aircraft at a low altitude in the face of heavy opposition.

Group Captain Wray is a very gallant officer, with a fine spirit of leadership. In spite of the language difficulties and his own physical disability (lameness), he has operated on six occasions since November 1941, each time with a different crew, composed entirely of Polish personnel, and not confining himself to one Squadron only. This fine example of leadership and encouragement has done a tremendous amount of good in fostering the spirit of co-operation with our Allies, who now look up to him as a leader in action. I strongly recommend this Officer for an immediate Award of a Bar to the D.F.C.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 1 January 1943; 1 January 1945 and 1 January 1946.

Polish *Virtuti Militari* *London Gazette* 24 July 1942.

Arthur Mostyn "Father" Wray was born in Brighton, Sussex in August 1896 and was educated at Monkton Combe School. Appointed a Temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th (Service) Battalion, East Kent Regiment in February 1915, he subsequently resigned his commission to attend the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from which establishment he emerged as a substantive 2nd Lieutenant in October 1916, with seniority back dated to October 1915. In early 1917, however, he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps as a Flying Officer and so commenced one of the most remarkable careers in the annals of Royal Air Force history.

Having qualified for his "Wings", Wray was posted to No. 29 Squadron in France, in April 1917, which unit was operating in Nieuport Scouts, and quickly achieved a brace of "kills", as described in the original recommendation for his M.C. But on 28 May, having completed nearly 50 operational patrols, he fell victim to accurate enemy gunnery and was lucky to make base, where his knee cap was found in his flying boot. Invalided home nearly four weeks later, when his wound developed 'serious septic complications', he saw no further action, but was back in the air as early as April 1918 at No. 55 Training School, where he had his 'First flip for ten months. O.K. Got on all right.' But it was for his work as a pilot instructor at the School of Aerial Fighting at Ayr, later in the year, that he was awarded his A.F.C., although his subsequent part in conveying the King's mail from Balmoral to Buckingham Palace may have qualified him for similar reward.

In January 1920, Wray was posted to India, where, after a short stint with No. 114 Squadron at Ambala, he transferred to No. 28 Squadron, and went on to participate in the Waziristan operations, his relevant flying log books listing numerous operational reconnaissances, photographic trips and bombing raids over the period 1920-24, quite a few of them with detailed entries (e.g. 10 February 1923: 'Contact for 7th and 9th Brigades. Two parties of snipers seen and fired at. Got a good chit from O.C. Welch Fusiliers. One hole shot through propeller'). He was awarded the D.F.C. and returned to the U.K. in January 1924, where he joined No. 15 (B.) Squadron at the Aircraft Experimental Establishment at Martlesham Heath, and afterwards enjoyed a long-standing appointment as a pilot at the Armament and Gunnery School at R.A.F. Eastchurch.

During the early 1930s Wray attended two deck-landing courses at 407 (F.F.) Flight, Lee-on-Solent, where he was rated "Exceptional", was advanced to Squadron Leader in October 1933, the same year in which he also attended the anti-gas course at the Small Arms School, and in 1935 received his first Squadron Command, namely that of No. 43, the famous "Fighting Cocks", with whom he participated in numerous fly-pasts and displays. Further senior appointments followed as an Armament Officer at Fighter Command, latterly in the rank of Wing Commander, and soon after the renewal of hostilities in 1939, he was advanced to Acting Group Captain (which rank became substantive in November 1943).

Wray's extraordinary 1939-45 operational career commenced after he was posted to R.A.F. Millom in early 1941, when on the 20 July of the same year, he flew as 2nd Pilot and Front Gunner in a Whitley to Cologne ('Splendid trip'). But it was following his appointment as Station C.O. at R.A.F. Hemswell in November 1941 that he seriously got down to operational flying, often without seeking permission from Headquarters. Keen to infuse confidence in his young Polish aircrew, who had two squadrons at Hemswell, and "nurse" them through their first "ops".



One of many "prangs" and possibly the one that 'incurred the Air Council's grave displeasure' in June 1929, 'for setting a bad example by having his aircraft with the engines running without ordering his passenger to remain in the cockpit, resulting in the wreck of the accompanying aircraft.'

Wray piloted Wellingtons to Germany on at least another 13 occasions, all the while turning a blind eye to the fact that his chances of escaping a damaged aircraft were next to nil - such was the lameness caused by his Great War wound that he was now using a walking stick. He was awarded his second D.F.C. after completing six of those sorties and was decorated by the Poles with their Virtuti Militari in July 1942.

Given that operational flying for a Group Captain was unusual, it takes little imagination to weigh-up the type of opposition he faced from Headquarters in 1943, when, as a recently promoted Air Commodore, he continued - mainly without success - to snatch opportunities to fly on sorties in Lancasters from his new command at Binbrook (12 Base), which brought him into immediate contact with the young aircrew of No. 460 (R.A.A.F.) Squadron, and included responsibility for the airfields at Waltham and Kelstern, where he was also an enthusiastic visitor. Certainly he flew two more operations, the first of them to Hamburg on the night of 29 July 1943 (one of the famous "firestorm raids"), for which he was awarded an immediate D.S.O., and the second to Stuttgart on the night of 15 March 1944. An account of the latter trip is recounted below by his young co-pilot, Sergeant (afterwards Squadron Leader) Douglas Sutton. It was about this time that his relevant flying log book started to include the entry, 'my trip cancelled by A.O.C.', and as if to confirm the issue once and for all, he attended an "interview" with the A.O.C. on 9 February 1945, at which, undoubtedly, in no uncertain words, he was "grounded".

Wray finished his war at Air Command, South-East Asia, but refused to wear his Burma Star, on the basis he that he 'never entered or flew over a jungle.' As for his potential entitlement to an Air Crew Europe Star, such was the sporadic nature of his operational career, often without seeking the permission of Headquarters, that it is near certain he did not officially qualify under the two-month rule.



The first of many: M.C. Investiture Day

Placed on the Retired List in the rank of Air Commodore in May 1946, aged 50 years, Wray did not fly again until the early 1960s, when, as retold in the below reprinted interview, he qualified as a glider pilot and, in 1972, won the coveted "Gold C." badge. The Air Commodore died in April 1982.

An illuminating summary of Wray's life and times - and more particularly his truly inspirational deeds in the 1939-45 War - was told to Peter Browne by Squadron Leader Douglas Sutton, D.F.C., details of which appeared in the *Reader's Digest* in January 1983:

'From the cramped cockpit of his glider, Arthur Wray looked down at the Lincolnshire farmland, scarred by the decaying runways of bomber bases he knew so well. It was late on a May afternoon in 1972, and he had already been airborne for five long, exhausting hours. Now the weather was worsening, and so was the pain from his old leg injury. Wray was tempted to give up his bid to complete the 186-mile cross-country flight that would help him earn the international "Gold C." badge, a coveted distinction in the gliding world.

Then through the haze ahead he spotted the flashing airfield beacon of R.A.F. Binbrook, and he knew his goal was within reach. At the unprecedented age of 75, Air Commodore Arthur Wray, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C., had won a victory achieved by few glider pilots. To add to his triumph, he had ended the flight at his wartime headquarters - a legendary airman returned from the sky.

I wish I had been at the welcome party Binbrook gave him that evening, not only to add my congratulations but to recall with him a very different flight we made together nearly 30 years earlier.

It was March 15, 1944. I was a young sergeant pilot with only seven hours' flying time on Lancasters, posted a week earlier with my crew to 100 Squadron at Waltham, a wind-swept airfield near Grimsby, and one of three bomber stations making up 12 Base under Wray's command. That morning we had been told: "You're flying on your first operation tonight, with the Base Commander."

We were standing nervously round our Lancaster, "J" Jig, when he drove up, a stocky figure with iron-grey hair and a blaze of medal ribands on his battledress. Arthur Wray was then 47: we were all 20, and my first impression as he limped across the tarmac was that he was so *old*. None of us seven Sergeants had ever seen such a senior officer before. But this one had a warm, friendly smile and relaxed manner that put us at ease. We took to him at once.

The target that night was Stuttgart, one of Germany's most viciously defended cities, and nearly 900 heavy bombers would be sent on the raid. For a crew as green as ours it was a daunting prospect; but Arthur Wray appeared totally unconcerned. When I walked with him round "J" Jig to inspect the aircraft before take-off, he chatted away as cheerfully as though we were going on a joy-ride.

We had been flying for an hour, with the Air Commodore at the controls, when one of the gunners spotted the dark shadow of a Lancaster sliding beneath us, crossing our path. A few moments later, another crossed above. Wray immediately suspected that we were straying from the bomber stream.

As we flew on alone, it transpired that the navigator had misread the flight plan and given the wrong course. "Now I can't get a fix, Sir," he reported. "Our radar's being jammed." "All right," said Wray mildly, "Work out a course by dead reckoning." There was a long silence, then: "Sorry, Sir, but we're lost. We'll have to turn back." With a crisp "turn back, be damned," the Air Commodore helped us plot an approximate course, and we flew on across Germany towards Stuttgart.

We arrived 15 minutes late to find ourselves the only Lancaster over the city, and began our bombing run through an intense barrage of flak. But Wray was dissatisfied with our approach. To impress on us the need for accuracy, he coolly circled back over Stuttgart and began a second run through the flak.

Intrepid Leader

To me those few minutes seemed interminable, but Wray set an example in the heat of the action which no training school could hope to match. Bombs gone, we turned away with searchlights probing for us, and he gave me another invaluable lesson - flinging "J" Jig around the sky in the gut-wrenching "corkscrew" evasive manoeuvres which would help defend us against searchlights and night fighters.

As we neared the coast of England after eight hours in the air, he said: "I'm a bit tired. You'd better take over now." In the Lancaster's cramped cockpit it was a real struggle for Arthur Wray, with his lame leg, to leave his seat. I realized for the first time that if we had been hit he would have been trapped with no hope of baling out, and admired all the more his courage in choosing to fly with a raw crew.

By the time we landed back at Waltham that night, I had decided that Air Commodore Wray was the most remarkable man I had ever known.

I was not alone. For so many of us who flew with Bomber Command in the Second World War, "Father" Wray was unforgettable. Repeatedly risking his own life to shepherd novice crews half his age through their baptism of fire, he increased immeasurably our chances of returning from raids. Beyond doubt, I owed him my own survival.

Born in 1896, Arthur Wray was the son of a pioneer missionary in Central Africa. Sent to school in England, he left mid-term at 18 to join the army shortly after the First World War broke out, and after passing out of Sandhurst, transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. In April 1917, with only two months' flying training and 30 hours' solo, he was posted to France.

Active Service

There was no time for teaching new pilots the finer points of air fighting. Three days to learn to handle a Nieuport Scout and practise firing at ground targets, and Second Lieutenant Wray was flying over the lines. But luck was with him at the start. After his first combat he recorded laconically in his log-book: 'Eight Albatrosses engaged. Three of them crashed, two of our own missing. Got one Hun down.'

The average life expectation for a flier in 1917 was less than three weeks. Arthur Wray had survived for exactly a month when on May 28 he dived to attack a German reconnaissance aircraft, then felt what he later likened to a kick from a horse on his knee. A bullet had fractured his thigh and shot-off the left knee-cap, which was found in his flying boot.

Surgeons gave him a choice. Either the knee joint could be repaired so that he would be able to walk relatively normally, but with a leg probably too stiff to pilot a plane - or without surgery it would retain a degree of flexibility that should make flying possible, but leave him lame for life. Wray chose to fly. Awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry, he endured a long convalescence and in April 1918 triumphantly noted: 'First flip for ten months. O.K.'

After the war he flew Bristol Fighters in India, earning the Distinguished Flying Cross for his exploits on punitive strikes against tribesmen raiding the camel caravans which came from Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass, then returned to England to become a bombing and gunnery specialist, and a star of the annual R.A.F. Display at Hendon.

By the early thirties, Wray was commanding 407 Fleet Fighter Flight, based at Lee-on-Solent, where his pilots, most at least ten years his junior, gave him the nickname by which he became known throughout the R.A.F.: "Father".

Among them was Rodney Clarkson, who in 1933 died in a road accident. Wray flew up to his funeral at St. Paul's Walden in the Hertfordshire countryside, found the nearest airfield fog-bound, and put his plane down in a tiny pasture near the church. After the service he met for the first time Rodney Clarkson's sister, Margaret; the following year they were married in the same church.

In 1935 Wray was given command of the crack 43 Squadron, its elegant Hawker Fury biplanes the first 200 m.p.h. fighters. Then, as an armaments expert, he moved to Fighter Command H.Q. - and, after the outbreak of war in 1939, to bombing schools in Wales and Cumberland.

Clipped Wings

By 1941 he was station commander of R.A.F. Hemswell in Lincolnshire, in charge of three Polish squadrons. Station commanders were expected to fly a desk rather than a bomber; as a concession, they could seek permission from higher authority for one operational flight a month. But Wray, now 45 and walking with a stick, cared less for red tape than for his exiled young fliers.

He knew they often went through a psychological crisis after their first few operations over Germany had shown them the grim odds, and carefully watched for the signs. Before a raid on Bremen he noticed the edginess of one particular crew, and was not surprised when soon after take-off their Wellington turned back.

The pilot blamed a faulty magneto, but when Wray checked the engines himself, he could find nothing wrong. Pausing only to collect his parachute, he recharged the crew's morale by flying them to the target and back.

It was one of many occasions when he earned from headquarters a reprimand for failing to ask permission, and from the Poles their deep respect. They were devoted to a man twice their age who deliberately shared the hazards they faced, and at briefings managed to find a few words of fractured Polish to wish them God-speed. Aircrew cheered him to the echo on the evening when he read them a fighting speech by Winston Churchill which he had had translated phonetically into their own language.

Cool Courage

"He was the finest kind of Englishman," remembers a Polish pilot. "Humane, straightforward, and very brave." As the *London Gazette* said when in April 1942 he won a bar to his D.F.C. after the Wellingtons attacked Essen, in the Ruhr: 'His gallantry and exceptional leadership have set a most inspiring example.' The Poles themselves recognised it by awarding him their highest honour, the *Virtuti Militari*.

In May 1943, Arthur Wray became an Air Commodore and commander of 12 Base, comprising the bomber stations of Binbrook, Waltham and Kelstern. Now he was responsible for 80 Lancasters from his headquarters at Binbrook, the home of 460 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force.

It was almost unheard of for a base commander, let alone one of his age, to fly on operations. But Wray was soon off on his first mission with 460 Squadron, attacking Hamburg as part of a force of 740 bombers in one of the most devastating raids of the war. It brought him yet another decoration, the D.S.O., and the warm approval of the Australians.

By early 1944, when I arrived at Waltham, the R.A.F. was losing about 265 heavy bombers a month, and nearly 2000 men, with inexperienced crews the most vulnerable.

We were among the lucky ones, for during the raid on Stuttgart, Arthur Wray gave us the priceless gift of confidence, and throughout our time with 100 Squadron he kept a fatherly eye on us. For each of our next six operations, he drove over from Binbrook to stand by the runway and see us off. When we landed back at Waltham after our thirty-first raid, which marked the end of our "tour" and a brief respite from the war, a beaming Air Commodore was waiting with a crate of beer in his car to join us for a celebration.

Grounded!

Soon afterwards, he and a friend who commanded a nearby station both decided they would go with their squadrons on a major daylight raid. A few hours before take-off, Wray's permission to fly was cancelled. His friend was shot down. Word spread that Father Wray had been summoned to Bomber Command and read the riot act: "You know too much to risk being captured. *No more operational flying.*"

With the end of the war he was retired from the R.A.F. at 50, and settled with his wife and three children at Pitney, in Somerset, where he spent the next decade struggling to run a small farm. Eventually he gave up what had become a losing battle and turned to ex-servicemen through local branches of the Royal Air Forces Association and the Royal British Legion, earning a reputation of "always wanting to do something else."

Airborne Again

The one thing he missed was flying. But there was no way an R.A.F. pension could meet the cost of hiring powered aircraft. Then, in 1961, he discovered the Devon and Somerset Gliding Club, at Dukeswell near Exeter.

At 65 he took off for the first time in 15 years, and became enchanted with silent flight. He had piloted everything from Sopwith camels to Spitfires - but this, he said, was the finest flying of all. He would come down in a state of incredulous wonder that he had actually been able to climb without an engine, using only sun-powered thermals - "all for free!"

His bubbling enthusiasm had a great impact on the club and the young pilots he went out of his way to encourage. From the moment the hangar doors were rolled open he would be there in battered tweed hat and corduroys, sharing in the often strenuous work needed to get gliders launched - leaning heavily on his stick but refusing to admit that he couldn't do as much as the others: "I'm as fit as anyone else!"

In 1964 he became one of the oldest pilots to earn the international "Silver C" badge, the mark of a qualified soaring pilot. It was a great achievement, but Wray soon found another challenge: the far more taxing "Gold C", and in particular its requirement for a 300-kilometre (186-mile) cross-country flight. Summer after summer he set out to cover the distance, but ran out of thermals and had to put down in a field, often limping miles in search of a telephone to call the club.

Then at last came that epic flight to Binbrook. It was a fitting climax to 40 years of flying. He bowed to medical advice, and sadly conceded that perhaps at 75 it was time to stop. But aviation had been Arthur Wray's life, and he would still hop into his car and chase a hot-air balloon seen drifting over his garden, still make the long drive to the Farnborough International Air Show and watch with the critical eye of one who had once thrilled huge crowds.

When he died in April 1982, three generations of airmen remembered him with real affection. To those of us who were fortunate enough to fly with him, his indomitable spirit disproved the R.A.F. adage: "There are old pilots, and bold pilots, but no old bold pilots." Father Wray was both.

Sold with Wray's original Flying Log Books (6), a complete run with the first covering the period January 1917 to May 1920, with an interesting list of aircraft types flown and of 12 "prangs" (or 'damage from other causes') during the same period; the second August 1920 to April 1923 (with similar listings, including seven further prangs); the third April 1923 to October 1926 (with similar listings, including five further prangs); the fourth November 1926 to April 1929 (with similar listings, including two further prangs); the fifth April 1929 to September 1935 (with aircraft types flown list); and the sixth September 1935 to April 1945 (with aircraft types flown list), and three intriguing blank pages for the period 6 November 1941 to 5 May 1943, when he was Station C.O. at Hemswell with the Poles, but from where, by the admission of his D.S.O. recommendation, he did actually take-off on no less than 13 operational sorties; together with assorted wartime newspaper cuttings and a good selection of photographs (10), covering childhood to retirement.



A fine Great War D.S.O., M.C. and Bar group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel N. M. Vibart, Royal Engineers, who was attached to the 63rd Royal Naval Division 1916-18, latterly as Brigade-Major to 188th Brigade, work that undoubtedly brought him into close contact with such R.N.D. legends as Asquith, Beak and Buckle

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels; MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914 STAR, WITH CLASP (2 Lieut., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt.), cleaned and lacquered, good very fine (5) £2000-2500



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919: 'For valuable services in connection with military operations in France and Flanders. Dated 3 June 1919.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915: 'For distinguished services in the Field with effect from 3 June 1915.'

Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 14 December 1917: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when making a reconnaissance with a view to discovering the positions of our forward posts. This task was extremely difficult owing to the darkness of the night, the absence of notable landmarks and the almost impassable nature of the ground. On two occasions he found himself within ten yards of an enemy post and narrowly escaped capture. In spite of these difficulties he succeeded in locating our forward troops and in bringing back a most valuable report.'

Noel Meredith Vibart was born in December 1893, the son of Colonel E. D. H. Vibart, late 15th Bengal Cavalry, whose memoir, *The Sepoy Mutiny*, appeared in print in 1898. Young Noel, no doubt stirred by his father's classic account of a subaltern's experiences in the Delhi and Lucknow operations, entered the R.M.A. Woolwich from Cheltenham College in January 1912.

Arriving in France as a recently commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 5th Field Company, R.E. in late October 1914, he had barely been in the Field for a fortnight when 'he played a prominent part' in his unit's defensive action and counter-attack at Nonne Boschen, near Polygon Wood. *The History of the Corps of Royal Engineers* (volume V) takes up the story

'For the first ten days of November [1914], the 5th Company worked every night on improving the scanty defences. Two small redoubts were made at the corners of Polygon Wood. On the 11 November, at about 9.30 p.m., while 5th Company was still bivouacking in the north-west corner of Polygon Wood, not far from 5th Brigade Headquarters, the new O.C. (Major A. H. Tyler) was informed that the Germans had broken through the 1st Black Watch and 2nd Connaught Rangers. Sergeant Lethbridge, R.E., and some twenty sappers were sent to man the trenches on the south side of Polygon Wood, while Major Tyler took the rest of the company southwards into the open, occupying a disused trench and a short length of hedge on the left rear. This trench was enfiladed by enemy fire from the Nonne Boschen on the right, and Lieutenant A. F. Collins was killed. The Germans had set fire to a cottage on the edge of the Nonne Boschen, and the smoke from this obscured the view of the sappers in the trench. Also the right flank was in danger, as the Germans in the wood were well behind it. This caused Major Tyler to fall back to a second position, which had a similar right flank trench thrown back, from which Lieutenant Gowlland's section, aided by some twenty or thirty infantrymen, was able in their turn to enfilade the Germans.'

At about 2.30 p.m., the Prussian Guards' attack having been stopped, the 2nd Oxford Light Infantry made a vigorous counter-attack with two companies, and drove the Guards through the Nonne Boschen. Seeing this success on his right, Major Tyler ordered his men forward. The company split up into two parties; one under Lieutenant Gowlland crossed over towards the left and followed a trench down the edge of Polygon Wood; another under Lieutenant H. F. Renny-Tailyour moved across the open, and a third with Major Tyler and 2nd Lieutenant N. M. Vibart moved along a communication trench towards the old British front trench. Fire from these parties accounted for about a hundred of the enemy running back outside Nonne Boschen. Soon afterwards, Major Tyler and Lieutenant Renny-Tailyour were killed and several other casualties were caused by heavy machine-gun fire from a building on the right. At about 4.30. p.m. the remains of the 5th Company were withdrawn under orders from Brigade Headquarters. About a quarter of the company had become casualties ...'

According to the dates given for his overseas postings in *Services of Military Officers*, it seems Vibart was among these casualties. Certainly 'he returned to the same Company on two subsequent occasions after being wounded', the date of his second wound most probably falling in November 1915. He was awarded the M.C. and a "mention" (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915).

In late 1916, following a brief posting to 6th Infantry Brigade, Vibart took up appointment as a Staff Officer in the 63rd Royal Naval Division, and 'Then onwards his increasing confidence in himself was accompanied by the increased confidence and respect of others'. As evidenced, too, by the daring frontline exploits detailed in the citation for his second M.C., he was not adverse to operating outside the usual limits of his Staff appointment. He also received his second mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 11 December 1917).

In March 1918, during the course of the enemy's "Spring Offensive", Vibart was appointed Brigade-Major to the R.N.D.'s 188th Brigade, in which capacity he served until the end of the War. He did, therefore, invariably witness action on the Somme, and afterwards, in the period August to November 1918, in the Brigade's attacks on the Drocourt-Queant line, the Canal du Nord, Anneux, Graincourt and Niergnies. He was awarded the D.S.O. and his third "mention" (*London Gazette* 4 July 1919).

After a short spell of service in Ireland in 1920, Vibart went to India to take up an appointment in the Ambala Brigade, and attended the Staff College at Quetta 1923-24. He was subsequently appointed a G.S.O. 2 in Aden and D.A.Q.M.G., Eastern Command, following which he commanded 12th Field Company at Aldershot. Then in July 1934, following service as a D.A.Q.M.G. at the War Office, he was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel, but, tragically, as described by his R.E. obituarist, the enjoyment of his promotion was short-lived:

'In the summer of 1935 he was spending his leave in his favourite way - cruising with friends in his own 14-ton cutter *Altair*. *Altair* duly reached the Azores, but was posted as missing on her homeward trip. Nothing has been heard of her, and Vibart is presumed to have been lost at sea on 3 August 1935.'

His obituarist further notes that Vibart was 'a skilled navigator and a careful, competent seaman', who had entered *Altair* into the Channel Race in 1932 and again in 1933, when a last-minute mishap robbed him of a probable second prize.



The highly impressive and rare Great War Palestine operations D.S.O. group of twelve awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Pearson, Royal Engineers, who won a brace of "mentions" for the Boxer Rebellion, signed on behalf of Great Britain the treaty concluding the work of the Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission in 1903, and afterwards embarked on a long and distinguished career as a Director of Surveys in the Sudan: but it was for his services as a Liaison Officer to the Arab Forces at Jeddah in 1916-17, which post had earlier been occupied by Lawrence of Arabia, that he was awarded the 2nd class of the Order of El Nahda, a rare distinction indeed for a British Officer, and his D.S.O.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut., R.E.); CHNIA 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (Lieutt., Bt. Sappers & Miners); 1914-15 STAR (Major, R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col.); AMERICAN MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON, the reverse engraved, 'Capt. Hugh D. Pearson, Royal Engineers, No. 680'; KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910-21, 1 clasp, Sudan 1912, unnamed as issued; TURKISH ORDER OF OSMANIEH, 4th class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, the latter chipped in places; ORDER OF THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA, 2nd class insignia of local manufacture, comprising neck badge and breast star, silver-gilt; EGYPTIAN ORDER OF THE NILE, 3rd class neck badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; HEDJAZ, ORDER OF EL NAHDA, 2nd class set of insignia, comprising neck badge and breast star, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, the whole mounted for display in an old glazed wooden frame, lacquered but otherwise generally good very fine unless otherwise stated (14)

£10000-12000

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1918.

Hugh Drummond Pearson was born in Kensington, London in February 1917 and was educated at St. Paul's School, from which he passed direct into Woolwich. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers as a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1892, he proceeded to India in 1894, was advanced to Lieutenant in the following year and witnessed active service in the Tirah and Punjab Frontier operations of 1897-98.

In July 1900, he was attached to No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers & Miners, and embarked for China, where he was present at the relief of Peking following a difficult journey in a convoy of 14 junks on the Peiho, and subjection to occasional sniping. His Company was subsequently employed in improving communications and accommodation about the Legation Quarter, Pearson himself leading a section employed in driving a tunnel through the Great Wall of the Tartar City, which on completion was 50 feet high and 70 feet wide at its base. Afterwards he was detached to the Temple of Heaven to construct winter quarters for the garrison and, in January 1901, with a team of 70 sappers, laid three and a half miles of branch line from Fenglai to Likachao, work that was hindered by the extreme cold, snow and blizzards. In May, Pearson was appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Spratt Bowring, R.E., and remained behind in Peking to assist in the completion of the new defences. He was twice mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 14 May 1901 and 13 December 1901).



Tirah Expeditionary Force R.E. Contingent at Galokada Camp, March 1898 (Pearson, bottom right)

Appointed to the Local Rank of Captain in December 1902, Pearson was the senior British representative on the Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission set up in the following year, a physically punishing role that took him through thick bush country in Sierra Leone and, on one occasion, a 30 mile stretch of 'impenetrable forest from Bariwalla to the river Mannah, where the sky was invisible owing to the dense overhead growth'. His work complete, Pearson was just about fit enough to sign, on behalf of Great Britain, the treaty at Mano Solija that July, and was 'carried on board a steamer with little hope of reaching England alive.'

Having made a good recovery back home, Pearson joined the Egyptian Army and proceeded to Khartoum, where he was appointed Assistant Director of Surveys to Colonel the Hon. Milo Talbot, whom he soon afterwards succeeded as Director. It was in this latter capacity that Pearson truly excelled himself, being 'untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the Sudan and its people', in a region where he had 'great influence amongst the sedentary and nomad tribes in whose countries he so successfully laboured for upwards of fifteen years.' Highlights of this period included his part in delimiting the boundary between the Belgian Congo and the Sudan in 1910, following the reversion of the Lado Enclave to the Sudan Government on the death of King Leopold of the Belgians in the previous year, for which he was 'offered a Belgian decoration which regulations prohibited him from accepting', and his hard work in triangulating in Kordofan, where in less than three months in 1911 he fixed upwards of 100 places over an area of 20,000 square miles. He was awarded the 4th class of the Turkish Order of Osmanieh (*London Gazette* 22 December 1911).

Inevitably, however, Pearson's agenda was rarely free of the threat of seeing action and, as a recently promoted Major, he participated in the expedition against the Adonga Anuak and Beir tribes in the south-east Sudan, under Major Leveson, D.S.O., in 1912. Casualties amounted to two British officers, three Native officers and 42 rank and file killed, before the conclusion of hostilities on the Abyssinian border, and just 13 British officers, seconded to the Egyptian Army, qualified for the subsequent issuance of "Sudan 1912" clasp. Pearson also added to his laurels by taking the opportunity of surveying the Sobat and Pibor rivers, an account of which work was published in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*.

In the following year he was responsible for mounting an expedition to explore the unknown waterways of the Bahr el Ghazal and Bahr el Arab rivers, in addition to despatching Captain Kelly, R.E., to carry out further survey work along the Sudan-Abyssinian border, while in 1914 he was principally occupied with the building of the great dam at Makwar and the high-level canal in Gezira.

During the Great War Pearson was employed on a variety of special duties, firstly in connection with the defences of Sudan itself, and also, as an Intelligence Officer, in dealing with plans for the reconquest of Darfur, while in January 1916 he proceeded in charge of a survey expedition to Lake Tsana in Abyssinia. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 25 October 1916) and was awarded the 3rd class of the Egyptian Order of the Nile (*London Gazette* 7 December 1917).

On his return from the Lake Tsana project, Pearson was sent to Jeddah as a Liaison Officer with the Arab Forces, which post had earlier been occupied by Lawrence of Arabia, and was rewarded by King Hussein with the 2nd class of the Order of El Nahda, a rare distinction indeed for a British Officer; and during the course of 1917, Pearson became the recipient of another unusual honour, namely that of the 2nd class of the Order of the Star of Ethiopia, for his services in conveying the Empress to the Regent at Adis Ababa. Later in that year he participated in the organisation of a training camp at Ismailia, in conjunction with the French, following which he was ordered to join the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in Palestine, where for short periods he was onetime Governor of both Jaffa and Jerusalem.

In early 1918, having been awarded the D.S.O. and again been mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 17 September 1917), Pearson was appointed C.R.E. of the Desert Mounted Corps and was involved in the planning of the final offensive against the Turks, not least in providing training for assorted bridge and railway demolition squads. He subsequently served through the battle of Megiddo, the advance on Damascus, the occupation of Riyaq and Tripoli, and the advance on Aleppo, and was given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and won another "mention" (*London Gazette* 7 October 1918). Then in 1919, for his work in keeping open over 500 miles of indifferent roads and tracks inside Arabia, he won his fourth and final "mention" of the War (*London Gazette* 24 March 1919).

Returning to his duties as Director of Surveys in the Sudan, from late 1921 Pearson was employed as the British Representative on the Anglo-French Commission for the delimitation of the frontier between Sudan and the Wada area of French Equatorial Africa. But, as noted by his R.E. obituarist, he continued to work throughout the rainy season in Darfur, which 'no doubt undermined his strong constitution, and he fell victim to blackwater fever within a few weeks of the completion of this last strenuous task', in December 1922. He had been Director of Surveys 'for nearly 20 years, and a glance at the map will show he had the most strenuous task of all, the mapping of desert, forest, marsh and a maze of varying uncertain waterways, in addition to more detailed work connected with land settlement and the like. He was a great hunter and a fine athlete ... At Headquarters he was the life and soul of Khartoum society, the friend of all and the hero of many ... England and the Royal Corps may well be proud of Hugh Pearson and the type he represented.'

Nor was he forgotten: 'Over the border, on the far shore of the little lake at Umm Dafog, is a plot of ground that is forever England, "The Grave of Colonel Pearson", Chairman of the Boundary Commission, which was permanently ceded to Britain by France. Over this six feet of English earth, a small Union Jack used to fly, and English visitors were invited by the French Administrator to open the gate of the zereeba which surrounded it and proceed with him onto their own soil' (*Sudan Republic*, by K. D. D. Henderson, *reterst*).



An exceptional Battle of Guillemont 1916 immediate D.S.O. group of five awarded to Major W. H. L. Barnett, Bedfordshire Regiment, late Roberts Horse: the calibre of Barnett's gallantry on the Somme may be gleaned from the fact he was a Lieutenant (Acting Captain) at the time of winning his decoration - and by the fact he received the second of his Great War tally of five wounds on the same occasion

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamels; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (2334 Serjt., Robert's Horse), single initial 'W.'; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major); CORONATION 1911, edge nicks, otherwise very fine and better (5)
£1800-2200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led his company with the greatest courage and determination. Later he led his company on the assault after suffering nine hours under barrage fire. His gallantry and initiative greatly assisted the success of the operations.'

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.

William Harold Louis Barnett was born in October 1875 and was educated at Wellington College 'and in Switzerland to learn French.' He subsequently enlisted in Roberts Horse on the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, rose to the rank of Sergeant and was awarded the above described Queen's South Africa Medal and clasps (official records refer).

On the outbreak of war in August 1914, Barnett enlisted in the 2nd King Edward's Horse but was commissioned into the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment in February 1915 and went out to France in April of the same year, where he was attached to the 1st Battalion, thereby qualifying for the 1914-15 Star. During that period, according to a statement of services he forwarded to the War Office in June 1917, 'I was wounded slightly, remaining at duty, at the end of June 1915 and in August 1916. Of these slight wounds ... the hearing of both ears is slightly affected.' Judging by the barrage he survived for several hours in the combined attack on Longueval on the Somme on 26 July 1916, it was a miracle he could hear anything at all. Having advanced with his company up a valley that was 'full of gas' - and where 'gas shells were still falling thickly' - Barnett and his men found themselves without cover and at the mercy of a vicious enemy barrage:

'At zero hour the Norfolks attacked; on the left machine-gun fire absolutely held up their advance. Captain Barnett's company of the Bedfords, coming forward, found the trench full of Norfolks; there was no room, and shelter had to be hurriedly dug under a terrific shell fire. The second company, coming forward shortly afterwards to keep up with the barrage after capture of the second objective, found itself in a similar predicament. Trench mortars were ordered to deal with the machine-gun posts, but before they could be got into position the ammunition, guns and most of the crew were buried by shell fire. Eventually, when it became clear that no advance was possible here, Captain Barnett was given orders to move back the remnants of the two companies to the old German second line, where there was some shelter. Even here the shelling was bad. Private Ashby (the Officer's Mess cook), when asked later how he fared, said "There was no room in the dug out, it was full of wounded, so I just waited for death in the open for five long hours." There were several cases of men going temporarily mad under the strain that day ...' (*The Story of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment*, 1988, refers).

But it was for his great gallantry in the battle of Guillemont in September 1916 that Barnett was awarded his immediate D.S.O. Assigned to the attack on Falfemont Farm on the 3rd-4th, the Bedfords captured "Wedge Wood" 'after hand-to-hand fighting at high loss', and, because of the close proximity of the enemy positions, yet further loss to our own supporting barrage. In the end, however, largely as a result of Barnett's daring leadership in the afternoon of the 4th, 'German resistance suddenly collapsed. Three officers and 128 men of the 164th Regiment came streaming through our line with their hands up.' He was, however, wounded by a gunshot 'through the lobe of the right ear and neck', and was evacuated to England.

On returning to France at the end of the year, Barnett joined the 4th Battalion as newly promoted Captain, and remained actively employed until being severely wounded by an H.E. shell on 7 February 1917. He was evacuated to England with a fractured skull and multiple wounds to his right arm, but managed to write to the War Office that June to see whether he was entitled to a wound gratuity.

Subsequently employed as a Railway Transport Officer in Italy from December 1917 until May 1918, Barnett was commended by the Commodore Commanding, British Adriatic Force, for organising the rapid passage of important naval stores through Bari. But on rejoining the 1st Battalion, Bedfords in France in late May 1918, he was yet again severely wounded during the fighting that became known as the "Defence of Nieppe Forest".

The gallant and much shot-about Barnett was placed on the Retired List in September 1919, on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and granted the rank of Major. And he died at Ingatestone, Essex in 1936, as a result of 'a clot to the heart caused by the head wounds he received at the Front'.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, complete with top bar; 1914 STAR (Lt., I.M.S.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oakleaf (Maj.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (Major, I.M.S.); JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, all except first mounted for wear, *good very fine* (7)

£1200-1500

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 July 1916. 'Captain Peter Fleming Gow, M.B., Ind. Med. Serv.', 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on several occasions, notably when he took one end of a stretcher after three bearers had been hit, and brought in a wounded officer'.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 June 1915 (France/Flanders), 27 July 1916 (Mesopotamia), 15 August 1917 (Mesopotamia).

Peter Fleming Gow was born on 28 June 1885, the son of James C. Gow of Oakband, Maryfield, Dundee. Educated at Morgan Academy, University College Dundee and St. Andrews University, he gained a M.A. in 1905, a M.B. and Ch.B. in 1909 and D.P.H. in 1910. He entered the Indian Medical Service as a Lieutenant in 1912 and served with the 16th and 17th Cavalry. During 1913-14 he was the specialist in the prevention of diseases to the Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades. He proceeded with the Indian Expeditionary Force A to France, entering the theatre of war on 26 September 1914. In January 1915 he was promoted to Captain and was mentioned in Field Marshal French's despatch of 31 May 1915. In January 1916 he joined the Indian Expeditionary Force D in Mesopotamia and was subsequently created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. He was later appointed the Special Infectious Disease Officer on the Staff of the 1st Army Corps, Staff Surgeon in the 3rd Indian Army Corps and Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services. For his services he was mentioned in Lieutenant-General Maude's despatch of August 1917. Gow was promoted to Major in July 1923 and Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1931; he retired from the Indian Medical Service in June 1940. After the Great War he was Resident Surgeon in the Eden Hospital for Women, Calcutta, 1921-23; 2nd Surgeon, 1926-33 and 1st Surgeon 1933-40. Appointed a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh) in 1924, he was then appointed Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Medical College, Calcutta during 1926-33 and Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology at the Medical College, Calcutta during 1933-40. Lieutenant-Colonel Gow died on 3 April 1949. Sold with copied biographical and service details.



The unique and outstanding Great War ace's D.S.C. and 2 Bars, D.F.C. group of nine awarded to Wing Commander R. J. O. Compston, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, a supremely gallant Flight Commander of the famous "Naval 8", who much preferred point-blank range encounters to any other (once using an enemy pilot's head as his "marker" at 50 yards range), and who amassed 25 victories - destroyed, driven down out of control or otherwise - among them a "shared" with Major "Mick" Mannock, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.: during the 1939-45 War he served as a Fleet Aviation Officer and witnessed the sinking of the *Scharnhorst* from the *Duke of York's* bridge, this time from the *relatively* safer range of three miles

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars, hallmarks for London 1917, unnamed as issued; DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (Flt. S. Lt., R.N.A.S.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major, R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, the fourth with officially re-impressed naming, generally good very fine (9) £25000-30000



Of just 10 officers who were awarded the D.S.C. and 2 Bars in the Great War, Compston was the only one to add a D.F.C. to his honours.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 12 May 1917: 'For conspicuous skill and gallantry during the past nine months, in particular when attached to the Royal Flying Corps, when he had numerous engagements with enemy aircraft and certainly destroyed one.'

Bar to D.S.C. *London Gazette* 11 August 1917: 'For gallantry in action and for very good work in driving away German artillery aeroplanes. On 12 June 1917, with three other machines, he attacked six hostile scouts. He got close to one, and shot it down out of control. On 16 June 1917, he attacked two Aviatiks, which he drove down and forced to land.'

Second Bar to D.S.C. *London Gazette* 16 March 1918: 'For ability and determination when leading offensive patrols, in which he displays entire disregard of personal danger. On 1 January 1918, he observed a new type twin-tailed two-seater enemy machine, which he attacked, and fired a good many rounds at point-blank range. The enemy machine dived, but was again attacked and went down vertically with his engine full on. The wings came off and the machine was observed to crash.

Later in the day, Flight Commander Compston observed two formations of ten and five Albatross scouts respectively. He attacked one of the enemy machines and sent it down in a flat spin and falling over sideways completely out of control.

On numerous occasions Flight Commander Compston has destroyed or driven down enemy machines completely out of control, and has frequently had more than one successful engagement in the same day.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918. The original recommendation - for a D.S.O. - states:

'This officer has always shown the most exceptional skill and gallantry in action. As a Flight Commander he has been wonderfully successful, and it is entirely due to his able and determined leadership that his Flight has contributed very largely to the marked success of his Squadron. The consistency in which he has engaged and shot down enemy aircraft and his fine example of the real offensive spirit is only excelled by his entire disregard of personal danger. In all this officer has personally destroyed 25 enemy aircraft.'

Robert John Orton Compston was born in January 1898, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. F. B. Compston of Oxford, and joined the Royal Naval Air Service in August 1915, having originally gone to the Admiralty to volunteer his services as a despatch rider. Posted to Eastchurch for pilot training, he left a lasting impression there of his first solo flight when his aircraft nearly removed a weathervane on an aircraft hangar - 'it remained bent for the rest of the war as a memorial to his somewhat imperfect performance.' Notwithstanding this bumpy start, Compston gained his aviator's licence that October and was employed on Home Defence duties until September 1916, when he was posted to the famous "Naval 8" Squadron in France. The rest, as they say, is history.

With the exception of occasional leave and a short period of recovery from a wound in October 1917, he was constantly in action over the Western Front, all the way through to February 1918, originally in Nieuports, then in Sopwith Triplanes and finally in Camels - on one occasion he had the opportunity of discussing the merits of such aircraft with Captain Albert Ball, V.C., although they begged to differ in their choice between the Sopwith Triplane and Nieuport. The same period witnessed him participating in at least 40 combats, often against the "Red Baron's" famous "Circus", as a result of which - on his own account - he claimed 18 confirmed victories and another 10 'out of control', while 15 of them remained 'indecisive' (while Shores, Franks and Guest in *Above the Trenches* list 25 victories of varying type).

What is absolutely certain from his combat reports and flying log book (photocopies of which are included) is the fact he was often flying two or three missions in a day, a punishing agenda probably only sustainable because of his age - he was only 19 years old when appointed a Flight Commander. Certain, too, is the fact he displayed extraordinary bravery and leadership, and a sharp eye for tactical detail, thereby ensuring the safe return of his pilots, but always without any consideration for his own personal safety - time and time again Compston would close to 50 - or less - yards range, on one occasion actually using the enemy pilot's head as his "marker" (combat report dated 30 April 1917 refers). All of these facts are borne out by a wealth of accompanying research, but for the full story of the trials and tribulations of his time as a Flight Commander, no better account exists than his own, which was published in *Naval Light* in 1931. For the purposes of this exercise, however, the following extracts provide a good overview of this remarkable man in action:

Christopher Draper, D.S.C., onetime Squadron Commander of "Naval 8", said of Compston in his contribution to *Naval Light*:

"The success of a squadron in the air depended first and foremost on its Flight Commanders and Compston, who had 'B' Flight, was a wonderful example. He was one of the most remarkable men at the front, and because of his youth, frail nature and highly strung temperament. I was always anxious about him. Though he suffered from neuralgia and loss of sleep, caused no doubt by the ever-increasing altitudes at which we had to work, he had indomitable courage and nothing held him back. Although this was his second long spell at the Front, it was not until the whole of the squadron went home in March 1918 that I could persuade him to give up and take the rest he so richly deserved. He joined the Squadron in October 1916, and except for one break of six weeks in 1917, was fighting in the air the whole time. His air tactics were worked out to the highest degree, and he holds the unique distinction of never having lost a pilot over the lines.'

An idea of the relentless nature of Compston's operational sorties - and his constant desire to engage at point-blank range - may be gleaned from the original recommendation for his third D.S.C.:

'For ability and determination when leading offensive patrols, which is only excelled by his entire disregard of personal danger.

On 8 November 1917, when on offensive patrol in the neighbourhood of Oppy, he attacked an enemy aircraft, opening fire at 20 yards range. The enemy aircraft went down completely out of control and crashed just the other side of the lines near Fresnes Les Montauban.

On 1 January 1918, when on a special mission, a new type twin-tailed two-seater was observed west of Arras. Flight Commander Compston attacked and fired a good many rounds at point-blank range. The enemy aircraft dived but was again attacked and went down vertically with his engine full on, and his wings came off. The enemy aircraft was observed to crash in the trenches at Fampoux (confirmed by 'A' and 'B' Battery Anti-Aircraft).

On 3 January 1918, when on offensive patrol, a D.F.W. was seen crossing the lines and being engaged by our A.A. fire. He dived on the enemy machine, which turned towards him, receiving his first burst in its engine and centre section at very close range. The enemy aircraft then went down jerkily from right to left, with puffs of smoke coming from its fuselage (this machine was confirmed by an Observer of No. 16 Squadron to have crashed).

On 2 February 1918, when on offensive patrol, he attacked a twin-tailed two-seater which was flying east over Douai. When 80 rounds had been fired at point-blank range the enemy aircraft went down out of control and eventually crashed just south-west of Lille. Later, an Albatross scout was observed near Carvin. He dived, and when at point-blank range, fired about 100 rounds into the enemy aircraft, which went down completely out of control and was last seen falling vertically sideways. Flight Commander Compston is certain that the enemy machine crashed.

On 3 February 1918, when on offensive patrol, he attacked a D.F.W. in the vicinity of Sallaumines. When he had fired 150 rounds at point-blank range, the enemy aircraft turned slightly to the left, and getting close under its tail he fired another 50 rounds. The enemy aircraft fell vertically and eventually crashed. On the same day, he attacked one of two D.F.Ws, south-east of Douai. After he had fired 200 rounds at point-blank range, the enemy aircraft fell over on its left side and went down vertically out of control.

In addition to the above, since 8 November 1917, Flight Commander Compston had driven down out of control six enemy aircraft, of which at least three were almost certainly destroyed.'

By way of example, too, of one of Compston's many "dogfights", the following is his combat report for a late morning encounter over the Arras sector on 1 January 1918:

'Whilst climbing into the sun preparatory to diving on a hostile wireless machine, we observed an enemy aircraft west of Arras. We went along, climbing hard, and the enemy aircraft, seeing he was outmanoeuvred, tried to run through us. He came right over me, and I had sufficient speed to pull my machine vertically up at it. I opened fire in this position and got off a good many rounds at point-blank range, the enemy aircraft nearly hitting my left wing. The Observer started firing when I was underneath the enemy aircraft, but stopped as soon as I opened fire. The enemy aircraft immediately did a slide-slipping turn and went west. In my opinion he was then out of control. However we followed him up and got right on top of him again, firing all the time. By this time the enemy aircraft was going down so steeply that we could hardly keep up with him ... The enemy aircraft by this time was going down vertically with the engine full on. His left wings came off and he fell over and over into the trenches at Fampoux on the river Scarpe. 400 rounds were fired in all.'

Here, then, all the hallmarks of a classic Compston attack - use of the sun, use of height, relentless pursuit, and, above all, point-blank gunnery tactics of the hair-raising kind, even at the risk of collision, and certainly at no more than 50 yards range. Interestingly, too, Captain E. "Mick" Mannock of No. 40 Squadron, also got on the tail of the above described "kill", and it was duly "shared" between R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. pilot. Mannock, of course, ended up as the most successful British pilot of the War, winning in the process the V.C., a D.S.O. & 2 Bars and the M.C. & Bar.

After leaving "Naval 8" for a rest from operations, Compston ended the War as C.O. of No. 40 Squadron and, in addition to his unique run of three D.S.Cs and a D.F.C., he was also twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 20 May 1918 and 11 July 1919).

Having retired in 1923, he was recalled in the Second World War and, among other duties, was placed in charge of operational flying out of Iceland. He also acted as a Fleet Aviation Officer, in which capacity he served aboard H.M.S. *Duke of York* at the sinking of the *Scharnhorst* on 26 December 1943, an action which he would later describe with some authority, having witnessed events from Admiral Fraser's bridge and command centre:

'... The enemy was now almost down to only a few shots - she was glowing on the bridge and quarterdeck but she continued to fire with all the guns she could bring to bear on us as well as using her secondary armament against the destroyers. Now was the time, as the Chief of Staff said, "to slap her down": the *Duke of York* closed the range to give the *coup de grace*. It was a smashing blow. The tracer bands of her 14-inch shells enabled one to follow little circles of light thrown, like illuminated quoits, on to the glowing target now less than three miles away. As each salvo registered, flames and sparks flew up as high explosive disintegrated, piece by piece, the great structure that had been *Scharnhorst* ...'

According to one obituarist - his old Great War C.O. Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Bromet - Compston was also 'wounded and badly shocked when the Operations Room in which he was on duty received a direct hit from a bomb', presumably an incident relating to his time with Coastal Command, and maybe at its Liverpool H.Q. in the Blitz. More certain is the fact he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1942) and placed back on the Retired List in 1946, in the rank of Wing Commander. Compston, 'always the most modest and lovable of men with the highest sense of duty', died in January 1962, aged 64 years.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including Admiralty appointment document for 'Probationary Flight Sub-Lieutenant Robert J. O. Compston, R.N.' to report to 'President III', additional for R.N.A.S., dated 24 August 1915, and another similar, dated 11 December 1915; ship's "flimsies" dated 19 January and 29 October 1917, the first as a Flight Sub-Lieutenant and the second as a Flight Commander, while "resting" at R.N.A.S. Dunkerque; his commission warrant for Captain, R.A.F., dated 1 December 1918; M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'A./Wing Commander R. J. O. Compston, D.S.C., D.F.C., Royal Air Force', dated 1 January 1942; two further ship's "flimsies" from the 1939-45 War, dated 13 June and 11 November 1944, both as a Wing Commander and Fleet Aviation Officer, and the latter signed by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser ('Nothing is ever too much trouble for him. Possesses tact and great charm of manner'); and Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.) Driving Instructors' Examination certificate, dated 29 March 1954!

1213 An unattributed Second World War D.S.C. group of six

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1941'; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL, M.I.D. oak leaf, all unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, very fine and better (6) £500-600

1214



A most unusual Great War M.C. group of eight awarded to Captain H. L. Norman, East Lancashire Regiment, late Royal Engineers

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (20270 2nd Corpl., R.E.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt., E. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., E.V.I.R. (20270 F. of W. Q.M.S., R.E.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., 3rd issue (20270 W.O. Cl. 2, R.E.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, undated, nearly very fine or better and a very rare combination of medals (8) £1000-1200

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 13 July 1916.

1215 A Great War M.C. group of seven to Major A. King, Royal Scots Fusiliers, late South African Constabulary and Transvaal Scottish

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-19022 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (861 2nd Cl. Tpr., S.A.C.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt., 8th Infantry); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, *good very fine and better* (7) £900-1000

M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1919.

Albert King was born in Wineham, Shermanbury, Sussex on 29 September 1880. A clerk by occupation, he enlisted into the South African Constabulary in January 1901, aged 20 years, he was discharged as a Corporal in March 1904 as time expired. He was then employed in the Government Service as Chief Clerk of Agriculture but was pensioned before the onset of war. In the Great War, King served as a Temporary Captain with the 2nd Transvaal Scottish in German South West Africa, October 1914-August 1915. In April 1916 he took up a commission in the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers and entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 5 September 1916. he attained the rank of Major on 26 May 1918 and relinquished his rank on demobilization in September 1919. Major King M.C. was awarded the Jubilee Medal 1935 as a 'Planter, Member of the Sisal Cess Board representing Southern Province Sisal Growers Association' and the Coronation Medal 1937 as 'Member of the Legislative Council, T.T.' Sold with a quantity of copied service papers and research.

1216



A Great War M.C. group of six awarded to Captain Sir George Craik, Lovat's Scouts, late Chief Constable in the Metropolitan Police and formerly a Private with the C.I.V. in South Africa

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R.; QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (97 Pte. G. L. Craik, C.I.V.); 1914-15 STAR (Capt., 2/Lovat's Scts.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (Chief Constable G. L. Craik) *generally good very fine* (6) £1400-1600

M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1918.

George Little Craik was born on 10 October 1874, and educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1899, but with the outbreak of war joined the 14 Middlesex R.V. (Inns of Court) detachment of the C.I.V. and served with them in South Africa in 1900. He returned to the Transvaal in 1903 as legal adviser to the Chamber of Mines, remaining there until 1909, when he returned to England. In 1910 he was appointed a Chief Constable in the Metropolitan Police, which position he resigned in October 1914 after accepting a commission as a Captain in 2/Lovat's Scouts. He served as an officer of Lovat's Scouts for the whole of the war, for the most part in Egypt and at Salonika. Here he was wounded, mentioned in despatches and won the Military Cross. From 1919 he devoted himself to the work of the Commonwealth Trust Ltd., of which he was managing director. He succeeded his father as the 2nd Baronet in 1927, but himself died on 9 July 1929. The Funeral Service took place in Westminster Abbey three days later, Viscount Gladstone, General Sir Neville Lyttelton and General Sir Reginald Wingate being among those present.



A fine Great War capture of Baghdad operations M.C. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Daboo, Indian Medical Service, attached 51st Sikhs

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (LL., I.M.S.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt., I.M.S.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (Capt., I.M.S.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Capt., I.M.S.); WAR MEDAL 1939-45; INDIA SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935, good very fine and better (9)
£800-1000

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward at great personal risk and dressed many wounded men under very heavy fire. He was himself wounded.'

Eruch Ruttonji Daboo was born into a Hindu family in May 1888 and studied at the Bombay and London Hospital before qualifying as a M.B. and B.S. (Bombay) in 1913. Commissioned into the Indian Medical Service as a Temporary Lieutenant in November 1914, he was attached to the 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), part of 28 Brigade, 7 Indian Division, and landed with his unit in Mesopotamia in December 1915.

He subsequently participated in the very costly attempt to relieve the Kut garrison and was present at the engagements of Sheikh Saad, Wadi, Hanna, Dujailah Redoubt and Sannaiyat, actions that resulted in horrendous casualties to the 51st Sikhs and 28 Brigade as a whole. At Sheikh Saad alone, the Brigade suffered 1000 casualties, and with only four doctors to treat the wounded - Daboo among them - medical facilities rapidly collapsed, so much so that little could be done for the wounded other than the most serious cases - 'for nights and days on end, [they] lay freezing and bleeding, untended ... no water could be brought to them, and no help was available. At best they were wheeled off to the river bank on jolting carts, and there again abandoned: at worst they lay and died of exposure, or neglect, or further wounds' (*The Siege*, by Russell Braddon, refers).

The Kut garrison surrendered in April 1916, but preparations were made for another advance in the new year, and, once again going into action at Sannaiyat at the end of January 1917, the 51st Sikhs lost another 80 men. On 8 March, as the net was closed around Baghdad, the regiment launched an assault against the Turks at Shawa Khan, eight miles south-west of the city, and, attacking in the first wave - across a flat plain under shrapnel and rifle fire - suffered another 75 casualties, including Daboo. As cited in the *London Gazette*, however, he still managed to attend many of the wounded, and was awarded the M.C.

Baghdad finally fell on 11 March 1917, and the Sikhs and 28 Brigade moved north to attack Mushahidiya. In the following month, in the second phase of the attack on Istabulat, they attacked the ridge before Samarra, advancing under fire with the Leicesters and storming the enemy positions in moonlight. Bitter fighting followed in a Turkish counter-attack and only four officers of the 51st Sikhs got through unscathed.

Daboo returned to India with the regiment after the Turkish surrender of October 1918, and remained M.O. to the Sikhs in the rank of Captain during the subsequent operations in Kurdistan and Waziristan. He was finally placed on the Retired List in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1943.



Major E. E. King, M.C., inspects a captured German trench on Pilckem Ridge during the Third Battle of Ypres in 1917

A Great War Pilckem Ridge operations M.C. group of seven awarded to Acting Major E. E. King, 16th (Cardiff City) Battalion, Welsh Regiment

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (Capt., Welsh R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major); DEFENCE MEDAL 1939-45; JUBILEE 1935; CORONATION 1937, mounted court-style as worn, generally good very fine (7) £800-1000

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 September 1917: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed untiring energy in his efforts to maintain forward dumps by means of mule convoy, repeatedly passing through the enemy's barrage to being up fresh supplies. It was due to his initiative and fearlessness that the forward brigade dump was able to meet all demands of units throughout the operations.'

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 5 July 1919.

Ernest Errington King was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant into the 16th (Cardiff City) Battalion, Welsh Regiment in December 1914 and first went to France at the end of the following year, where the Battalion was assigned to the Neuve Chapelle sector.

From then until June 1916, the Welshmen held in turn various frontline positions at Givenchy, Festubert and Laventie, gaining a 'thorough knowledge of trench warfare', but in the subsequent Somme operations of July 1916, the Battalion sustained around 300 casualties in the bloody assault on Mametz Wood on the 7th. Attacking towards the "Hammerhead" feature, the Welshmen were soon swept by machine-gun fire from the wood ahead, and from the Flatiron and Sabot Copses, but still managed to obtain significant gains, which were gallantly held, over several 'terrible days and nights', in the face of ferocious enemy counter-attacks.

King remained on regular frontline duties with the Battalion until early 1917 - latterly as 2nd in command in the rank of Acting Major - when he was posted to Brigade H.Q. for Staff Officer duties, but, as evidenced by his subsequent award of the M.C., he remained in close contact with his old unit, not least in the attack launched against Pilckem Ridge on 31 July 1917, when the Battalion again made valuable gains, and held them until relieved six days later - a successful outcome no doubt assisted by King's gallantry in bringing up vital supplies under constant enemy bombardment. It was about this time that a fellow Cardiff City Battalion officer, Captain H. Morrey Salmon, photographed King standing in a captured German trench.

Subsequently mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch dated 16 March 1919, for services in the period September 1918 until March 1919, King retained the rank of substantive Captain on relinquishing his commission in the latter year.



*l: 2nd Lieutenant T. A. M. S. "Tam" Lewis, M.C.
r: 2nd Lieutenant G. T. W. "Tom" Burkett, M.C.*

A superb family group to brothers-in-law who served together as Pilot and Observer

The well-documented Great War Observer's M.C. group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant T. A. M. S. Lewis, Royal Flying Corps, late Royal Fusiliers and Royal West Kents, who shared in the destruction of several enemy aircraft, including that flown by the famous German ace Leutnant Karl Emil Schafer: his M.C. was an immediate award for bringing down two enemy aircraft on 27 July 1917, when he was 'severely wounded but continued to work his gun lying on his back'

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, '2nd Lt. T. A. M. Lewis, 20th Sqdn. R.F.C., July 27th 1917'; 1914-15 STAR (1136 Pte., R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut., R.F.C.), mounted as worn, good very fine or better

The Great War campaign group of three awarded to 2nd Lieutenant G. T. W. Burkett, M.C., Royal Flying Corps, Lewis's Australian pilot who was decorated for the same action on 27 July 1917, and who was also wounded: it was during a subsequent hospital visit that he was introduced to Lewis's sister Charlotte, whom he afterwards married

1914-15 STAR (4346 Gnr., 1/A.D.A.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2 Lieut., R.F.C.), good very fine or better (7) £3500-4000

M.C. London Gazette 26 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst acting as Observer his patrol engaged a superior force of enemy scouts. His pilot was wounded, but they continued to fight, destroying one enemy machine. He was then severely wounded, but continued to work his gun lying on his back. By this means they were able to destroy a second enemy machine. Afterwards, when returning to our lines with their machine badly damaged, he and his pilot drove off two machines which were pursuing them, having displayed the greatest gallantry and presence of mind.'

Thomas Archibald Mitford Stuart "Tam" Lewis originally enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers and served in the 19th Battalion out in France during the winter of 1915-16, a period of active service that is well recorded - like his Royal Flying Corps days - in his letters home to his mother, and in his pocket diary (see below). In contrast to the famous Christmas truce period of 1914-15, Lewis states that his Battalion saw in the New Year under heavy fire - 'At 11 'o'clock, which is the German midnight, they opened fire with rifles and machine-guns and we received a hail of lead over our heads, such as we had never had before. This went on for 10 or 12 minutes and then ceased and all was quiet'. But as described in another of his letters home, written in February 1916, other dangers were ever present:

'I had a narrow escape from a sniper's bullet while on sentry duty. It hit a sand bag by my head and scattered the dirt in my face. Another time, just after I had passed along a communication trench, a big shell landed but did not explode, just on top of the trench and threw lots of debris into it ...'

Subsequently commissioned into the Royal West Kent Regiment as a 2nd Lieutenant in August 1916, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, trained as an Observer and, in March 1917, joined No. 20 Squadron, then operating out of St. Marie-Cappel in F.E.2Ds: it was not to be long before he discovered the true meaning of the Squadron's motto "Action Not Words", a motto that ideally suited the Royal Flying Corps' highest scoring scout unit, and, no doubt, prompted him to carry his pocket edition of the Testament in his 'left hand pocket over my heart, and my brandy flask in the other'. By mid-April, or certainly according to a letter sent home to his mother, Lewis was showing all the signs of being an enthusiastic combat airman, a tendency displayed by many aircrew before the true horrors of protracted active service became apparent:

'I still love flying, dear, its simply glorious, the only annoying part is when on a job having to dodge Archie and scrap Fritz. I have done exactly 50 hours out here now, 35 of those being over the Lines and have been in nine scraps of varying intensity, not so bad for just over a month ... the more I see of the trenches the more thankful I am to be above instead of in them, so buck up, dear, this is the best life possible out here ...'

It was about this time that Lewis was credited with his first air-to-air combat success, following a dogfight fought on 29 April, with 2nd Lieutenant Smart at the controls. Again in a letter sent home to his mother, he described his sense of elation:

... I have at last realised my ambition and bagged a Hun. We were returning this evening from a raid and on the way back were attacked by umpteen Huns, more than double our own number ... We were fighting for half an hour and were glad to get back safely being rather exhausted ... Well we had quite a vigorous and exciting time, at one time with three Huns on my tail ... They did some quite good shooting as we found a number of bullet holes in the machine ... Though I fired a lot at about six of them I saw no result ... [but] ... When we got back we were told by the pilot and Observer of another bus that they had seen us send a Hun down which crashed in No Man's Land ...'

Another enemy scout was driven down by him and his pilot on 23 May, when No. 20 mixed with seven Albatros scouts, and on 26 May, in an engagement between 15 Albatros scouts and eight aircraft of No. 20 and ten from No. 1 Squadrons, Lewis, with Captain H. G. White as his pilot, accounted for yet another 'driven down out of control'. Throughout much of this period, however, he actually served as Captain H. L. Satchell's Observer, although from time to time he also accompanied Lieutenants Boucher and Hay, both ex-Royal West Kent Territorials and 'quite nice men'.

Around 6 p.m. on the evening of 5 June 1917, No. 20 encountered about 15 Albatros scouts over the Ypres-Menin road and in the ensuing combat Satchell and Lewis were credited with bringing down the famous enemy ace Karl Emil Schafer, late of Richthofen's *Jasta 11* and a holder of the "Blue Max". The latter 'showed great skill and persistence', but eventually after a quarter of an hour locked in close combat, his aircraft was hit by a burst of fire from Lewis's gun 'at very close range' and burst into flames, its wings being seen to fall off before it hit the ground.

In mid-July Lewis "paired up" with an Australian pilot, 2nd Lieutenant "Tom" Burkett, and on the 20th of the month they were forced to return early from their patrol 'owing to being affected by an A.A. gas shell'.

Then on 27 July 1917, having lured a force of Albatros DVs into action over Menin, Burkett and Lewis achieved two confirmed victories, but not without cost, their own aircraft being damaged and both men wounded, Lewis severely. As recounted in his M.C. citation, he had displayed extraordinary bravery, continuing to fire his gun while lying down on his back. So, too, Burkett, who managed to ward off the attention of two more enemy scouts and bring home their crippled aircraft to an emergency landing at No. 1 Squadron's aerodrome, where it was seen to be 'badly shot about'. So was Lewis, who was fortunate to be attended to by a Doctor within two hours - 'There's no phosphorous in the wound now, the Doc. got it all out while it was smoking'.

Lewis wrote to his mother two days later to tell her that he had 'got a Blighty one in the left leg in what was probably the great air battle of the war'. But as it transpired, his condition was far worse than his reported 'I am going on alright', even though he had written to her in resolute terms on 2 August:

'It is in the left leg on the inside of the knee, the bones are not broken but are chipped a bit and being in a joint it will be a difficult and slow job to heal, and it is unlikely that I shall be able to bend the leg properly again, so shall always have a stiff leg I suppose. Well that is better than having no leg ...'

Tragically, however, as revealed by an official telegram home on 24 September, he was indeed about to suffer the loss of his infected leg: 'Regret amputation considered necessary. Doctor hopeful'. On the following day it was reported that his operation had been completed successfully and his condition was 'favourable', while some three weeks later he was still 'seriously ill but improved', but by 24 October he was well enough to be evacuated home in the hospital ship *St. George*, aboard which he endured 'a very rough passage'. Packed-off to Lady Northcliffe's Hospital in Grosvenor Crescent, London, he wrote to his mother on the 27th:

'Dear old Lord French came here yesterday and shook hands with us all. He was very concerned and sympathetic about my leg but I assured him it didn't worry me at all, as the false limbs are so good nowadays and they had saved my life in taking it off ...'

In the interim, of course, Lewis had discovered that he was to be awarded the M.C. - 'I was awfully surprised and really don't see what we did more than anyone else would have done ... I am supposed to be addressed "M.C." after my name on letters' - news that clearly thrilled his family and friends, but 'I wish people didn't make such a fuss about an M.C. Really, I shall soon be too nervous to come home if I've got to face what they say in their letters'. Later still, he reflected upon the injustices of the honours system:

'... This is a brutal war. I see in *The Times* of Mon. 4 names of fellows I knew ... the last is poor old Solly of 20 and he was, like Hay, a Flight Commander and was killed on Augt. 11th. If anyone deserved a decoration it was he and he ought to have got a D.S.O. instead of which they continually overlooked him as they have Capt. Satchell, C Flight Commander. I feel an awful cad getting an M.C. when such fellows much more deserving don't ...'

After the War, Lewis settled in Kent, and, according to one of several accompanying newspaper cuttings, he became the first C.O. of the Folkestone Squadron of the Air Defence Cadet Corps, when it became part of the Air Training Corps in 1941. Later still he served as a committee member of the unit under its new title, No. 99 Squadron (Folkestone) A.T.C. Lewis died at Hythe in 1960.

George Thomas W. "Tom" Burkett, Lewis's pilot in the momentous action of 27 July 1917, was gazetted for his M.C. on the very same day as his gallant Observer:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With his patrol he engaged a superior force of enemy machines, and although wounded early in the engagement, continued to fight. He brought down two hostile machines and drove off two more whilst returning to our lines with his own machine badly damaged. In spite of this, however, he succeeded in making a good landing. He displayed splendid dash and coolness under very trying circumstances.'

From Lewis's correspondence it is possible to chart Burkett's path of recovery from a base hospital in France back to London Hospital No. 3 at Wandsworth - 'Burkett seems to be doing well, his wound was quite slight really'. As stated above, at some point during his hospitalisation he was visited by Lewis's sister, Charlotte, a meeting that led to their marriage. Burkett died in Cumberland in 1952.

Sold with an important series of original (and occasionally transcribed) wartime correspondence (approximately 60 letters and several postcards), mainly from Lewis to his mother and covering the period November 1915, when he first arrived in France with the Royal Fusiliers, right through to 1919, with in fact the vast majority dating from his long period of hospitalisation and accordingly providing a moving personal record of his struggle for survival, but often, too, with news of old squadron friends and commentary on his M.C. (see sample extracts in above biographical entry), many in their original dated envelopes with "Passed Field Censor" red stamps; two letters from Assistant Matron C. R. Townend at No. 8 General Hospital at Rouen, one addressed to the recipient's mother and the other to his aunt, and both warning of his grave condition ('... he had a gunshot wound in the knee ... we are hoping to save the leg, but, at present, I cannot say definitely how things will go. He had an operation on the knee yesterday and, unfortunately, a haemorrhage today ... I daresay he will make light of his condition but he is very seriously ill ...'); a poignant package of documents (tickets, Aliens Restriction Forms, etc.) relating to several journeys undertaken by Lewis's mother to France to visit him in hospital, and evidence too of his sister Charlotte having made a similar journey in late September 1917; together with four War Office telegrams reporting on Lewis's developing condition following the action on 27 July 1917, and several more sent home by his mother during her visits to him in France; and his "Active Service Diary" with often detailed entries for the period 13 November 1915 to 16 January 1916.

1220 A Great War M.C. group of four to Warrant Officer Class 2 G. Osborne, Northumberland Fusiliers, who died as a prisoner-of-war

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed, in case of issue; 1914-15 STAR (4-1107 Cpl., North'd. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (4-1107 W.O. Cl. 2, North'd. Fus.) *extremely fine* (7) £1200-1500

M.C. *London Gazette* 27 July 1916. 'For conspicuous gallantry on numerous occasions, notably when he successfully carried out a dangerous reconnaissance of a mine crater and hostile bombing post.'

George Osborne was born in Ainstable, Cumberland and enlisted at Newburn-on-Tyne. Serving with the 1/4th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 20 April 1915 and was awarded the Military Cross. Later, with the same unit, he was wounded and captured by the Germans. He died as a prisoner-of-war in Nürnberg on 24 June 1918, aged 29 years.

Sold with an original letter, dated 6 August 1918, from the the British Red Cross informing his mother, Mrs P. S. Osborne of Newburn-on-Tyne, of his death in Germany. Also with a handwritten letter, dated 26 July 1918, from fellow prisoner Private A. V. Watson, to Mrs Osborne informing her of her son's peaceful passing. Together with three sports medals (one named) and copied research.

1221 A Great War 'East Africa' M.C. group of four to Lieutenant W. D. Duff, 6th South African Infantry, late 1st Mounted Rifles

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., reverse inscribed, 'Lieut. W. D. Duff'; 1914-15 STAR (Pte., 1st M.R.); BRITISH WAR AND BILINGUAL VICTORY MEDALS (Lieut.) *extremely fine* (4) £900-1000

M.C. *London Gazette* 27 July 1918.

William Dick Duff was born in Pietermaritzburg, Natal on 19 September 1890. He enlisted as a Private in the 1st Mounted Rifles (Natal Carbiniers) on 25 August 1914 and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 6th South African Infantry on 11 December 1915. Embarking for East Africa in January 1916, he was severely wounded on 21 March that year. Recovering and returning to duty in November 1916, he was A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding the 2nd East African Infantry Brigade. Suffering from Malaria and Anaemia in late 1917, he was released from service on account of his poor health on 2 January 1918. Post war, he was a first class cricketer, bowling for Transvaal in the 1919/20-24/25 seasons. Sold with copied service details.

1222 A Great War M.C. group of three to Captain J. R. Smith, King's Royal Rifle Corps

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 STAR (Capt., K.R. Rif. C.); VICTORY 1914-19 (Capt.) *very fine and better* (3) £800-900

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

James Rockcliffe Smith was born in Lower Broughton, Salford on 15 January 1883, the son of Robert Vaughan Smith and his wife Harriet Elizabeth. He was educated at J. W. Leathley's School, Higher Broughton and was on the staff of the Commercial Union Insurance Company. Gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the 16th Battalion K.R.R.C. (recruited from the Church Lads' Brigade) in September 1914, he served with the Expeditionary Force in France/Flanders from November 1915. He was awarded the M.C. for gallantry in the fighting for Fourneaux Wood in August 1916, suffering gunshot wounds to the right groin and right leg in the action. Returning to France three months later, he was killed in action at Bullecourt on 20 May 1917 while leading his company in action. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.

An officer wrote of him, 'A fine soldier and a born leader of men, who were always ready to follow him anywhere. Like everything else he took in hand, he put his heart and soul into his soldiering and proved a most capable and trustworthy officer, and one who would have gone far had he been spared. He was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the fighting at High Wood in July 1916. He took a zealous interest in the Church Lads' Brigade, and was a keen athlete, being Captain of the Broughton Cricket Club and the North Manchester Association Football Club'. Sold with a quantity of copied research.



Captain C. P. Sells, M.C. (right): 'We have today been issued out with fur coats ... We all look like Teddy Bears' (accompanying letter refers)

A well-documented Great War M.C. awarded to Captain C. P. Sells, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 1/8th Middlesex Regiment

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in its case of issue, *extremely fine*

£400-500

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918. The following details were forwarded to the recipient's widow in February 1920:

'During the period 22 September 1917 to 24 February 1918, this officer has been untiring in performing his duties and tending the wounded, especially during the fighting West of Cambrai, 20 November to 3 December 1917, when he organised his stretcher bearers and personally superintended the evacuation of wounded under an extremely heavy bombardment.'

Clement Perronet Sells enlisted in the 2nd London Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C. on the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 and went out to France in January of the following year. After several months, he returned home to complete his medical studies, was commissioned into the R.A.M.C., and went back to France in January 1916, where he participated in the Somme operations. Invalided home with trench fever in October of the same year, Sells returned to the Front in early 1917, when he was attached to the 1/8th Middlesex Regiment. He was subsequently present at Vimy Ridge that April, and went on to win the M.C. for his gallantry in the Cambrai operations at the end of the year. Next taking up an appointment in 83rd Wing, Royal Air Force, Sells was once again invalided home in December 1918 and died as a result 'of the after effects of trench fever' at the R.A.F. Hospital Swanage, in July 1919.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including four letters and a postcard written by the recipient while on active service in 1915 (e.g. letter dated 27 February 1915: '... When a shell is arriving you hear a screaming whistle. If you hear it plainly it is going over. The ones you do not hear are the ones that come near you ...'), one or two of them with enclosed sketches of his billets, and another with a photograph of him and a comrade in their newly issued fur coats during the bitter winter of 1914-15; his pocket notebook for 1915, with diary entries for the period 15 January to 28 April (e.g. entry dated 11 February: '... At 7.30 p.m. ordered to new hospital nearer cathedral. Just as arriving town shelled. One burst by gymnasium, a bit hitting the roof; two burst by hospital, hitting one of our ambulances and A.D.M.S. car ... Other shells burst in street, one killing three horses and two men in wagon. One killed some Life Guards in their billet ...'); a movement order addressed to 'Lieutenant Sells, C. P., 2/2 London Fd. Amb., R.A.M.C.', dated at Madrillet Camp on 7 April 1916, telling him to proceed to the Front to join his unit (and to take two smoke helmets with him); a letter from the Mayor of De Clezentaine, dated 21 November 1918, commending the recipient for his work among the local populace during the flu epidemic; an old carbon copy of a War Office communication dated 13 February 1920, forwarding details of his M.C. citation to his widow; a wartime portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, and another of his gravestone; two or three newspaper cuttings, including an obituary that confirms that he was married in December 1918; and a small metal Crucifix.



Lieutenant D. S. "Duggie" Low, M.C.

A superb Second World War North Africa operations M.C. and Bar group of four awarded to Lieutenant D. S. "Duggie" Low, Royal Tank Regiment (R.A.C.): in writing to his mother after his death in 1943, his C.O. spoke of 'the finest subaltern in action I have ever known', and of an officer who literally appeared not to know the meaning of fear, a contention more than justified by the remarkable nature of his M.C. recommendations, and by the story of his escape from six German guards - one of whom he felled by a single blow

MILITARY CROSS, G.V.R., with Bar for Second Award, the reverses of the Cross and of the Bar both officially dated '1943', in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 8th Army; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, these last four in their original addressed card forwarding box to his father, with Army Council condolence slip in the name of 'Lieutenant D. S. Low, M.C.', generally extremely fine (4) £3000-3500

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 May 1943. The original recommendation states:

'Lieutenant Low was in command of a Scout Car Troop in a light squadron of the Battalion of the Royal Tank Regiment and on 20 February 1943, during an attack on the enemy positions at Metameur, he showed outstanding initiative and personal courage.

The Brigade objective was to cut the Metameur-Maret main road. The Battalion was leading the advance and within about an hour or less had advanced round the right flank and was in position overlooking the road and behind the enemy's main defences, but it was impossible to cut the road as the enemy had a strong anti-tank screen supported by tanks covering the north side of the road. The Light Squadron was then ordered to find the right flank and try to get on to the road.

Lieutenant Low, with others, was ordered to reconnoitre with his Troop. Although by then reduced to only one scout car, by daring and initiative he soon found a route on the right flank and actually got on to the road through the anti-tank screen. By this time the enemy was pulling out certain elements to the North-West along the road. Lieutenant Low, seeing this, still commenced to stop enemy lorries. He soon collected six lorries and a staff car, and took one officer and 16 other ranks prisoner, and passed back very valuable information.

In this action the enemy was strongly entrenched in a naturally first class defensive position, and there is no doubt that he intended to stay. Yet he was turned out after one day's brisk fighting. It is quite obvious that the reason for this was the fact that the main road was cut behind him. That was his greatest fear and to nothing else would he have reacted so quickly. Before the road was cut the Battalion received orders not to go any further but vigorous patrol activity was continued and it can be justly said that the cutting of the road was without question almost entirely due to the initiative, dash and courage of Lieutenant Low.

Lieutenant Low's fearless action in penetrating the enemy's anti-tank screen was largely responsible for the enemy's defeat and subsequent leaving of the vital Tedjera features in our hands.'

Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 19 August 1943. The original recommendation states:

'On 6 May 1943, Lieutenant Low was commanding his Scout Car Troop of three cars. His Squadron was doing protection front to the Regimental Group. The leading tanks were fired on by a 50mm. gun from a concealed position in a Wadi and one tank was knocked out. The enemy gun could not be located. It was vital for the advance not to be delayed at this critical moment. Lieutenant Low was ordered to reconnoitre the enemy gun. With great dash and gallantry he went straight for the suspected position and ran right onto a Mk. III Special which engaged him. Lieutenant Low then showed outstanding bravery and initiative. He converged on the enemy tank with his Troop firing his Bren Guns with a view to engaging it at close quarters with hand grenades. The enemy tank turned about and fled. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Low's tyres were filled with machine-gun bullets in the action and the "going" was soft, so he was unable to catch the enemy tank, but otherwise he would undoubtedly have captured a Mk. III Special by his superb courage.

Lieutenant Low then continued the advance and a little later the Squadron was held up by a 75mm. anti-tank gun. Again he showed the same dash and initiative and converged on the enemy wiping out the crew and capturing the gun.

It was actions such as these which never gave the enemy a chance to establish their line. Lieutenant Low's initiative and courage were an inspiration and example to all ranks.'

Douglas Seth "Duggie" Low, a native of Leytonstone, 'who gained a scholarship to Oxford and up to the outbreak of war had been successful in obtaining the Diploma of Economics', died on 19 August 1943, presumably as a result of an accident, while serving in the 5th Battalion, Royal Tank Regiment (R.A.C.) - the Bar to his M.C. was gazetted on the very same date. When writing to his mother later that year, Low's former C.O., Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Hutton, paid tribute to her son's extraordinary courage and daring:

'Dear Mrs. Low,

I was Douglas' - or "Duggie" as we called him - Commanding Officer from the time he first joined the 5th Battalion at Tobruk, or rather just before, until July of this year. Thus I was with him throughout the time the Battalion was in action.

No words of mine can take away the infinite pain of his loss that must be with you all the time. It was such a tragic end to the life of the finest subaltern in action I've ever known. But perhaps I can give you some little comfort and make you realise even more how intensely proud you can be of him, even as the Battalion was. I wasn't with the Battalion on the fatal day, but I know.

As you know, Duggie won the Military Cross twice. That was a very brave recognition of his magnificent courage and daring in action. He literally seemed not to know what "fear" is. He was always an inspiration to the whole Battalion in action and I can assure you I was terribly proud to command such a fine young officer. I have never known anyone quite like him. He used to do the most astonishing things and by sheer grit and courage get away with them. For example, there was the time he escaped from the middle of the German lines, when escorted by 6 German guards. He hit the nearest one and knocked him down. Then in the confusion he escaped, followed by a fusillade of shots, which fortunately never touched him.

Then there was the time he charged a German Panzer tank in a tiny little scout car, firing his Bren Gun. Imagine the incredible nerve. The German tank, armed with a large anti-tank gun as well as machine-guns, turned and fled. That was the stuff of which Duggie was made. No wonder we all loved him and admired him.

I used to talk to Duggie sometimes, not as his C.O. but as a man and I know he is a great loss to England. He had the makings of great promise. It would have taken a lot to stop him.

Yet God called him and out of battle too. There must be a reason for it all, far beyond our comprehension. All I know is he was one of the finest officers I've ever met and I loved and admired him. Please accept my sincerest sympathy. I know what it means. Not many families don't nowadays.

I know you will have courage, as Duggie would like you to have. You couldn't possibly be his mother if you weren't brave.

When I return to England I will try and come and see you.

I hope it helps you a little to know what his C.O. thought of him. I mean every word that I have written ... '

The son of Willie Thomas and Jane Low, of 28 Woodriffe Road, Leytonstone, London, Low was 25 years old at the time of his death. He was buried in the Tripoli War Cemetery.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including a pre-war portrait photograph; War Office letter to the recipient's father, forwarding a copy of the citation for the M.C. (dated 30 August 1943), and an old carbon copy of the citation for the Bar; a wartime period typed copy of his C.O.'s letter of condolence to his mother, which was dated 15 November 1943; a copy of the *Stratford Express* newspaper for Friday, 14 May 1943, an account of Seth's gallant exploits appearing in a front page feature, with portrait photograph; War Office letter regarding the removal of the recipient's remains for burial in the Tripoli Military Cemetery, Libya (dated 6 March 1945), and Imperial War Graves Commission communication regarding the availability of cemetery registers; and a "Secret" Intelligence Summary which would appear to relate to the recipient's brother, who served in the R.A., this dated 5 December 1944.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

Family group

A fine Second World War ace's Battle of Britain and Middle East operations D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Wing Commander C. H. "Sammy" Saunders, Royal Air Force, who flew in the celebrated No. 92 Squadron from April 1940 until May 1941, prior to gaining further victories on Channel sweeps with No. 74 Squadron and with No. 145 Squadron in the Middle East: he was twice wounded by return fire

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1942'; 1939-45 STAR, clasp, Battle of Britain; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, clasp, France and Germany; AFRICA STAR, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, mounted court-style as worn, good very fine or better, together with a set of related miniature dress medals and original documentation as per below list (14)

A Second World War Burma operations M.B.E. awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Saunders, Intelligence Corps, who was killed by terrorists in Malaya in 1953 while employed as a civilian security officer

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, M.B.E. (Military), 2nd issue, extremely fine, together with original documentation as per below list £4000-5000



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 4 December 1942. The original recommendation states:

'On 21 July 1942, Flight Lieutenant Saunders was leading a patrol of Spitfires when he attacked a formation of ten 109s. He destroyed one of them himself and whilst doing so was hit by a cannon shell. In spite of being wounded in the head and neck, he continued the combat and brought his aircraft back to base, although it was so damaged that the engine was partially seized and the hydraulics out of action.

Flight Lieutenant Saunders has destroyed five enemy aircraft. He has probably destroyed three more and damaged three [several of these successes being obtained in the Battle of Britain]. His courage, aggressiveness and determination to come to grips with the enemy are a shining example to his fellow pilots. He is now flying again with his Squadron.'

Queen's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air *London Gazette* 1 January 1959.

Cecil Henry "Sammy" Saunders was born at Forest Hill, London in July 1911, the son of a senior executive officer at the Admiralty. He was educated at Whitgift Middle School in Croydon, where he excelled at sports and was nicknamed "Sammy".

He applied for a Short Service Commission in the R.A.F., but was turned down on account of a reduction in his ability to breathe through his nose (which he had broken when he fell from a first floor window as a child). Following a successful operation to correct this problem, Saunders re-applied to the R.A.F. in 1939 and was duly accepted for pilot training, and, having attended courses at Derby and Kinloss, was posted as a Pilot Officer to No. 92 Squadron at Croydon in April 1940.

In terms of future fighter aces, few squadrons in Fighter Command would match No. 92's record by the end of the Battle of Britain, and it is indeed fortuitous in terms of research potential that at least three of its pilots subsequently "went into print", namely Bob Stanford-Tuck (*Fly For Your Life*), Brian Kingcome (*A Willingness To Die*), and Geoffrey Wellum (*First Light*). Added to which no history of the Battle fails to mention 92's achievements, or indeed its famous cast of pilots, among the others being "Tich" Havercroft, "Don" Kingaby and "Wimpy" Wade. More recently *Best Of The Few, 92 Squadron 1939-40*, by Michael Robinson, appeared in print, in which Saunders receives appropriate recognition.



Pilots of No. 92 Squadron inspect the wreckage of a Stuka claimed by "Sammy" Saunders on 5 February 1941, following a combat off Ramsgate (Saunders right)

Standing at 6ft. 4 inches in his flying boots - adjustments apparently had to be made to the cockpit of his Spitfire to allow him room to manoeuvre - Saunders quickly made his mark, when he shared in the destruction of an He. 111 on 4 July, and, in an early example of "pilot-chivalry", landed near the wreckage at Mere, Wiltshire to see if he 'could be of assistance' - the enemy pilot was rescued and taken to hospital. But on the 17th of that month, in an engagement with a Ju. 88 over Bristol, during which Saunders expended all of his ammunition, his Spitfire sustained damage to its wings, and he was fortunate to get back to his aerodrome at Pembroke - interestingly, F. K. Mason's *Battle Over Britain* credits him with the destruction of this Junkers, an aircraft of I/KG 51, while other standard reference works make no mention of an appropriate claim. On the following day, in another dogfight over the Bristol Channel, his oil pressure suddenly fell to zero and he had to race back to base before his engine seized.

In early September No. 92 was posted to Biggin Hill, and on the 9th, during a patrol over Canterbury, encountered a large force of enemy bombers and fighters, Saunders falling victim to an Me. 109, his Spitfire being hit by 20mm. cannon shell, which exploded, embedding shrapnel in his leg. Notwithstanding his wounds, he managed to carry out a crash-landing on farmland at Midley near Rye in Sussex, and was helped from his cockpit by a local landowner. Saunders was admitted to the R.A.M.C. Hospital at Brookland, also near Rye.

Returning to operational duty with No. 92 in October, he damaged an Me. 109 in an engagement south of Tunbridge Wells on the 26th and destroyed an Me. 110 in a dogfight over the Kenley area on the 29th. On 1 November, in a combat over the Thames Estuary, Saunders added a confirmed Ju. 87 to his tally, and an Me. 110 damaged, but was once more compelled to make a forced-landing, and, exactly one month later, an Me. 109 in an engagement over the Channel. On this latter occasion, as a result of damage inflicted on his Spitfire by return fire, he made a "wheels-up" landing on the North Downs at Badlesmere on regaining the coast. His final claim with No. 92 was a half-share in a Ju. 87 on 5 February 1941, following a combat off Ramsgate, the Stuka's wreckage providing an ideal opportunity for an Air Ministry "photo-call" (see accompanying illustration).

In May 1941, Saunders was posted to No. 74 Squadron at Gravesend as a Flight Commander, and in a channel sweep on 27 June he claimed a probable Me. 109 over Lille. He subsequently accompanied his unit to North Africa in April 1942, was transferred to No. 145 Squadron that August and claimed a probable Me. 109 on the 3rd. In the following month, also on the 3rd, he claimed a probable Me. 109, and on the 11th a confirmed Italian Mc. 202 south of Alamein. October, too, was a successful period, when he added an Me. 109 damaged on the 22nd, and another destroyed, again over the Alamein sector, on the 25th, bringing his tally to 5 and 2 shared destroyed, 3 probables and 3 damaged. He was awarded the D.F.C.

Next appointed an instructor with an O.T.U. at Ismailia, Saunders' "rest" period was short-lived, for he was seconded for duty as a Fighter Director aboard a ship during the Sicilian invasion in July 1943. In the following month he was advanced to Acting Squadron Leader and took the command of No. 154 Squadron, which he led until November 1944, a period that witnessed him taking the Squadron to Corsica in the summer of that year. Then in May 1945, having attended the R.A.F. Staff College at Haifa, he joined H.Q., C-in-C, Allied Air Forces, Mediterranean, but ended the War with command of No. 87 Squadron.

Having been advanced to substantive Squadron Leader in August 1947, Saunders held a number of other Squadron Commands after the War, in addition to several senior staff appointments. His final advancement was to Wing Commander in January 1952, following which he was employed for several years at the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Boscombe Down. Saunders was placed on the Retired List in May 1958, and was gazetted for the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air in January of the following year.

The Wing Commander, who in later life partnered the famous post-war golfer Bobby Locke in charity matches, died in Cornwall in September 1992, aged 81 years.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including his Queen's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air certificate in the name of 'Wing Commander C. H. Saunders, D.F.C., Royal Air Force (Retired)', and dated 1 January 1959, together with related congratulatory letter from Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C., this dated 31 December 1958; two named certificates and three photographs relating to the recipient's time with Alaskan Air Command in 1954, one of the former for successfully completing 'The Arctic Survival Training Course'; Air Ministry "retirement letter", dated 17 March 1958; official invitation and menu for a dinner aboard the royal yacht *Britannia* on 4 April 1959, in the name of 'Mr. C. H. Saunders'; together with two photograph albums, one very much of wartime vintage (approximately 45 captioned images), featuring scenes from No. 92 Squadron days and much besides, and the other circa 1950 (again with approximately 45 captioned images), with further scenes from his R.A.F. career, including a royal visit by H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth to Malta, where the recipient commanded No. 73 Squadron in 1949; and his full-dress embroidered R.A.F. uniform "Wings".

Ronald William Saunders, brother of fighter ace "Sammy" Saunders, served as an Intelligence Officer under Field Marshal Sir William Slim in 14th Army during the Burma campaign, attaining the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. In addition to his M.B.E., 'For gallant and distinguished services in Burma' (*London Gazette* 28 June 1946), he was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 30 December 1941 and 9 May 1946). The original recommendation for his M.B.E. states:

'Major Saunders has worked as G.S.O.II (I) (a) on the H.Q. of this Army since March 1943. His work has always been first class and, in fact, exceptionally good. He has shown great devotion to duty and it is largely due to his efforts that the operational intelligence of this H.Q. has been maintained on a very high level.'

Immediately after the War he was appointed an Intelligence Officer to Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Messervy, G.O.C. Malaya, and he served in a similar capacity to Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs, the Director of Operations, in 1950. Resigning his commission in the following year, Saunders became a security officer to a group of rubber estates in Johore, but in November 1953 he was killed by a terrorist landmine which blew up his car. He was 40 years of age.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for his M.B.E., in the name of 'Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald W. Saunders, M.B.E., Intelligence Corps'; M.I.D. certificates as Lieutenant (T./Captain), Intelligence Corps, dated 30 December 1941, and as Lieutenant-Colonel (Temp.), M.B.E., Intelligence Corps, dated 9 May 1946, *this latter torn*; copy death certificate, issued on 7 April 1954, together with three old photographs of his gravesite; and a local newspaper cutting reporting his death in November 1953.



Squadron Leader D. Eggleston, D.F.C.

A fine Second World War Air Bomber's D.F.C. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader D. Eggleston, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve: in a strike against St. Cyr in July 1944, he kept his Lancaster firmly on its bombing run, although it was hit at least three times by flak

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944', in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, clasp, France and Germany; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, these last in original addressed card forwarding box with Air Council certificate, together with Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for the D.F.C. in the name of 'Squadron Leader David Eggleston, D.F.C.', generally extremely fine (5)

£1000-1200

D.F.C. London Gazette 14 November 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Flying Officer Eggleston has now completed 32 bombing sorties totalling 181 hours operational flying. Despite the fiercest enemy opposition this officer has consistently shown unrelenting determination in pressing home his attacks and in achieving the most accurate bombing. His many excellent photographs are decisive proof of his skill and his tenacity of purpose has inspired new bomb aimers with an increased incentive to hit the enemy hard and with the highest degree of accuracy. Both in the air and on the ground he has given of his best and he has been of the greatest value to his squadron. For his outstanding and unflagging devotion to duty and for his zeal, energy and courage which he has at all times shown on operations, he is recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

David Eggleston, who trained out in Canada and was commissioned on qualifying as an Air Bomber, commenced his operational tour with No. 50 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire in April 1944, when he completed the first of two successive sorties against St. Medard-en-Jalles on the night of 28th, the second of which ended with his aircraft returning to base with its bomb load "hung-up".

In May he flew on ten sorties, mainly against marshalling yards in France in the build-up to the Normandy landings, but also to Brunswick, Duisberg and Eindhoven, although the latter, an intended hit on the Phillips radio factory, was aborted, owing to a recall signal. Of the French trips, the strike against Mailly-Le-Camp on the 3rd was costly, at least three of No. 50 Squadron's Lancasters failing to return. But in the strike against the enemy seaplane base at Lanvrec, Brest on the 6th, conditions were better, Eggleston being able to report 'bombed between hanger and slipway'.

June witnessed Eggleston making another nine sorties, all of them to France, including a strike against the enemy coastal battery at St. Pierre Du Mont on the night of the 5th, and another on Argentan on D-Day itself. He also flew a daylight mission to Beauvoir. In July, with the exception of a strike against Stuttgart on the 28th, No. 50 maintained operations in support of the Allied advance, and Eggleston participated in four further daylight raids before flying his final sortie, against Rilly-La-Montagne, on the 31st. On one of these daylight outings, a raid on St. Cyr, Eggleston's Lancaster took considerable punishment from accurate enemy flak, but he maintained his bombing run: 'Starboard outer engine hit and caught fire. Mainplane fuselage and tailplane holed by flak. Hit by flak before going in to bomb and hit again at least three times whilst on bombing run. Feathered starboard engine after completing bombing run ... sortie completed' (No. 50's O.R.B. refers).

Also sold with the recipient's original leather-bound photograph album from his training days in Canada, with approximately 150 images; and an R.A.F. sweetheart's brooch and tie-pin.

1227 A Second World War D.F.C. group of five awarded to Pilot Officer G. B. King, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945' and further engraved, '182393 P.O. G. King, No. 78 Sqdn.'; 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR, clasp, France and Germany, these two with engraved reverses, '182393 P.O. G. King, 78 Sqdn., R.A.F.V.R.'; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *cleaned and lacquered, extremely fine* (5) £700-800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 20 February 1945: 'In recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations.'

Gareth Blackburn King was decorated for his services as a Navigator in No. 78 Squadron, a Halifax unit operating out of Brighton, Yorkshire. Arriving at that unit in early 1944, his introduction to the operational scene was the hugely costly raid against Nuremburg on the night of 30-31 March, when nearly 95 aircraft were lost and another 71 damaged. Another trip to Germany - to Essen - followed on the night of the 26th.

April was an especially busy month for No. 78, King and his crew completing a further eight operational sorties, largely against French targets in the lead-up to the Normandy landings, but also against Dusseldorf on the night of 22nd-23rd and Karlsruhe on the night of 24th-25th. In May, four more trips to France were undertaken, and in June another eight, these latter often being strikes against railways and other communications, but also known ammunition dumps such as that at Fouillard. July followed a similar operational agenda, with the exception of a trip to Kiel on the night of the 12th, and also included no less than three strikes against the V.I rocket site at St. Martin L'Hortier, two of them on successive nights. King was commissioned as a Pilot Officer at the end of the same month.

He then completed four more sorties in August, two of them in direct support of the ongoing ground offensive, including the "Falaise Pocket", and a further two in September, the last of them, against Calais, marking the end of his operational tour. He was "posted-out" of No. 78 Squadron to No. 41 Base in early November 1944, having participated in 39 sorties, and was gazetted for the D.F.C. in the new year.

1228 A scarce Great War A.F.C. group of three awarded to Captain H. T. Horsfield, Royal Air Force, onetime attached Worcestershire Regiment, late Royal Flying Corps

AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in its *John Pinches, London* case of issue; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Capt., R.F.C.), *generally good very fine* (3) £1000-1200

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Henry Taylor Horsfield, who was born in October 1889, was appointed a Temporary 2nd Lieutenant on the General List in December 1914, and sometime thereafter attached to the 13th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment. He did not, however, see any active service until his transferral to the Royal Flying Corps in 1916, when, on gaining his "Wings", he was posted to No. 34 Squadron, an Army co-operation unit, based in France, in July of the same year. Undoubtedly, too, he witnessed air-to-air combat over the coming months, a case in point being a dogfight with an enemy aircraft over Walencourt in the early afternoon of 16 October 1916, when his BE2e was damaged and his Observer, Lieutenant C. K. M. Douglas, wounded.

By early 1917, Horsfield was serving as a Flight Commander, but in July of the same year he was posted back to the U.K. to No. 9 Squadron for employment as an 'Instructor in artillery or contact patrol work', in which capacity he appears to have served for the remainder of the War, valuable training work that undoubtedly resulted in the award of his A.F.C. Horsfield was transferred to the Unemployed List in October 1919.



The unique A.F.C., C.G.M. group of six awarded to Flying Officer C. E. White, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who displayed outstanding gallantry as a W./O. Pilot in No. 100 Squadron during the raid on Leipzig on the night of 20-21 October 1943: much of his Lancaster was illuminated by a burning engine for most of his outward and all of his return trip - flying nearly 20 minutes behind the last aircraft of the main attacking force to depart the target area, his heavy bomber was 'easy prey' for prowling night fighters, yet even when he was fortunate enough to reach his home base, he calmly circled the airfield to allow another endangered aircraft to land before him

AIR FORCE CROSS, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1946'; CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL (FLYING), G.V.I.R. (W./O. C. E. White, R.A.F.); 1939-45 STAR; AIR CREW EUROPE STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *cleaned, one or two edge bruises, generally good very fine and better, and the only combination of such decorations ever awarded* (6) £14000-16000



Flying Officer C. E. White: the only airman ever to win both the A.F.C. and C.G.M.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946. The original recommendation states:

'Flight Lieutenant White has been employed on instructional duties for 17 months. For a year he was engaged upon conversion duties and to this arduous and difficult flying he has devoted himself with skill and keenness. He has worked unceasingly to give his pupils the best possible instruction and his efforts have been attended with much success.'

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 16 November 1943. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'On the night of 20-21 October 1943, Warrant Officer White was captain of a heavy bomber detailed for an attack on Leipzig. Whilst climbing over the aerodrome following take-off, his inter-communication became unserviceable and the crew had to rely on the emergency use of R./T. equipment. Soon after crossing the enemy coast on the way to the target, a mechanical defect rendered the port-outer engine unserviceable and, before he had time to feather the airscrew, the engine caught fire. After using his fire extinguisher, the flames subsided but continued to burn sufficiently to illuminate the fuselage and tailplane. Although easy prey to fighters, he continued to the target and pressed home his attack.'

The return trip was begun 17 minutes behind the last aircraft of the main force and with the port-outer engine still burning. The Navigator displayed unusual initiative in finding an alternative to the port-outer engine as a means of obtaining current for his navigational aids [Flight Sergeant L. C. A. Dowdell, who was awarded an immediate D.F.M.]. On arrival over the home aerodrome, the fire could be seen from the ground and in spite of having to circle the aerodrome awaiting permission to land, this Warrant Officer showed coolness and presence of mind. On landing, the flames burst upwards and threatened to engulf the whole mainplane. Warrant Officer White ordered his crew out of the aircraft whilst he attended to the petrol cocks and switches.

It is felt that Warrant Officer White skilfully directed his crew, which inspired them with confidence and commanded respect which was a major factor in the return of the aircraft to effect a safe landing at his parent station. It is strongly recommended that such gallant action be recognised by the award of an immediate Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.'

Remarks by Station Commander:

'It is considered that the courage, determination and calm presence of mind displayed by Warrant Officer White on this sortie is typical of the manner in which he has performed his duties throughout his operational tour. His outstanding coolness and confidence when circling his base aerodrome with one engine on fire and adverse weather conditions while waiting for another aircraft, which had been flashing S.O.S., to land is worthy of the highest praise. The Squadron Commander's recommendation for an immediate award of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal is strongly endorsed.'

Claude Edward White commenced his pilot training at No. 6 E.F.T.S. at Sywell in August 1941, first going solo in early September of the same year. Following further training at No. 36 S.F.T.S., he was awarded his "Wings" in April 1942, attended conversion and O.T.U. courses and was posted to No. 100 Squadron, a Lancaster unit based at Waltham, near Grimsby in Lincolnshire, in May 1943.

Flying his first sortie as a Sergeant Pilot - against Dortmund - on the night of 23-24 May 1943, he went on to complete trips to Dusseldorf, Essen and Wuppertal over the next week, a rapid introduction to operational flying by any standards. In June, White went on to participate in strikes against Cologne on the 16th and again on the 28th, with a trip to Krefeld in between, and, in July, having been advanced to Warrant Officer, he returned to Cologne on the 3rd and the 8th, squadron records noting that his Lancaster's 'elevator control was shot away and the fuselage holed by flak' during the latter trip. He also participated in one of the famous "firestorm" raids on Hamburg on the 27th, while his final sortie of the month was a raid on Remscheid.

Back over Hamburg for the last of the "firestorm" attacks on the night of 2-3 August, White completed no less than eight more sorties that month, a brace of them to Milan, but the remainder against yet more heavily-defended German targets, among them Mannheim on the 9th, Nurnberg on the 10th and again on the 27th, and the "Big City" itself on the 23rd. One of the Milan trips, on the night of the 12th-13th, caused understandable excitement, when his 4000 lb. bomb 'hung up and fell onto the bomb doors', as did the last sortie of the month, against Munchen Gladbach, when his Lancaster was fired on by an Me. 110 night fighter. Accordingly, White was no doubt grateful for the relative quiet of September, when he was ordered to fly just one sortie, against Hannover on the 22nd.

In October, which would witness the completion of his operational tour - and the winning of his C.G.M. - White returned to Hannover on the 8th, and, among other targets, attacked Munich and Stuttgart.

But it was for his extraordinary coolness and courage in the raid against Leipzig on the night of the 20th, that White won his immediate C.G.M. - he took-off from Waltham in Lancaster DV189 HW-B2 at 5.58 p.m. This was the first occasion on which Bomber Command had mounted a serious raid against this distant German city, an operation involving around 350 Lancasters. As it transpired, the prevailing weather conditions were appalling, as a consequence of which many aircraft failed to bomb, testament indeed therefore to the determination of White in his burning and illuminated Lancaster, who carried on to the target when fully entitled to abort his mission. Details of his epic flight hit the home press on the announcement of the award of his immediate C.G.M., a feature in the *Daily Herald* appearing under the headline "Plane On Fire, But Pilot Waited":

'Lancaster B2 arrived back late at a North of England airfield from Leipzig with one engine on fire. It had been on fire for four hours. It was like that over Leipzig. But the pilot, Warrant Officer C. E. White, of London, signalled that it could burn a little longer while a Lancaster from another squadron, out of petrol, made an emergency landing. Then B2 landed. Flames shot up. White ordered his crew out, and stayed at his post directing the fire tender crew who put out the blaze. Lancaster B2 had been in trouble almost from the start of the bombing trip. It fought through severe electrical storm and icing. Over Germany, in a heavily defended area, one engine caught fire. Pilot and crew fought in vain to extinguish it. Flames which lit up the fuselage and tailplane made the bomber an easy target for night fighters and A.A. guns. But the pilot pressed on to complete his task, and dropped a large number of incendiaries on Leipzig. On the return journey the bomber was picked up in a searchlight cone, still on fire. The pilot sought cover in a patch of cloud. So well did the crew tackle the blaze that instead of being wrecked B2, fitted with a new engine, could have flown to Germany again the next night.'

White did return to Germany, just 24 hours later, in a strike against Kassel, this time on the final sortie of his tour of operations. Subsequently commissioned, he served for 17 months as an instructor and was awarded his A.F.C. while serving in No. 30 O.T.U. Nor was this so-called period of "rest" without its moments, an endorsement in his relevant flying log book, dated at R.A.F. Coltishall on 19 July 1944, stating:

'After an engine fire at night, sixty miles out over the North Sea, he successfully flew a Wellington aircraft on one engine, and a crash landing was effected owing to a hydraulic failure. Pilot Officer White showed excellent captaincy and carried out all the correct procedures.'

White remained an active member of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve after the War, gaining advancement to the substantive rank of Flying Officer in the early 1950s.

Sold with the recipient's original Flying Log Books (2), the first covering the period August 1941 to March 1949, and the second April 1949 to January 1953; together with two photographs, one of White "in the office" and the other an aerial view of an unknown rural location, and wartime newspaper cuttings from the *Daily Herald*, in which White's gallant exploits are described (see above).

- 1230 A fine Crimea D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Forrest, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was seriously wounded by a musket ball at the Battle of Inkermann, suffering the 'loss of the ring finger and a portion of the middle finger and complete contraction of the little finger'

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (John Forrest, Scots Fusil. Gds.); CRIMEA 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Pvte., Scots [?] Gds.), contemporary engraved naming, faint in places due to edge bruising; TURKISH CRIMEA 1855, British issue, unnamed, the second with refixed suspension claw and one or two unofficial clasp rivets, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally good fine or better (3)

£3000-3500

D.C.M. recommendation dated 26 March 1855.

John Forrest was born near Biggar, Lanarkshire in February 1820 and enlisted in the Scots Fusilier Guards at Glasgow in February 1841, aged 21 years. For reasons unknown, he deserted in July 1845 and was "on the run" until August 1847, when he was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to three months hard labour and the forfeiture of his earlier service. Further disciplinary action was to follow in April 1850, when he was apprehended by the civil authorities for assault, this time to the tune of 20 days imprisonment.

Yet he was to distinguish himself with the 1st Battalion in the Crimea, in which theatre of war he served from February 1854 until March 1855, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, and the operations before Sebastopol. The Guards, of course, won eternal fame for their great gallantry at Alma and Inkermann, and more specifically the Scots Fusilier Guards won the regiment's first V.Cs, namely those awarded to the Colour Party under Captain R. J. Lindsay at Alma.

Whether Forrest's subsequent award of the D.C.M. was in anyway directly associated with this gallant body remains unknown, but we may be sure he was involved in a several bayonet charges and a good deal of bloody hand-to-hand fighting at both battles - and that he was seriously wounded by a musket ball at Inkermann. But he was not alone, for 'of the 19 officers and 372 other ranks of the Scots Fusilier Guards engaged [at Inkermann], one officer, five Sergeants and 59 rank and file were killed or died of wounds, and eight officers, five Sergeants, two Drummers and 99 rank and file were wounded' (Regimental history refers); an excellent account of the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Crimea may also be found in the Countess of Airlie's *With The Guards We Shall Go*, based, as it is, on the correspondence of one of the regiments young officers, the Hon. Strange Jocelyn.

A tall man for the Victorian era, standing at nearly six feet - and a good deal taller with his bearskin - Forrest was finally discharged in London in December 1855, 'in consequence of being unfit for further service from a severe gunshot wound in the right hand at Inkermann (two middle fingers amputated)'. By then in possession of two Good Conduct Badges, his pre-desertion service had also been reinstated on his record. Forrest received an increase in his pension in April 1870, was admitted to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea as an in-pensioner in December 1874 and died in January 1883, aged 63 years.



A rare El-Teb D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. G. Treadwell, 6/1st Scottish Division, Royal Artillery

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, V.R. (25459 Actg. Bombr. W. G. Treadwell, R.A., 29th Feb. 1884); EGYPT AND SUDAN 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, Suakin 1885 (25459 Cunr., 6/1st Sco. Div. R.A.); ARMY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, E.VII.R. (Sergt., R.A.); KHEDIVE'S STAR, 1882, the ribands fitted with original brooch-pin devices for wearing, edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (4)

£5000-6000



D.C.M. Submitted to the Queen 23 May 1884. The following details, included in a despatch from Major-General Sir G. Graham, V.C., K.C.B., had earlier appeared in the *London Gazette* on 6 May:

'In my despatch of 3 March, I have referred to the cool deliberation and remarkable efficiency with which the 7-pounder naval guns were worked at El-Teb by the 6th Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Royal Artillery, when opposed to the heavier Krupp guns of the enemy. These guns advanced with the Infantry, and sustained several of the enemy's desperate charges. On one occasion those brave blacks succeeded, in spite of the storm of fire from Artillery and Infantry, in charging up to the guns and penetrating among the detachments. One was knocked down by Gunner Isaac Philipps with a rammer; another by Gunner James Adam with a blow to the face from a round of case which he was carrying in his hand, and a third was shot by Bombardier Treadwell with a revolver ...'

William George Treadwell was born at Dartford, Kent and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in August 1867, aged 18 years. Posted to the Scottish Division, R.A., he served on Malta from 1873 until 1882, in which latter year he was embarked for Egypt, where, in September 1883, he was advanced to Acting Bombardier. He subsequently participated in the Suakin operations and, as per General Graham's despatch, was awarded the D.C.M. for his bravery at El-Teb on 29 February 1884. Nor does this seem to have been his sole reward, for Treadwell was advanced to substantive Bombardier in the following month and to Corporal in April 1885. He returned to the U.K. in July 1886 and was discharged in the rank of Sergeant at Edinburgh in August of the following year. Treadwell, who was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal on 1 January 1905, died at Camberwell in April 1918.

Sold with an old portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, and a section of navy blue serge cloth taken from his uniform, with original embroidered Sergeant's stripes and R.A. badge, the whole fashioned into padded cushion for the display of his Honours and Awards.



A fine Boer War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Major G. A. M. Praed, 5th Light Infantry, Indian Army, late South Wales Borderers and East Kent Regiment

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, E.VII.R. (5845 Cpl. G. A. M. Praed, 2/E. Kent Regt.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (2nd Lieut., 2/S. Wales Bord.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps (2nd Lieut., 2/S. Wales Bord.); NATAL 1906, clasp, 1906 (Lt., 5th Light. Inf. Regt. Indian Army, Natal Mtd. Rifles) naming correctly engraved in fine running script; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (Major) the style of impressed naming on the first three indicates that they may possibly be later issues, mounted for display, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (6) £900-1100

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901. Mentioned in Lord Roberts' final despatch 'for good and meritorious service.'

Geoffrey Arthur Mackworth Praed was born on 31 December 1878, and attested for the Buffs in the name of Curtis Paull in January 1899. At the time of his attestation he was serving in the Kent Artillery Militia. He served in the ranks of the Buffs for 2 years 167 days, in the South African War with the 2nd Battalion and was wounded at Driefontein on 10 March 1900. In recognition of his good work he was granted a commission in the South Wales Borderers on 26 June 1901. He subsequently transferred to the Indian Army, becoming attached to the 5th Light Infantry. During the Natal Rebellion he served with the Natal Mounted Rifles, one of a small handful of Imperial officers to take a part in this campaign. He was promoted Major on 26 June 1916, having been appointed a Company Commander in the 5th Light Infantry the previous July. From April 1917 he was attached to the 95th (Russell's) Infantry.

Sold with copied service papers.

1233 A Great War D.C.M. group of five to Serjeant W. Binnington (formerly T. Banks), Northumberland Fusiliers

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (2340 Sgt. W. Binnington, 2/North'd. Fus.); 1914-15 STAR (2340 Sgt. W. Binnington, North'd. Fus), rank and name re-engraved; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2340 Sgt. T. Banks, North'd. Fus.); MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (2340 Sgt. W. Binnington, 2/North'd. Fus.) *very fine* (5) £800-1000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 2 December 1919. 'For conspicuous gallantry as Battalion Signalling Sgt., during attack on Le Catelet on 4th October 1918. During the second attack he led a Battalion Headquarters platoon in a most dashing manner. He also obtained signal communication with Brigade Headquarters under heavy shell and machine gun fire. In mopping up of Le Catelet he silenced a machine gun in a house by throwing bombs through the windows. He rendered excellent service.'

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 31 January 1919. '... in recognition of valuable services rendered with the British forces in Salonika.'

Walter Binnington enlisted in August 1908 under the name of Tom Banks. Serving with the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, he entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 16 January 1915. Sold with copied research.

1234 Family group:

A Great War battle of Messines D.C.M. pair awarded to Sergeant T. R. Pells, East Kent Regiment

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (1433 Sgt. T. R. Pells, 8/E. Kent R.); 1914-15 STAR (G-1433 L. Cpl., E. Kent R.), *good very fine*

Three: Private R. Pells, Royal West Kent Regiment

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3741 Pte., 2 R.W. Kent Regt.); KING'S SOUTH AFRICA 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3741 Pte., Rl. W. Kent Regt.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue (3741 Pte., R.W. Kent R.), mounted as worn, *the first with one or two unofficial clasp rivets, edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine*

Four: Private C. J. Pells, East Kent Regiment

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (201655 Pte., E. Kent R.); DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, the first two mounted as worn, *good very fine or better* (9) £800-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded his company with great initiative and resource after all his officers had been wounded. He was under heavy fire all the time and showed great ability in dealing with the situation.'

The above deeds were enacted in the battle of Messines in June 1917, when Pells was serving in 'C' Company, 8th Battalion, The Buffs, which unit was allocated to attack the enemy railway positions. The regimental history by R. S. H. Moody further confirms that he was left in sole command, the Company Commander and all the rest of the officers being hit before the objective was even reached.

1235 **A Great War "Hill 60" D.C.M. to Serjeant W. A. Norris, Cheshire Regiment**

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (8475 Sgt., 1/Ches. Regt.) *nearly very fine* £400-500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915. 'For conspicuous gallantry on the 7th May, 1915, near "Hill 60", when he voluntarily left a trench, crawled over an open space under an accurate fire from the enemy, and dragged in a wounded man. Later in the day he gallantly went out again, and brought in a wounded officer, in spite of fire from numerous snipers'.

1236 **A Great War D.C.M. to Serjeant J. Cowell, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (14627 Sgt., 9/R. Dub. Fus.) *good very fine, scarce to regiment* £600-700

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 20 October 1916. 'For conspicuous gallantry in action. When all his officers had become casualties, he rallied the company under intense fire, and led them on till he fell wounded, just as the objective was gained.'

1237 **A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. to Corporal H. Wilson, Royal Engineers**

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (96035 Cpl., 222/F. Coy. R.E.) *nearly extremely fine* £350-450

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 13 February 1917. 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Assisted by one man he rescued a severely wounded N.C.O., in the open, under intense fire.'

Corporal Wilson served with the 222nd Field Company, Royal Engineers - one of the field companies of the 33rd Division. The 222nd Field Company is credited with participation in the following major actions: Albert, 1-13 July 1916; Bazentin, 14-17 July 1916; Scarpe, 9-14 & 23-24 April 1917; Menin Road, 20-25 September 1917; Polygon Wood, 26 September - 3 October 1917; Messines, 10-11 April 1918; St. Quentin Canal, 29 September - 2 October 1918; Cambrai, 8-9 October 1918 and Sambre, 4 November 1918 (to name but a few).

1238 **The unique Somaliland 1920 operations D.C.M. group of five awarded to Acting Quarter-Master Sergeant H. Wood, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, attached 6th King's African Rifles**

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL, G.V.R. (305039 Cpl. - A.Q.M. Sgt. H. Wood, 8 Notts. & Derby. R.); 1914-15 STAR (1172 L. Cpl., Notts. & Derby. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1172 Cpl., Notts. & Derby. R.); AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (305039 Sgt., Notts. & Derby. R.) *contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (5) £3000-3500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 29 November 1920: 'For gallantry and devotion to duty on 23 January 1920, when during the second attack on the Baran Forts, he volunteered with the demolition party to lay and detonate charges. He subsequently advanced over fire-swept ground and detonated the charges under the wall of an enemy fort, and showed admirable pluck in the performance of a dangerous operation.'

After several failed attempts to capture one of these well-defended strongholds by means of mortar and infantry attack, Colonel Wilkinson, the C.O., agreed to an attempt by Lieutenant George Godfrey to blow up one of the fort's towers with gun cotton. At 7.45 p.m., under covering machine-gun fire and in company with C.Q.M. Sergeant Wood and four native troops, Godfrey crept up to the eastern tower and succeeded in detonating a 100 lb. charge. There was a terrific explosion but the results of their endeavours were not known until the following day when another patrol entered the near-deserted fort. Its condition was filthy, littered with dead bodies and animals, but quite how many of the former Godfrey and his little party accounted for will never be known, it being ascertained from a prisoner that smallpox had broken out among the Dervishes a few days earlier.

Acting Quarter Master Sergeant Wood's name was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for distinguished services in Somaliland in the same gazette that announced his D.C.M., the only such award for the Somaliland operations of 1921. Lieutenant Godfrey received the Military Cross for his part in the attack on the Baran Forts, one of four such awards for the campaign.



I'll Try in action

A fine Great War D.S.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman P. S. Fryer, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallantry in the "special service smack" *I'll Try* during a successful encounter with an enemy submarine in February 1917: in all likelihood he was still serving in the same vessel when she was lost in another encounter with an enemy submarine later that year, an action that resulted in the award of a posthumous V.C. to Skipper Thomas Crisp, R.N.R.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (J. 11258 P. S. Fryer, A.B., North Sea, 1 Feb. 1917); 1914-15 STAR (J. 11258 A.B., R.N.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (J. 11258 A.B., R.N.), the second with damage to one sword hilt and obverse dates and the third officially re-impressed, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally about very fine (4)

£1400-1800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 March 1917: 'The following awards have been approved.'

Percy Stanley Fryer was born at Deptford in September 1894 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in February 1911. Placed on the books of the fishery protection gunboat *Halcyon* in July 1915 - in fact the Lowestoft base for fitting out Q-Ships and armed smacks for anti-submarine duties - he remained similarly employed until removing to the shore establishment *Pembroke* in October 1917. Official records confirm that his subsequent award of the D.S.M. was for gallantry in the "special service smack" *I'll Try*, commanded by Skipper Thomas Crisp, R.N.R., following a successful encounter with an enemy submarine on 1 February 1917, while sailing in the company of a similar clandestine vessel, *Boy Alfred*. Henry Newbolt's *Submarine and Anti-Submarine* takes up the story:

'The British Boats were commanded by Skipper Walter S. Wharton, R.N.R. (*Boy Alfred*) and Skipper Thomas Crisp, R.N.R. (*I'll Try*), and were out in the North Sea when they sighted a pair of U-Boats coming straight towards them on the surface. The first of these came within 300 yards of *Boy Alfred* and stopped. Then followed an extraordinary piece of work, only possible to a German pirate. The U-Boat signalled with a flag to *Boy Alfred* to come nearer, and at the same time opened fire upon her with a machine-gun or rifles, hitting her in many places, though by mere chance not a single casualty resulted.

Skipper Wharton's time had yet to come; he was not for a duel at long range. He threw out his small boat, and by this submissive behaviour encouraged the U-Boat to come nearer, which she did by submerging and popping up again within a hundred yards. A man then came out of the conning-tower and hailed *Boy Alfred*, giving the order to abandon ship as he intended to torpedo. But 100 yards was a very different affair from 300. It was, in fact, a range Skipper Wharton thought quite suitable. He gave the order "Open fire" instead of "Abandon ship", and his gunner did not fail him. The first round from the 12-pounder was just short, and the second just over; but having straddled his target, the good man put his third shot into the submarine's hull, just before the conning-tower, where it burst on contact. The fourth shot was better still; it pierced the conning-tower and burst inside. The U-Boat sank like a stone, and the usual wide-spreading patch of oil marked her grave.

In the meantime the second enemy submarine had gone to the east of *I'll Try*, who was herself east of *Boy Alfred*. He was a still more cautious pirate than his companion, and remained submerged for some time, cruising around *I'll Try* with only a periscope showing. Skipper Crisp, having a motor fitted to his smack, was too handy for the German, and kept altering course so as to bring the periscope ahead of him, whenever it was visible. The enemy disappeared entirely no less than six times, but at last summoned up the courage to break surface. The hesitation was fatal to him - he had given the smack time to make every preparation. He appeared suddenly at last, only 200 yards off, on *I'll Try*'s starboard bow; but his upper deck and big conning tower were no sooner clearly exposed than Skipper Crisp put his helm hard over, brought the enemy on to his broadside and let fly with his 13-pounder gun. At this moment a torpedo passed under the smack's stern, missing only by ten feet, then coming to the surface, and running along on the top past *Boy Alfred*. It was the U-Boat's first and last effort. In the same instant, *I'll Try*'s shell - the only one fired - struck the base of the conning-tower and exploded, blowing pieces of the submarine into the water on all sides.

The U-Boat immediately took a list to starboard and plunged bows first - she disappeared so rapidly that the gunner had not even the time for a second shot. *I'll Try* immediately hurried to the spot, and there saw large bubbles of air coming up and a large and increasing patch of oil. She marked the position with a Dan-buoy, and stood by for three quarters of an hour with *Boy Alfred*. Finally, as the enemy gave no sign of life, the two smacks returned to harbour ...'

In concluding his report on the above action, the Commodore-in-Charge, Naval Intelligence, stated that the available evidence suggested that this second enemy submarine was also sunk - Crisp was duly awarded the D.S.C., while Fryer's gallant actions were rewarded with a D.S.M. By the Summer of 1917, *I'll Try* had been renamed *Nelson*, but was still commanded by Crisp, and there is no reason to indicate that the recently "blooded" - and decorated - Fryer was not too still a member of her small, closely-knit crew. If so, he witnessed the events that led to one of finest "special service" V.C.s on record. A contemporary newspaper feature takes up the story:

'On an August afternoon, at about a quarter to three, the trawl was shot from the *Nelson*, and the smack was on the port tack. The skipper was below packing fish, one hand was on deck cleaning fish for the next morning's breakfast, and then the skipper came on deck, saw an object on the horizon, examined it closely, and sent for his glasses. Almost directly he sang out: "Clear for action. Submarine." He had scarcely spoken when a shot fell about a hundred yards away on the port bow. The motor-man got to his motor; the deck hand dropped his fish and went to the ammunition room; the other hands, at the skipper's orders, "Let go your gear; let go the warp and put a Dan on one end of it." Meanwhile the gunlayer held his fire until the skipper said, "It's no use waiting any longer; we will have to let him have it." Away in the distance the submarine sent shell after shell at the smack, and about the fourth shot the shell went through the port bow just below the water-line, before we fired, and then the skipper shoved her round. There was no confusion on board, not even when the seventh shell struck the skipper, passed through his side, through the deck and out through the side of the ship. The second hand at once took charge of the tiller, and the firing continued. All the time the water was pouring into the ship, and she was sinking. One man, the gunlayer, went to the skipper to see if he could render first aid, but it was obvious that he was mortally wounded. "It's all right, boy; do your best," said the skipper, and then, to the second hand: "Send a message off." This was the message: *Nelson* being attacked by submarine. Skipper killed. Send assistance at once." All the time the smack was sinking, and only five rounds of ammunition were left. The second hand went to the skipper lying there on the deck, and heard him say, "Abandon ship. Throw me overboard." He was asked by his son then if they should lift him into the boat, but his answer was: "Tom, I'm done; throw me overboard." He was too badly injured to be moved, and they left him there on the deck, with a smile on his lips, though with both legs hanging off, and took to the small boat, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the *Nelson* went down by the head. It was just drawing into dusk and the crew of the boat pulled all that night. Towards morning the wind freshened and blew them out of their course. They pulled all that day, and had a pair of trousers and a large piece of oilskin fastened to two oars to attract attention, and once a vessel was sighted, and once a group of minesweepers, but they passed out of sight. At night the weather became finer, and through the night they pulled until daybreak, when, at 10.30 a.m., they found a buoy and made fast to it. By afternoon they were sighted and rescued. The second hand, who took charge of the tiller after the skipper had been shot down, was his son, and so the great tradition goes on ...'

The gallant Fryer ended the War with an appointment in H.M.S. *Tuberose* and was finally discharged from the Royal Navy in July 1927. His records, however, indicate that he was never awarded a L.S. & G.C. Medal.

1240 A Great War evacuation of Gallipoli operations D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman C. Gosling, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (177627 C. Gosling, A.B., Gallipoli Opns., 1915-16) *minor contact marks, good very fine* £400-500

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 May 1916: 'In recognition of services during the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula, December 1915 to January 1916.'

Claude (George) Gosling was born in London in November 1878 and joined the Royal Navy at Devonport as a Boy 2nd Class in December 1893, aged 15 years. Released from the service as an Able Seaman in October 1905, he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve and was recalled in August 1914, when he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Canopus*, a component of the 8th Battle Squadron of the Channel Fleet.

Initially sent to East Africa and the Cape, she later became attached to Sir Christopher Cradock's Squadron which was seeking von Spee's East Asian Squadron in the South-East Pacific. *Canopus*'s maximum speed of only 17 knots meant that she was 300 miles south of the rest of Cradock's Squadron when, at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914, H.M.S. *Good Hope* and H.M.S. *Monmouth* were both lost with all hands off the coast of Chile. Sailing to Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands, she was grounded as a local defence fortress but on 8 December fired the opening shots of what was to become the Battle of the Falkland Islands. At five miles with guns loaded with practice shells, she achieved the near impossible when one of her shots miraculously skimmed across the water and struck the German cruiser *Gneisenau*. This persuaded the Germans to break off their attack and allowed the British Squadron, which had arrived at Port Stanley the previous day, to raise steam, up anchor and chase the German Squadron to its destruction.

In February 1915 the *Canopus* was sent to the Mediterranean to support the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition and whilst in Turkish waters on 28 April, she was damaged by gunfire. Then on 2 May she was involved in a grounding off Gaba Tepe and in October 1915 she assisted in the evacuation of troops from Salonika.

In November 1915, Gosling transferred to the cruiser *Europa* and following that, on 15 January 1916, after participating in the operations leading to the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula, he transferred to *Egmont*, the Malta base. He was awarded the D.S.M. and was demobilised in February 1917, following a few months of being placed on the books of *Vivid I*. In January 1918, however, Gosling was once more recalled, and for a short period he served in his old ship *Europa*, following which, in March 1919, he was released for a final time.

1241 A Great War 'Jutland' D.S.M. to Leading Seaman, J. Hiram, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (237985 I.S., H.M.S. Collingwood, 31 May-1 June 1916) edge bruising and contact marks, fine £500-600

D.S.M. London Gazette 15 September 1916.

John Hiram was born at Gloucester on 17 May 1889. A labourer by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 25 January 1907. Promoted an Ordinary Seaman in July 1907 aboard the *Magnificent* and an Able Seaman in March 1909 aboard the *Cornwall*, Hiram was transferred to the battleship *Collingwood* in October 1913 and was promoted Leading Seaman on 23 March 1915. He was aboard the ship, part of the 1st battle squadron, at the battle of Jutland, for which service he was awarded the D.S.M. He was promoted a Petty Officer in May 1917 and finally left the *Collingwood* in February 1919. He later served on the battleships *Ramillies* and *Revenge*, being promoted Chief Petty Officer in July 1925 when serving on the cruiser *Frobisher*. He was pensioned off on 17 May 1929. Sold with copied service papers.

1242 A Great War "Q" Ship D.S.M. to Deck Hand C. Duckenfield, Royal Naval Reserve

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (D.A.4074 Dk. Hd., R.N.R., Atlantic Ocean, 22 Apl. 1917) very fine £800-900

D.S.M. London Gazette 20 July 1917. '... for services in action with enemy submarines'.

Deck Hand Charles Duckenfield, R.N.R., served aboard the barquentine *Gaelic*, also known variously as *Q.22*, *Brig 11* and *Cobo*. The ship, 224 gross tons, 178 net, was built in 1898 and was utilised by the Navy from 6 November 1916 to 5 March 1919. As a 'Q' Ship it was armed with four 12 pounders and two Lewis guns.

The 'Q' Ship *Gaelic* had three engagements with enemy submarines; that of 22 April 1917 resulting in the award of the D.S.M. to Duckenfield.

On 22 April 1917, the ship, under the command of Lieutenant C. Irvine, R.N.R., was 48 miles south of the Old Head of Kinsale, steering S.E. under all fore and aft sail and making 2 knots. A submarine was spotted some 5,000 yards to the south, steering N.W. at a slow speed. The submarine opened fire as soon as it was able and fired 15 to 20 rounds before the order was given to unmask the barquentine's guns. Six of the shots hit the ship, killing two men and wounding four others, putting the port engine out of action and seriously damaging the ship's rigging. Unmasking the 'Q' Ships guns, the ship returned fire at about 4,000 yards. The submarine responded by firing a torpedo and altering course to the Eastward. Avoiding the torpedo by 100-150 yards, the *Gaelic* scored two hits on the submarine which altered course to the S.W. to increase the range. By then the *Gaelic*'s starboard engine had become useless, owing to water from the fresh water tank coming through a shell hole through the deck and with the damage to the rigging the ship was not maneuverable. Nevertheless, the ship was still able to fire and two more hits were made on the submarine which ceased to reply. The submarine then turned to the N.E. towards the *Gaelic* and took another hit from the 'Q' Ship. After this last hit the damaged submarine had enough and broke off the engagement and dived, making off to the S.S.E. Irvine records that some 110 rounds were fired by both vessels and that his ship was hit seven times. The following day, the sloop *Bluebell* located the damaged *Gaelic* and after rendering medical assistance to the crew, towed the ship to Queenstown to be refitted.

The *Gaelic* was again in action on 26 June 1917, 20 miles S.W. of the Lizard and on 2 July 1917, 95 miles W.N.W. of Fastnet Light. On both occasions, after short gun duels, the German submarines broke off the engagement and dived. Sold with copied 'Captain's reports of the three engagements.

1243



A rare George V B.E.M. for fire-fighting, Second World War submariner's D.S.M. group of nine awarded to Acting Leading Telegraphist J. R. Walford, Royal Navy: having been awarded the D.S.M. for services in H.M. Submarine *Parthian* 1940-41, he went on to win a "mention" for like services in the *Ursula* 1942-43

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (JX. 142577 J. R. Walford, Tel., H.M.S. *Parthian*); BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.V.R. (James R. Walford, O.N. P/JX. 142577); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; PACIFIC STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL, M.I.D. oak leaf; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage bust (JX. 142577 Tel., H.M.S. *Victory*), the second with edge bruising and polished, good fine, the remainder very fine or better (9) £2500-3000



H.M. Submarine "Parthian" attacking the Italian supply ship "Carlo Martinolich" off Cape Spartivento on 9 January 1941, one of the actions for which Telegraphist J. R. Walford was awarded his D.S.M.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 7 October 1941: 'For courage, enterprise and devotion to duty in successful submarine patrols.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1935. Recommended by the Vice-Admiral, Malta for extinguishing a fire on the 635 ft. mast of Rinella W./T. Station.

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 9 March 1943: 'For bravery and skill in successful submarine patrols.'

The original recommendation states:

'Has shown outstanding zeal & devotion to duty as H.T.D. of H.M.S. *Ursula*. His ability during attacks has been of great assistance to his Commanding Officer and he has been an excellent influence amongst the ships company.'

James Reginald Walford, who was born in 1901 and entered the Royal Navy in 1919, transferred to the submarine branch in the summer of 1937, having been awarded his B.E.M. by H.M. the King on *Victoria & Albert* on 12 August 1935 and his L.S. & G.C. Medal in September 1936.

By the outbreak of hostilities he was serving as a Telegraphist in H.M. Submarine *Parthian*, then a component of the 4th Submarine Flotilla on the China Station, but in April 1940 she was ordered to Alexandria and quickly saw action under her new C.O., Lieutenant-Commander M. G. "Bim" Rimington, R.N. Indeed Walford would remain in the *Parthian* for more or less the entire duration of the latter's command, not leaving her until she departed the Mediterranean for a refit in the U.S.A. in the summer of 1941. In the interim the *Parthian* carried out numerous war patrols with a number of notable successes, one of the earliest of them being the sinking of the Italian submarine *Diamante* off Libya on 20 June 1940, when in broad daylight she was hit by a salvo of torpedoes fired from just 400 yards range. Rimington was awarded the D.S.O. and four of his crew the D.S.M.

In another patrol in October 1940, after completing several more operational trips, among them a special assignment to land an agent on Crete, the *Parthian* was lucky to survive an attack by an Italian submarine off Ras-el-Hilal on the 12th. On 9 January 1941, however, she torpedoed and sunk the *Carlo Martinolich* off Cape Spartivento, Calabria. Then in June, in the Dardanelles area, she sighted three escorted tankers and attacked one of them, the 5000-ton *Strombo*, the resultant damage forcing her to beach, and sunk a brace of schooners and a large dumb-lighter in Mitylene Harbour. But it was on her second patrol at the end of the same month that she gained her greatest prize, when, on the 25 June, off Beirut, after tracking her prey for three hours, she torpedoed and sunk the Vichy French submarine *Souffleur*. Rimington was awarded his second D.S.O., two of his officers the D.S.C. and seven of the crew the D.S.M., Walford among them.

A short spell in H.M. Submarine *Tribune* followed and then in May 1942, the same month in which he was posted to the *Ursula*, he was invested with his D.S.M. Walford's time in the *Ursula*, which lasted until March 1944, spanned the command of Lieutenant R. B. Lakin, R.N., and was no less active than his operational commission in the *Parthian*. To begin with, however, before notching up several successes in the Mediterranean, the *Ursula* was assigned to the 3rd Submarine Flotilla on North Sea patrol work, a brief that included, in July 1942, participation in the ill-fated P.Q. 17 convoy - she was forced to dive on several occasions to avoid being spotted by enemy aircraft.

In November 1942, the *Ursula* was assigned to the 8th Submarine Flotilla at Algiers, in readiness for "Operation Torch", the North Africa landings, during the course of which she carried out beach reconnaissance work - a task made all the more difficult by harrassing French fishing vessels - and reinforced the patrol line of the famous Malta-based "Fighting Tenth" Flotilla. She also landed a party of S.B.S. men at Savona, during the course of a patrol between Toulon and Genoa, and recovered the same after they had blown up a nearby railway target. As the *Ursula* was pulling away from the coast following this rendezvous, she encountered the A./S. schooner *Togo* and engaged her with gunfire, forcing the enemy crew to abandon ship. But before sinking her Lakin sent over a boarding party who recovered valuable books and papers. Further valuable documentation was recovered from her next victim, the 3000-ton German M.V. *Sainte Marguerite II*, following some accurate gunnery work on the 2 December 1942. So, too, the ship's Captain and Chief Engineer, who were taken prisoner, and the ship's dog, which was renamed "Petain" and became the *Ursula*'s mascot. The remaining enemy crew were left on their lifeboat and given directions to the French coast, while the *Sainte Marguerite II* was sunk by demolition charges. *Ursula* and her gallant crew were duly commended by Admiral Cunningham for their 'impudence and daring.'

Disaster loomed on the horizon, however, for, having despatched the German-manned 4000-ton *Gran* at the commencement of her third war patrol in December 1942, the *Ursula* was rammed by a potential target ship while manoeuvring to get into a firing position off Cape St. Vito on the 28th. Lakin had only spotted the pending disaster with seconds to spare, and in any case the *Ursula* responded slowly to his corrective measures to deep-dive. As a result, on impact, the submarine rolled severely and the crew had a hair-raising time trying to get her back on an even keel, as her propellers bit into the casing. At length she righted herself and was able to dive in readiness for the expected depth-charge attack, but in the event, it never came. This was fortuitous in the extreme, for on finally reaching base the true extent of the damage was unveiled: both of her periscopes and standards had been 'wiped' and were hanging over the side, the bridge severely damaged and the conning-tower hatch jammed - it consequently had to be forced open before a much relieved Lakin could emerge to inspect the surrounding devastation. He was awarded the D.S.O., three of his crew the D.S.M. and another eight a "mention", Walford being among the latter.

Meanwhile, he had been advanced to Acting Leading Telegraphist, and next joined, in July 1944, following her recent destruction of a U-Boat, H.M. Submarine *Satyr*. His last wartime appointment was in the *Unrivalled* and he came ashore for a final time in August 1945.



A remarkable Second World War Coastal Forces D.S.M. group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer A. P. Dawkins, who served as a Coxswain in M.G.Bs and M.T.Bs in several "Combined Operations" Commando raids, including those against the radar station at Bruneval and "Operation Jubilee", the costly assault on Dieppe in August 1942: he was also the recipient of a brace of "mentions", the first for Dunkirk and the second for assorted operations in the Channel at the time of the Normandy landings

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (SSX. 17291 A. P. Dawkins, P.O.); 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR, clasp, France and Germany; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; ROYAL NAVY L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (JX. 608221 A. P. Dawkins, D.S.M., C.P.O., H.M.S. Tamar), the first officially corrected in places, and with slack suspension and contact wear, otherwise generally very fine or better (5) £3000-3500

D.S.M. London Gazette 13 April 1943: 'For bravery and daring in action against the enemy while serving in Light Coastal Craft.'

The original recommendation states:

'For coolness, courage and skill as Coxswain of M.G.B. 316 during the action against the enemy in Combined Operations "Abercrombie", "Bristle", and "Jubilee"; and as Coxswain of M.G.B. 312 during an action against an enemy convoy on 28-29 October 1942, and during Combined Operation "Biting".'

Mention in despatches London Gazette 16 August 1940: 'For good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches at Dunkirk.'

The original recommendation states:

'Throughout the operation by his leadership set a very fine example to the crew.'

Mention in despatches London Gazette 16 January 1945: 'For gallantry and skill in actions in Light Coastal Craft.'

The original recommendation - for a cumulative decoration - states:

'For courage, skill and devotion to duty as Coxswain of M.T.B. 673 in the following operations and actions against the enemy:

(i) "Operation Hostile" 10, 2, 7, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 27, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 41.

(ii) Actions against the enemy: Force 112 on the night of 6-7 May, Unit G.O. 2 on the night of 22-23 June, Unit G.P. 1 on the night of 23-24 June, Unit G.O. 1 on the night of 26-27 June 1944.

This rating has now served under me for two and a half years and has served in Coastal Forces for five years. In the above operations and actions he has conducted himself most correctly and has at all times, as Petty Officer and Coxswain, been an inspiration to his ship's company.'

Alfred Peter Dawkins must have been one of the longest served members of Coastal Forces in the 1939-45 War, his remarkable operational career - largely as Coxswain - spanning the withdrawal from Dunkirk through to bitter fighting in the Channel following the Normandy landings. As verified by the above recommendations alone, he participated in no less than 26 actions or operations, several of them of a clandestine nature under the auspices of Combined Operations, not least such "classics" as the raid against the enemy radar installation at Bruneval in February 1942, and the costly but very gallant assault on Dieppe in the following August. Indeed it seems extraordinary that his C.O.'s recommendation in August 1944 - that he should once more be decorated - was reduced to a "mention", especially since surviving records include the approval for another decoration right upto, and including, the Admiral C.-in-C. himself. The following is a brief summary of Dawkins' known operational activities from 1940-44:

Dunkirk

During "Operation Dynamo", the withdrawal from Dunkirk, Dawkins served in M.T.B. 102, which vessel had, on occasion, among other onerous duties, the task of conveying Rear-Admiral W. F. Wake-Walker back and forth to the embattled port, the latter having been taken off the sinking destroyer *Keith* by 102 on 1 June. But her "top brass" role was not the only distinction that befell 102 - by all accounts no stranger to regular dive-bombing and machine-gunning - for she was also credited with being the last British naval craft to depart the scene of operations in the early morning hours of 4 June 1940. Her C.O., Lieutenant J. Cameron, R.N.V.R., later recalled that 'The whole scene was filled with a sense of finality and death ... The curtain was ringing down on a great tragedy.' Dawkins, like his skipper, was mentioned in despatches.

Combined Operations

As verified by the recommendation for his D.S.M., Dawkins participated in several notable raids mounted by Mountbatten's budding Combined Operations, serving as Coxswain in M.G.Bs 312 and 316, both of the 14th M.G.B. Flotilla, and both at one time or another skippered by Lieutenant-Commander T. N. "Tom" Cartwright, R.N.V.R., himself the winner of three D.S.Cs and a brace of "mentions". Indeed it would appear that Dawkins served as Cartwright's Coxswain for pretty much the remainder of the War.

His first such outing was in "Operation Biting" on the night of 27-28 February 1942, the raid on the German radar station at Bruneval, near Le Havre, when he served as Coxswain of M.G.B. 312. The Royal Navy's task was to extract the raiding party, some 120 men from 1 Airborne Division who had landed by parachute, under Major J. D. Frost - afterwards of Arnhem fame - from the local beach, an operation that certainly had its moments, not least when a brace of enemy destroyers and E-boats passed within a mile of the assembled British coastal craft. Fortunately, however, they were not spotted, and, to the memorable cry of one of the raiders waiting on the beach - "Sir! the boats are coming in ... God bless the ruddy Navy!" - the landing craft successfully embarked the Airborne, under fire. Many of these men were then transferred to the four participating M.G.Bs for the journey home, and, of these, the greatest responsibility fell to M.G.B. 312, with Dawkins at the helm. For, in addition to embarking Major Frost - who would later recall that the 'sailors certainly upheld the traditions of the Royal Navy's hospitality; they made much more fuss over us than we deserved' - 312 had the unenviable task of ensuring that the captured 'bits and pieces' from the enemy's radar also came home safely. Undoubtedly it was an anxious time, for, as a result of mounting seas, 312 and her cohorts could only make seven knots, and by dawn the little flotilla was still just 15 miles from the French coast. But about an hour afterwards, to everyone's great relief, a squadron of Spitfires appeared on the scene, in addition to four Free-French chasseurs and two R.N. destroyers:

'John Frost went on the bridge as they approached Portsmouth. Those were moments that this young soldier, with a military career in front of him that held more than a fair share of danger and glory, would not forget. The four French chasseurs now swept by and saluted the raiders, followed by the two British destroyers; and the Spitfire escort, its task accomplished without enemy challenge, flew low over the gunboats before making off inland ...'

14th M.G.B. Flotilla was again in action in "Operation Abercrombie", acting in support of a Commando raid on the French coastal village of Hardelet on the night of 21-22 April 1942. The plan, which was for a swift reconnaissance of the local beach defences and the destruction of a searchlight battery, also provided an opportunity to try out the newly introduced Landing Craft Support (L.C.S.), equipped with two guns and a mortar. But as it transpired, the most serious confrontation with the enemy took place at sea, the supporting M.G.Bs engaging in a "firefight" with E-boats.

Dawkins was next employed in "Operation Bristle", a raid carried out by No. 6 Commando near Plage St. Cecile, again as Coxswain of M.G.B. 316. In the event, the military side of things was not a success, the Commandos being driven back by heavy opposition. But worse was to follow on 19 August 1942, in "Operation Jubilee", when nearly 70% of the attacking force was killed, wounded or captured. In common with other Coastal Forces' craft employed on that fateful day, M.G.B. 316, with Dawkins once more at the helm, operated close in shore, and no doubt engaged some of the numerous enemy aircraft that launched continuous attacks throughout the operation. A good account of the naval side of things is to be found in Peter Scott's *Battle of the Narrow Seas*, in which he mentions exchanging signals with Cartwright in 316, the latter stating that the troops whom he was supporting had 'landed in the face of strong opposition'.

Nor was there to be much respite following the carnage of the Dieppe raid, for, as mentioned in Dawkins' D.S.M. recommendation, he was back in action in M.G.B. 312 in an engagement against an enemy convoy on the night of 28-29 October 1942. Successfully recommended for the D.S.M. eight weeks later, Dawkins attended an investiture held on 16 November 1943.

"Operation Hostile" and other Channel Actions

Towards the end of 1943, Lieutenant-Commander Cartwright was appointed to the command of 52nd M.T.B. Flotilla, based at Dartmouth, the unit's subsequent operations in the Western Channel combining specialist minelaying duties with more regular offensive patrols off the Brittany coast and the Channel Islands. Of the 16 (numbered) minelaying trips referred to in the recommendation that resulted in Dawkins' second "mention", all of them part of "Operation Hostile", it is clear from Peter Scott's *Battle of the Narrow Seas* that several were extremely daring operations, penetrating as they did close inshore before an ever-watchful enemy, where, no doubt, Coxswain and skipper were tested to the full. Cartwright later gave Peter Scott a modest account of one of these operations:

'We laid our eggs in the approaches to several harbours and anchorages, one being Lannion Bay. This was a tricky piece of navigation as, having got into the bay, we had to start the lay close to a rocky shoal projecting out from the beach on the south shore and finish close to a similar shoal on the north side. At one time, as we made the final approach, the course was such that land was ahead and continuous all round us except for an arc well abaft each beam which was clear to seaward. This gave rise to some amusing remarks which stick in my memory; a stoker in one of the boats came up from below to pass a message to the bridge and saw the high cliffs close ahead and on either beam. Having delivered his message to the C.O., he turned to the signalman and said, " 'Ere, Ginger, where the 'ell's the ----- sea gone?" The signalman jerked his thumb astern and said, "There you are, chum, and tell the motor mechanic we'll be wanting the shore lighting rigged in about five minutes." The shoal on the south side of the bay was marked by a beacon tower at its end, and since it was low water it looked not unlike a small pier in the darkness. We passed no more than 30 yards from the beacon, and as it swam suddenly into the field of vision of the midship's gunner he was heard to give a startled oath followed by "Blimey, Brighton pier an' all!" The lay was completed by the six boats without interference ...'

But 673's operational brief was far from limited to minelaying operations, the unusual task of preventing the salvage of a German destroyer - which had been driven ashore by one of our destroyers at St. Tregarec on the north Brittany coast - being a case in point. The operation, mounted on the night of 6-7 May 1944, under a full moon, with Dawkins once more at the wheel of 673, and fellow 'D' Boats 677 and 717 in support, was fraught with danger, not least because of the close proximity of numerous rocks and shoals within the radius required to mount a torpedo strike - and the ever likely threat of prowling E-Boats. In the event, having located the enemy destroyer, 673 'closed at 8 knots, bows on to the beach and the moon, and almost bows on to the target', prior to delivering a successful attack:

'After a little more manoeuvring to clear shoals in the intended torpedo track, I fired the port torpedo, which ran clearly visible in the moonlight straight for the target, hitting abaft the bridge superstructure. There was a satisfying explosion and the after superstructure disappeared in the showers of debris and burning ammunition. We turned short round between the shoals and were heading out on a northerly course before the enemy opened up from the shore with searchlights and guns, which we managed to evade after ten minutes of zig-zagging and near misses. We had no casualties or damage, and air reconnaissance later showed the destruction of the target to be complete ...'

As also confirmed by the recommendation for Dawkins' second "mention", he steered 673 through several "firefights" in June 1944, one of the more successful of these encounters taking place on the night of the 26th-27th, when two separate attacks were launched. The first of these obtained complete surprise, 673's guns being brought into action against some enemy armed-tractors at 400 yards range, one of which was set on fire and another claimed as sunk. Soon afterwards 673 torpedoed an 'M' class minesweeper and attacked another in a "guns only" affair which left the enemy ship severely damaged. For her own part, as a result of the severity of the enemy's return fire, 673 had one man killed and another two wounded.

1245 A Second World War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Chief Stoker M. J. O'Callaghan, Royal Navy: a probable veteran of the *Bismarck* action, he went on to witness the German surrender at Copenhagen in May 1945

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, C.V.R. (Ch. Sto. M. J. O'Callaghan, P/K. 59580); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, good very fine and better (5) £600-800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945: 'For distinguished service during the War in Europe.'

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 11 June 1942.

Michael John O'Callaghan was recommended for his D.S.M. towards the end of the War, while serving in the cruiser H.M.S. *Birmingham*. Having been seriously damaged by a torpedo strike in the Mediterranean, off Cyrenaica, in November 1943, the *Birmingham* only rejoined the Home Fleet in time for the closing stages of hostilities, but was chief among those ships to take the surrender of the German Naval forces at Copenhagen in May 1945:

'The British warships, which had been steaming for two days, forcing a passage through German minefields in the Skagerrak and Kattegat, to reach Copenhagen, were met by a Danish pilot outside the fine harbour ... When the German ships came in sight it could be seen that, although the crews crowded along the guard-rails, not one ship was flying a flag. The *Birmingham*, on the other hand, was dressed with three large White Ensigns, and the Germans saw her as they would have seen her in battle. The whole ship's company, too, was alert for any sign of treachery on the part of the Germans. Knowing this, the Royal Marine Band, playing on the quarterdeck, must have felt rather like stool-pigeons. But there was no fight left in the Germans. The only offensive gesture was that of a merchant vessel, whose crew had been fallen in with their backs to the British ships. Moving slowly to the quayside, the *Birmingham* passed the *Prinz Eugen*. Hundreds of men crowded the upper deck of the German ship which had once had the audacity to run the gauntlet through the Straits of Dover. There was no uniformity about the ship itself. Guns were trained in various directions and there was a general air of dejection. A similar picture was presented by the *Nurnberg*, lying at another quay ...'

O'Callaghan's earlier "mention" was for services in the battleship *King George V*, services that may well have included the *Bismarck* action of May 1941. On that memorable occasion the *King George V* was in at the "kill", her armament being brought to bear from as little as 3000 yards range.

- 1246 An extremely fine Second World War Pacific operations D.S.M. awarded to Petty Officer Steward E. Barton, Royal Navy, who was decorated for tending wounded members of his gun crew aboard H.M.N.Z.S. *Moa* although himself severely wounded - several of his shipmates were subsequently decorated by the Americans and the *Moa* won a Presidential Unit Citation: hours earlier he had won a "mention" for a spectacular two hour action against a Japanese submarine - but was subsequently among those lost on Russian convoy JW. 59 in August 1944, when his ship was torpedoed

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (SR. 69524 E. Barton, L. Std.), together with an M.I.D. oak leaf and American Presidential Unit Citation riband, *extremely fine* (3) £2500-3000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 7 September 1943:

'For courage and devotion in tending wounded members of his gun's crew, when he himself was severely wounded, during a successful action between H.M.N.Z.S. *Moa* and four Japanese barges.'

The original recommendation states:

'For courage and devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy in successfully treating other wounded ratings, when he himself was severely wounded, until he collapsed, when the vessel in which he was serving was engaged by four Japanese barges on 30 January 1943. A shell had exploded setting fire to a cordite charge at the gun which he was serving at the time, causing heavy casualties to the gun's crew including himself. Two barges were sunk as a result of this action.'

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 1 June 1943:

'For bravery and skill in action against enemy submarines while serving in H.M. Ships *Bicester*, *Wheatland* and *Lamerton*, and H.M.N.Z. Ships *Kiwi* and *Moa*.'

Ernest Barton won his D.S.M. and "mention" for gallant deeds in H.M.N.Z.S. *Moa*, deeds that were enacted within a few hours of each other on 29-30 January 1943.

The first of these actions, fought on the night of the 29th, was a spectacular two hour long running fight with the Japanese submarine *I-1* off Kamimbo Bay at the north-west end of the Guadalcanal. The *Moa*, like her consort *Kiwi*, also a ship of the 25th Minesweeping Flotilla, was barely equipped to confront such a superior opponent, the *I-1* measuring 96 metres in length with a 2035-ton surface displacement - making her twice the length of her opponents and more than three times the size; added to which she had a surface speed of 18 knots - nearly six faster than the minesweepers - and a 125mm. main gun which fired a shell twice the weight of those available to H.M.N.Z. Ships.

Yet the New Zealanders remained undeterred, both ships working up to full speed to go into the attack, *Kiwi* leading with *Moa* in support. Forced to the surface by a succession of accurately dropped depth-charges, *I-1* endeavoured to beat a retreat to Guadalcanal, using the cover of darkness against the high land of the island, all the while engaging her opponents with her main 125mm. gun, three shells from which came 'too near the *Moa* for comfort'. Indeed even having been rammed three times by *Kiwi* - and severely damaged - the enemy submarine still showed signs of fierce resistance, but *Moa* finally got into position for the kill:

'The *Moa* took up the chase with a will, opening up on the submarine which was retreating at about 12 knots and which had managed to put out the fire on her after casing. From the time the *Moa* took over the leading role, the action turned into a chase, with the *I-1* relying on her six-pounder to reply to the *Moa*'s 100mm. shells. The Japanese altered course often to try to dodge the New Zealand ship's fire, and for her part the *Moa* kept manoeuvring to stop the submarine's stern gun being brought to bear. Star shells and searchlights were used to keep the *I-1* illuminated and several of the *Moa*'s shells were seen to find their target. Finally, at 11.20 p.m., the *I-1* ran aground on a submerged reef and was held fast. The *Moa* stood off, waiting for dawn, when she found the battered fore part of the submarine sticking about 12 to 15 metres out of the water at an angle of 45 degrees. And the action was not quite over. One Japanese was shot off the wreck by machine-gun fire and a wounded officer rescued from the sea before enemy artillery from ashore made it wise for the *Moa* to move off ...' (*The Navy in New Zealand*, by Grant Howard, refers).

For his part in this remarkable action, almost certainly manning a gun, Barton was mentioned in despatches, and his skipper, Lieutenant-Commander (afterwards Vice-Admiral Sir) Peter Phipps, R.N.Z.N.V.R., was awarded a Bar to his D.S.C. and the American Navy Cross, one of several U.S. honours to be bestowed on the New Zealanders - the *Moa* won a Presidential Unit Citation. And the Americans certainly had good reason to be grateful, for, unbeknown to the "Kiwis", as it remained a secret for nearly 40 years, 'a treasure trove' of valuable secret documents was subsequently recovered from the wreck of the *I-1*, the loss of which sent reverberations around Tokyo (and supplied a dramatic windfall to Allied Intelligence in Hawaii):

'More than 200,000 secret documents, widely distributed across the Pacific [by the Japanese], had been compromised and had to be replaced. It was months before the mess was cleaned up, and many of the compromising items had to remain in service for some time ... by the time the red-covered, five-digit code book and the additive tables retrieved from *I-1* reached FRUPac [of the American Naval Intelligence], the code had been changed, but to Dyer and Wright that code was as precious as a moon rock to an astronomer ...' (*Double-Edged Secrets, U.S. Naval Intelligence Operations in the Pacific during World War II*, by W. J. Holmes, refers).

Literally hours after this ferocious clash, in the early morning of the 30 January 1943, a lookout in the *Moa* spotted the dark shapes of four Japanese landing barges. *Moa* closed the range and during the ensuing "firefight" a shell from one of the Japanese barges set fire to a cordite charge at the mounting of Barton's gun, causing serious casualties, himself included - as stated above, it was for his gallant actions on this occasion that Barton won his D.S.M. Nor did the Japanese escape without loss, two of their barges being sunk.

Following his commission in the *Moa*, and on recovering from his wounds, Barton joined the sloop *Kite*, formerly of legendary U-Boat "killer" Captain F.W. Walker's No. 2 Escort Group, and was lost in her on 21 August 1944, when she was torpedoed by the *U-344*, while acting as an escort to Russian convoy JW. 59. *A Dictionary of Disasters at Sea* states:

'The sloop *Kite*, Lieutenant-Commander A. N. G. Campbell, was a unit of a force under command of Vice-Admiral F. H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, C.B., in the aircraft carrier *Vindex*, which was escorting a large convoy to Russia. On 21 August 1944, the convoy was attacked by a strong force of submarines, several of which had previously been sighted by aircraft from *Vindex* and *Striker*. An attack was made on the enemy formation from the air and depth charges from Swordfish aircraft sank one submarine. Later destroyers and frigates accounted for others, but during these operations *Kite* was torpedoed and sunk with a loss of ten officers, including Lieutenant-Commander Campbell, and 207 ratings.'

The *U-344* was sunk by a Swordfish aircraft on the following day.



A superb Second World War assault on Walcheren D.S.M. awarded to Leading Seaman W. J. Cade, Royal Navy, a crew member of one of numerous L.C.Ts to receive direct hits: Walcheren was 'a battle so unequal in the strength of the forces engaged and so successfully fought that it will take its place amongst the most gallant actions of the Royal Navy'

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.VI.R. (L.S. W. J. Cade, D/JX. 238241), in case of issue, *extremely fine*, together with an original portrait photograph £2500-3000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 December 1944. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'During the assault on Walcheren Island H.M. L.C.T. 892 received a direct hit on amphibian vehicles containing ammunition and petrol, causing a large fire. With total disregard for his own safety, Leading Seaman Cade advanced right up to the burning vehicles to fight the fire with extinguishers. In spite of continued explosions of burning ammunition, the blast of which knocked him down several times, and in spite of the danger of flying splinters, he continued to fight the fire at close quarters for 45 minutes. This act prevented the fire spreading further aft to other vehicles and in all probability saved the craft.'

William Jackson Cade, a native of Newcastle, was recommended for his decoration by the C.O. of 'N' L.C.T. Squadron, a component of Captain A. F. Pugsley's Force 'T', for bravery in "Operation Infatuate" - the assault on Walcheren Island. In his history, *The Marines Were There*, Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart states of Force 'T':

'Great credit belongs to Captain A. F. Pugsley, R.N., the intrepid and resourceful commander of Force 'T' which conducted these operations. By keeping the Germans constantly on the alert and thereby protecting the flank of the shipping route to Antwerp, this naval force rendered services out of all proportion to its size. Its craft were small, but its heart was big. Courage, initiative and an ever cheerful resourcefulness were the outstanding qualities of the officers and men who composed it. Stevenson it was who said that to travel hopefully is better than to arrive. Force 'T' always travelled hopefully and it rarely missed its arrival platform. The officers and men of the Royal Marine Commandos share its glory and, as usual, they were in the front row of all its hazardous assaults.'

While General Eisenhower wrote of the Walcheren operation in particular:

'... great credit for the success of the amphibious operations is due to the support craft of the Royal Navy, which unhesitatingly and in the highest traditions of the service attracted to themselves the point-blank fire of the land batteries, thus permitting the Commandos and assault troops to gain the shore with much lighter casualties than otherwise would have been the case.'

Bruce Lockhart states that this 'praise was not more than was merited. Unflinching courage and superb seamanship were paid for with heavy sacrifice. Of the twenty-six craft in the Support Squadron nine were sunk and eight badly damaged. Three hundred and seventy-two of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines were killed or wounded.'

Further accolades appear in *The Green Beret, The Story of the Commandos 1940-45*, by Hilary St. George Saunders, a Lieutenant-Colonel who was among the L.C.T. flotilla stating:

'... We were getting close in now and the Landing Craft Tank in front of us turned out of line to go further back. It was our specially equipped hospital ship and we didn't want her in the muck yet. As it passed us, it struck a sea mine. There was a tremendous explosion and the entire ship was hurled into the air. It settled rapidly. Men jumped into the sea. Some were picked up by the following craft. Others floated face down in their lifebelts ... Pinpoints of light sparkled from the south batteries. The Germans were opening up at last. The whole line of support craft broke into flame and smoke. Ships blew up and were swallowed in one gulp. Others drifted aimlessly around out of control ...'

Cade received his D.S.M. at an investiture held on 13 March 1945.



A Second World War Far East operations D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Stoker R. Humphrey, Royal Navy

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R. (Ch. Stoker R. Humphrey, C/KX. 87781, R.N.), and further impressed 'R.' for replacement; NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (KX. 87731 Sto. 1, R.N.), an official but later impressed replacement issue; 1939-45 STAR; ATLANTIC STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; PACIFIC STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, good very fine and better (8) £400-600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1946: 'For distinguished service during the War in the Far East.'

Robert Humphrey was decorated for his services in the destroyer H.M.S. *Troubridge* (Seedie's refers). He joined the same ship on her commissioning in March 1943, and afterwards witnessed extensive action in the Mediterranean, where the *Troubridge* was present at the landings at Sicily, Salerno and the South of France. She next sailed for the Aegean where her flotilla carried out offensive patrols against German evacuation traffic, and, on 19 September 1944, south of the island of Milos, following a pursuit of ten hours, contributed to the destruction of the U-407. Thereafter, the *Troubridge* was employed in operations against the Japanese in the Pacific, including the landings at Okinawa, and once spent 93 days continuously at sea.

Sold with a brief handwritten statement of services, signed by the recipient, and a framed display appertaining to the *Troubridge*, but also including a portrait photograph of him in uniform.

1249 A Great War M.M. and Bar group of four to Gunner S, Halliday, Royal Field Artillery

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. and Second Award Bar (18228 Gnr., B.93/Bde. R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (18228 Gnr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (18228 Gnr., R.A.) good very fine (4) £500-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917.

Bar *London Gazette* 28 September 1917.

The recipient came from Durham.

1250 A Great War M.M. and Bar group of three awarded to Corporal J. Spirit, Royal Field Artillery

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R., with (copy) Second Award Bar (2925 Cnr. J. Spirit, 252/N' Bn. Bde. R.F.A. - I.F.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (2925 Cpl., R.A.), generally good very fine (3) £400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 March 1917.

Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918.

Corporal Spirit, a native of Kimblesworth, appears to have received his first M.M. for services in a Trench Mortar Battery.

1251 A Great War M.M. and Bar to Sergeant J. H. W. Hall, Seaforth Highlanders

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. and Second Award Bar (S.9204 Cpl., 7/Sea. Hdrs.) good very fine £600-700

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916. (Attached 26th Trench Mortar Battery).

M.M. Bar *London Gazette* 22 January 1917.

James Henry Hall was born in Beckenham, Kent and enlisted at Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. Serving with the 7th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, he was awarded the Military Medal and Bar for bravery in action. As a Sergeant, he was killed in action, France/Flanders on 3 May 1917, aged just 19 years. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.

1252 A Great War M.M. and Bar to Private J. Scully, Royal Dublin Fusiliers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. and Second Award Bar (12209 Pte., 1/R. Dub. Fus.) nearly extremely fine £600-700

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.

Only 25 M.M. and Bars to the regiment.

1253



A Great War M.M. and 'E.I.R.' B.E.M. group of seven to Corporal J. Irvine, Royal Engineers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (418030 Cpl., R.E.); BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Civil) E.I.R. (James Irvine, M.M.) ; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (418030 Cpl., R.E.); TERRITORIAL FORCE WAR MEDAL 1914-18 (418030 2 Cpl., R.E.); DEFENCE, unnamed; IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, E.I.R., 1st issue (James Irvine, M.M., B.E.M.), mounted for display, generally nearly extremely fine (7) £400-460

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1953.

Sold with letter from the Prime Minister's Office, informing Irvine of the award of the B.E.M., together with envelope, addressed to 'Mr James Irvine, M.M., 141 Hillend Road, Glasgow, N.W.'; a letter congratulating Irvine of the award of the B.E.M. for services to the Post Office from the Director General of the General Post Office and two other letters of congratulation.

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- 1254 A Great War M.M. group of five to Serjeant T. W. Ross, Royal Garrison Artillery**
- MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (8934 Cpl., 109/Hy. By. R.G.A.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-19022 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek (8934 Gnr., 5th E.D., R.G.A.); CHINA 1900, no clasp (8934 Gr., No. 91 Co. R.G.A.); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (8934 Sjt., R.A.); ARMY L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (8934 Gnr., R.G.A.) *edge bruising, contact marks, scratches, nearly very fine and better (5)* £400-450
- M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916.
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.
- Serjeant T. W. Ross, R.G.A. entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 22 September 1914 and was entitled to the 1914 Star and clasp and Victory Medal. Sold with some copied research.
-
- 1255 A Great War M.M. group of five to Private A. Rowe, Rifle Brigade**
- MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (7848 Pte., 1/Rif. Brig.); QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA 1899-19024 clasps, Cape Colony, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (7848 Pte., Rifle Brigade); 1914 STAR (7848 Pte., 1/Rif. Brig.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7848 Pte., Rif. Brig.), mounted Court style, *nearly very fine and better (5)* £500-600
- M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.
- Private Alfred Rowe, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 11 September 1915. Sold with some copied research.
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- 1256 A Great War M.M. group of five to Sapper D. Butler, Royal Engineers**
- MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (7037 Sapr., 2/Sig. Sq. R.E.); 1914 STAR, WITH COPY CLASP (7037 Dvr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (7037 Spr., R.E.); IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (David James Butler), mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £360-400
- M.M. *London Gazette* 27 June 1918.
- I.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 August 1944. 'Butler, David James, Skilled Workman Class II, Guildford Telephone Area'.
- Sold with a quantity of copied service papers, m.i.c. and other research.
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- 1257 A Great War M.M. 'replacement' group of four to Sergeant W. Frame, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment**
- MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (9937 Sgt., Notts. & Derby R. (Duplicate)) ; 1914 STAR (9937 Pte., Notts & Derby (Replacement)); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9937 Sgt., M.M., Notts & Derby (Replacement)) *extremely fine (4)* £150-200
- M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 December 1917.
- The recipient came from High Blantyre.
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- 1258 A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. B. Crompton, 23rd Battalion (1st Sportsman's), Royal Fusiliers**
- MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (7613 A.L. Cpl. J. B. Crompton, 23/R. Fus.); 1914-15 STAR (PS-7613 Pte., R. Fus.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (PS-7613 Pte., R. Fus.), *cleaned, very fine or better (4)* £500-600
- M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917.
- John B. Crompton, a native of Radcliffe, landed at Boulogne with the 23rd Battalion (1st Sportsman's), Royal Fusiliers in November 1915. As part of 99th Brigade, his unit was heavily engaged on the Somme in the summer of 1916, not least in the operations against Delville Wood in late July, fighting that witnessed the Battalion sustaining 288 casualties - the survivors, on emerging from the wood, were seen to be smoking German cigars. Yet rather than being given a promised rest from operations, the hastily reformed "Sportsmen" were plunged into the bitter fighting at Beaumont Hamel that November.
- In April 1917, having sustained well over 200 casualties in a failed attack in mid-February, the Battalion participated in the operations on Vimy Ridge, and, soon afterwards, was back in action on the Somme front, where it more or less fought for the remainder of the year. Although difficult to confirm, it seems likely Crompton won his M.M. for patrol work during this latter period, the Battalion regularly mounting aggressive forays into No Man's Land and beyond. One of the biggest raids it carried out was that on the evening of 20 July, when two officers and about a hundred other ranks crossed the enemy's front and support lines - just over 20 of the raiding party became casualties; see F. W. Ward's record of the Battalion's services in the Great War for further details, including an excellent eye-witness account of the July 1916 Somme operations.
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- 1259 A Great War M.M. group of four to Corporal A. H. Grimmitt, Royal Army Medical Corps**
- MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (58330 Cpl., 142/F.A., R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 STAR (58330 Cpl., R.A.M.C.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (58330 A. Sjt., R.A.M.C.) *minor contact marks, good very fine and better (4)* £300-350
- M.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916. - first gazette listing of the Military Medal.
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1260 **A Great War M.M. group of four to Bombardier R. H. Tomkinson, Royal Field Artillery**

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (28277 Bmbr., A.75/Bde., R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (28277 Gnr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (28277 Bmbr., R.A.) *nearly very fine and better* (4) £340-380

M.M. London Gazette 18 October 1917.

1261 **Six: Corporal J. Aird, Royal Field Artillery**

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (9167 Cpl., 'A' By. 71/Bde. R.F.A.); 1914-15 STAR (9167 Gnr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (9167 Cpl., R.A.); DEFENCE; SPECIAL CONSTABULARY LONG SERVICE, G.V.R., 1st issue (James Aird) *nearly very fine and better* (6) £360-400

M.M. London Gazette 13 November 1918.

James Aird entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 8 July 1915. Sold with copied research including the war diaries for the 71st Brigade which suggests that the M.M. was won in the vicinity of Chazelle, on or around 26th July 1918.

1262 **Four: Serjeant G. Bailey, Royal Field Artillery**

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (820022 Sgt., C.232/N.m. Bde. R.F.A.-T.F.), official correction to rank; 1914-15 STAR (1271 Bmbr., R.F.A.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (1271 Sgt., R.A.) *very fine* (4) £340-380

M.M. London Gazette 16 August 1917.

George Bailey enlisted into the Army on 20 May 1913. He entered the France/Flanders theatre of war on 1 March 1915 and serving with the 232nd North Midland Brigade R.F.A. won the Military Medal. Serjeant Bailey was discharged from the service because of sickness on 11 January 1918 and was awarded the Silver War Badge. Sold with copied research.

1263



Family group:

A Great War M.M. group of five to Warrant Officer Class 2 E. L. Brand, 8th Battalion London Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (591 C.Q.M. Sgt., 8/Lond. R.-T.F.); 1914-15 STAR (591 C.Q.M. Sgt., 8-Lond. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (591 W.O. Cl. 2, 8-Lond. R.); TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (591 R.Q.M. Sgt., 8/Lond. R.)

Pair: Private H. A. Brand, Royal Fusiliers

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (GS-24805 Pte., R. Fus.) *extremely fine* (7)

£450-500

M.M. London Gazette 10 August 1916.

Sold with an original copy of *The Post* (The Organ of the Fawcett Association), dated 13 July 1917 which features pictures and article on the two who are believed to be brothers:

'C.P.O. P.O. To Sergeant Brand and Rifleman Nunn, of ours, we tender our heartiest congratulations on winning the Military Medal in the awful struggle for Vimy Ridge. Sergeant "Ted" Brand, who is now Quartermaster-Sergeant, for his "coolness and bravery under very heavy fire"We are looking forward to the time, in the near future, when we shall be able to tell them how proud we are of them and all the boys who have so bravely upheld the name of England through the horrors of this war'.

'N.W.D.O. Obituary - Mr H. A. Brand, age 23 years. It is with regret that we have to record yet another of our members with the Colours who has made the great sacrifice. Mr H. A. Brand was reported missing on July 13th, 1916, and as no further tidings were received or information discovered, the assumption of death was carried into effect six months later. Mr H. A. Brand was appointed sorter in November 1912 and quickly identified himself with the various movements associated with this office. On the opening up of the "Derby" scheme he attested, and took up military service with the 6th/20th Royal Fusiliers, being subsequently transferred to the Royal West Surrey Regiment. It was with this unit that he crossed to France on May 31st, 1916, and it was after their operations in the Delville Wood that he was reported missing. ...'

Harry Alexander Brand was born in Marylebone and living in East Finchley, enlisted at St. Pancras. Serving with the 20th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, he was killed in action on 13 July 1916. The son of Mrs Charlotte Jemima Brand of 73 The Crescent, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, he was buried in the Serre Road Cemetery No.2, Somme, France.

1264 A Great War M.M. group of six to Private W. Lever, East Lancashire Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (240115 Pte., 1/5 E. Lan. R.); 1914-15 STAR (1497 Pte., E. Lan. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (240115 Pte., E. Lan. R.); TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R. (3377201 Pte., 5-E. Lan. R.); EFFICIENCY MEDAL, G.V.R., Territorial (3377201 Pte., 4/5 E. Lan. R.), mounted for display, *slight edge bruise to first, some contact marks, very fine* (6) £550-650

M.M. London Gazette 27 June 1918.

With an old card bearing the recommendation, 'For gallantry and devotion to duty. On the night 3/4th April, 1918, when the road from Hannescamps through Essarts les Bucquoy was being heavily shelled, he showed great courage in getting his animals and limber safely through to the Battalion with rations. He has also done exceptionally fine work during the period 23rd March to 7th April, 1018'.

Sold additionally with copied research, including a photocopied extract from the *Accrington Observer and Times* of 29 October 1918 in which Lever was one of two 'local heroes honoured'. The article states that he was presented with the Military Medal by the Mayor. It goes on to say of him, 'Pte. Lever is well known in athletic circles in Accrington, and before the war was a boxer of considerable local repute. He was in the 1-5th East Lancashire Volunteer Regiment and proceeded to Gallipoli with the battalion. During the heavy fighting on the Peninsula he was slightly wounded. After evacuation he proceeded to France and beyond a slight touch of gas poisoning at Ypres has thus far come through unscathed....'

1265 A Great War 'North Russia' M.M. group of three to Driver C. H. Page, Royal Engineers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (344071 Dvr., R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (40832 Dvr., R.E.) *some cotact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £350-400

M.M. London Gazette 3 January 1920. '... for bravery in the Field with the British Forces in North Russia (Archangel Command)'.

40832 Driver C. H. Page served with the 67th Field Company, Royal Engineers in France and Flanders; then as Driver 344071 he served in the Archangel Command in North Russia. Sold with some copied research.

1266 A Great War M.M. group of three to Serjeant W. May, Royal Sussex Regiment and Machine Gun Corps

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (20305 L. Cpl., 36/Co. M.G.C.), *attempted erasure of initial 'W'*; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (630 Sjt., R. Suss. R.) *good very fine* (3) £300-350

M.M. London Gazette 21 September 1916.

Serjeant William May was born in and enlisted at Worthing, Sussex. Serving initially as Private 630 in the Royal Sussex Regiment and gaining the M.M. with the M.G.C., he was killed in action on 22 March 1918 whilst serving in the 61st Battalion Machine Gun Corps. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial.

Sold with registered envelope for British War and Victory Medals, addressed to 'Mr G. May, 33 Lanfranc Rd., West Worthing'.

1267 A Great War M.M. group of three to Private C. Davies, Cheshire Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (21684 Pte., 10/Ches. R.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (21684 Pte., Ches. R.) *very fine* (3) £300-350

M.M. London Gazette 28 July 1917.

1268 A Great War M.M. group of three to Private E. Butterworth, Northumberland Fusiliers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (40071 Pte., 1/North'd. Fus.), unit officially corrected; BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (40071 Pte., North'd. Fus.) together with Memorial Plaque (Ernest Butterworth) *extremely fine* (4) £300-350

M.M. London Gazette 16 July 1918.

Ernest Butterworth was born in Charlston, Armagh and enlisted at Wakefield, Yorkshire. Serving initially as Private 65388 in the 23rd Battalion, he was later transferred to the 1st Battalion where he won the M.M. With the same unit he was killed in action on 13 April 1918. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Hainaut, Belgium.

1269 A Great War M.M. group of three to Corporal T. H. Heath, Royal Engineers

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (103283 L. Cpl., 32/D.S. Coy. R.E.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (103263 Cpl., R.E.) *very fine* (3) £240-280

M.M. London Gazette 13 March 1918.

- 1270 A Great War M.M. of three to Lance-Corporal H. P. Ayers, 46th Canadian Infantry (Saskatchewan Regiment)**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (255060 Pte., 46/Can. Inf.); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (255060 L. Cpl., 46-Can. Inf.) *some edge bruising, very fine (5)* £450-500
 M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919. Recommendation states, 'For great bravery and initiative during enemy counter-attack at Dury, September 2nd 1918. When his section leader became a casualty he at once took charge and re-organized his defence. He afterwards boldly led his section in a counter-attack, personally closed with the enemy and single handed killed four whilst his section took eleven prisoners. Though wounded he remained with his section till the operation was complete'.
 Henry Parkes Ayers was born in 'London, Kent, England' on 10 June 1880. A carpenter by trade, and having served in the Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers, he attested for the Canadian Expeditionary Force on 5 June 1916. Sailing on S.S. *Carpathia* he arrived in England in April 1917. He won the M.M. on 2 September 1918 and received a gun shot wound to the left shoulder during the course of the action. He was demobilized on 10 June 1919 and died on 21 June 1956.
 Sold with an old card mounted copy of the recommendation for the M.M. and copied service papers; also with two enamelled lapel badges - 'C.E.F. For Service at the Front' and 'Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League'.
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- 1271 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. to Serjeant T. A. Rosam, Northumberland Fusiliers**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (10092 Sgt., 12/Nth'ld. Fus.) *good very fine* £280-320
 M.M. *London Gazette* 23 August 1916.
 Thomas A. Rosam was born in and enlisted at Kingston-on-Thames. Serving as a Serjeant in the 12th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, he was awarded the Military Medal. He was killed in action on 16 June 1917 and was buried in the Croisilles British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 1272 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. to Private A. Humphreys, South Staffordshire Regiment**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (9687 Pte., 2/S. Staff. R.) *slight edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £280-320
 M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916.
 Albert Humphreys was born in Southwark, Surrey and living in Walworth, enlisted at London. Serving as a Private in the 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment he was awarded the Military Medal. He was killed in action on 17 February 1917. Having no known grave, his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.
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- 1273 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. to Serjeant T. Leavis, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (242485 Sgt., 1/5 L.N. Lan. R.) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £220-260
 M.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1918.
 In an entry from the *Bolton Journal and Guardian* of 2 March 1917, it is stated that Leavis was a former pupil at All Saints School, Bolton, was serving as a Quartermaster Serjeant with the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, aged 25 years and formerly resided at Union Street, Bolton. In an entry from the same paper, dated 7 February 1919, it is stated his M.M. was 'for repulsing a German raid on a post of which he was in command ... on March 23rd 1918, at Fleurbaix. He enlisted on January 3rd, 1915, and went to France in February 1917. He resides with his wife at 20 Dudley Avenue, Bolton, and prior to joining the force was a teacher on the staff of the Bolton Education Committee. He is on the Roll of Honour at All Saints' and St. John's Churches. He was demobilised on January 3rd 1919'. Sold with the above copied newspaper extracts - both bearing his photograph. Also with photocopies from the regimental history.
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- 1274 A Great War M.M. to Private M. Swanton, Royal Munster Fusiliers**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (3973 Pte., 1/R. Muns. Fus.) *nearly extremely fine* £300-350
 M.M. *London Gazette* 19 February 1917.
 Michael Swanton was born and lived in Bandon, Co. Cork and enlisted at Kinsale, Co. Cork. Serving with the 1st battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, he was awarded the Military Medal. Whilst attached to the 47th Trench Mortar Battery, he was killed in action, France/Flanders, on 28 January 1917. He was buried in Pond Farm Cemetery, Heuvelland, Belgium.
-
- 1275 A Great War M.M. to Private P. Condon, 22nd London Regiment**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (682249 Pte., 22/Lond. R.) *good very fine* £240-280
 M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919.
 Private Condon was a native of Clonmel.
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- 1276 A Great War M.M. to Private A. J. Walker, 3rd Battalion London Regiment**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (283418 Pte., 3/Lond. R.) *very fine* £240-280
 M.M. *London Gazette* 13 March 1919.
 Alfred J. Walker of Canning Town, originally 6980 Private, 4th Battalion London Regiment.
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- 1277 A Great War M.M. to Private W. Wainwright, Lancashire Fusiliers**
 MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (238153 Pte., 19/Lan. Fus.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £200-250
 M.M. *London Gazette* 22 July 1919.

1278 A Great War M.M. to Private J. Davison, 17th (Armoured Car) Battalion, Tank Corps

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (304928 Pte., 17/Tank C.) *good very fine*

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.

1279



A rare Second World War North West Europe campaign M.M. group of four awarded to Trooper S. G. Knight, Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers)

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (14231042 Tpr. S. G. Knight, Notts. Yeo.); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *the first with old repair to suspension and one or two edge bruises, otherwise very fine and better* (4) £1800-2200

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 April 1945. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'During the attack on Heinsberg on 24 January 1945, the tank driven by Trooper Knight was hit and penetrated by A.P., wounding the co-driver and Trooper Knight. In spite of the fact that the tank caught fire, Trooper Knight drove his tank to some cover before baling out. Having left the tank he was fired on by an enemy machine-gun post. However, noticing that the co-driver was in difficulties, he immediately climbed back into the tank and assisted to get the co-driver out of the burning tank to a place of safety.

Trooper Knight then made his way back to the Regimental R.A.P. but on the way he met another of the squadron tanks attempting to cross the open ground to Heinsberg. He halted the tank, warned the tank commander where the danger lay, then climbed on the tank and attempted to guide it to a position from where the enemy S.P. gun, which knocked out his own tank, could be engaged. In spite of his efforts, this second tank was also hit and "brewed up". When Trooper Knight eventually reached the R.A.P., he was found to be seriously wounded.

The above incident is typical of this man's conduct, who, in spite of having been "knocked out" in three tanks, on this occasion, showed courage and coolness of the highest order.'

Samuel George Knight, who was born at Poplar in November 1923, was serving in 8th Brigade, 12 Corps at the time of the above action at Heinsberg; sold with original Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for his M.M. and an old wooden plaque upon which it was onetime displayed.



A rare and well-documented Second World War Italy operations Stretcher Bearer's M.M. group of six awarded to Corporal E. J. Slade, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (13020903 L. Cpl. E. J. Slade, Bedfs. & Herts. R.), in its original card box of issue, complete with outer packaging and registered envelope; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, clasp, 1st Army; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, M.I.D. oak leaf, with original addressed card forwarding box for the latter, and two Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment badges, *the first with minor official correction to unit, extremely fine* (6) £2000-2200

One of just 14 Military Medals (M.M.) awarded to men of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment in the 1939-45 War.

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 March 1945: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.'

The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'On 18 September 1944, Lance-Corporal Slade was attached as a Stretcher Bearer to a Company attacking C.BRIOLI 818921. During the assault the Company Commander and his runner were hit by M.G. fire. By himself, with complete disregard to his own safety, Lance-Corporal Slade went forward at once across the open and, amidst the firing, dressed the wounds of the officer and man and brought them back to the safety of a house. He then supervised the dressing and evacuation of the other casualties on the bullet swept battlefield.

On the night of 30 September 1944, his Company were still holding their position and subject to heavy shelling, which buried three men. Helping to unearth the men with the shells still falling around him, Lance-Corporal Slade tended to them, comforting two of them who shortly afterwards died in his arms.

This N.C.O. has been almost continually in action for eight months and these acts of courage are merely the culmination of sustained and unselfish devotion to duty of the highest order.'

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 29 November 1945.

Edward Joseph Slade, who was born in London in November 1916, was a 'fish salesman' prior to enlisting for the duration of hostilities in April 1940. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment in October of the same year, he went on to serve in North Africa and in Italy, mainly as a Stretcher Bearer, and was awarded the M.M. and a "mention" for the latter theatre of war. He was discharged to the Army Reserve in June 1946.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including Buckingham Palace King's letter for the M.M., in the name of '13020903 L./Cpl. E. J. Slade, M.M., The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment', together with related War Office forwarding letter, dated 18 April 1945, and a copy of the *London Gazette* announcing the award; M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Lance-Corporal E. J. Slade, M.M., The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment', dated 29 November 1945, with envelope and related Infantry Record Office forwarding letter, this dated 25 July 1947, and War Office communication forwarding the oak leaf; a First Aid booklet, carried no doubt by the recipient while serving as a Stretcher Bearer; his Post Office Savings Bank book; Soldier's Service and Pay Book; Soldier's Release Book, Class 'A'; Certificate of Transfer to the Army Reserve; Record of Service card; an Army Medical Service British I.D. card, issued in February 1945; a medical chart recording the recipient's 'renal glycosuria curve', dated 8 January 1946 at No. 97 (B.) General Hospital; several wartime photographs, and half-a-dozen or so hand drawn Christmas and birthday cards, as sent by the recipient to his wife while on active service; and assorted cloth uniform rank, regimental and divisional insignia.

1281 A Second World War 'Italy' M.M. to Corporal W. Winders, Cheshire Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (4128628 Cpl. W. Winders, Ches. R.) *slight edge bruise, very fine* £800-900

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 April 1945. '... in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy'.

Recommendation states: 'Sjt. Winders landed in Sicily in Jul. 43 as a Pte. He quickly came to the fore, developed the power of leadership and distinguished himself in action on at least five different occasions in Sicily and Italy. On two occasions he has been recommended for a decoration by his own C.O. and once by the C.O. of another unit.'

During the breakout from the Anzio bridgehead on 23rd May 44, L/Sjt. Winders was pl. Sjt. of a pl. of MMC's who were under comd. of D Coy, 1 Green Howards. On the night of 23/24 May, D Coy., who had already suffered heavy casualties, were counter-attacked in strength. Owing to the enemy pressure the MMC's had not been moved to their correct position but were holding part of D Coys' line. When the enemy attacked, Sjt. Winders, realising that the gun would have to be fired at point-blank range over a wide arc, removed the gun into the open. He personally manned the gun and fired with such good effect that the attack was checked.

The position of his gun was soon subjected to intense machine gun fire from several directions at once. Sjt. Winders showed a total disregard for his own safety and under very heavy fire he fired belt after belt into the advancing enemy. Not until the enemy had withdrawn and his own amm. was expended, did he himself move to the comparative safety of the trench. This NCO showed the greatest gallantry under very heavy fire, and by his action and personal heroism he became the main factor in beating off the attack on a key point in the defences. His gallant stand in the open was an inspiration to the whole company. His continued devotion to duty is outstanding.'

The *History of the Cheshire Regiment in the Second World War* by Arthur Crookenden provides another slant on the action:

Winders was serving with No.11 Platoon, in "A" Company, 7th Battalion Cheshire Regiment in a reconnaissance operation N.W. of Anzio.

'No. 11 Platoon started the ball rolling. This platoon came under the command of "D" Company 1st Green Howards on 23rd May, and following the tanks, prepared to consolidate the feature L'Americano just occupied by the infantry. The platoon reconnaissance party encountered the enemy earlier than was expected. After having gone forward about thirty yards, they bumped the Germans and immediately opened fire with all they had, and those of the enemy that were not killed were taken prisoner.'

The party resumed the reconnaissance. They had not gone very far when Sergeant W. Winders saw six enemy running to a machine gun post. He and his rangetaker, Private W. North, moved forward and were fired on by another machine gun. Sergeant Winders immediately charged on machine gun post firing his tommy-gun from the hip, and Private North attacked the other firing his rifle. The latter was wounded but continued to fire until he collapsed, thus drawing the fire from Sergeant Winders. The platoon eventually got into action, and three times Sergeant Winders and Corporal F. Hough tried to bring in North, but were pinned to the ground at each attempt. ... An infantry attack had been planned for the evening, but had to be abandoned owing to very severe casualties, so the platoon threw dannert wire round their positions and dug in on the spot. A troop of tanks moved up on the left of the platoon to assist in the defence, but could not get into position owing to heavy anti-tank gun fire; two tanks were left blazing.... It was a great day for No.11 Platoon, and as a result of the action, Lieutenant H. Humphries was awarded the M.C., Sergeant W. Winders and Corporal F. Hough the M.M., while Private W. North was mentioned in despatches'.

1282 A Second World War M.M. group of seven to Lieutenant W. M. P. O'Grady, South African Artillery

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.I.R. (53533 T/Sjt., S.A.A.); 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR, 8th Army clasp; ITALY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS; AFRICA SERVICE MEDAL, the last six officially named (53533 W. M. P. O'Grady), mounted Court style, *generally nearly extremely fine* (7) £1200-1400

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 February 1942. Recommendation states: 'On 10th July 1942, in Tel-el-Eisa area, Sgt. O'Grady was in command of a 50mm anti tank gun. During the morning this gun put out of action an Italian M13 Tank and, later in the afternoon 7 German Mark III tanks moved across his front. He held the fire of his gun until the leading tank was directly opposite his gun and within 500 yards. With his first two rounds he set on fire and destroyed the two leading tanks. The remainder retired but not before the third tank in the line had also fallen victim to his gun. Sgt. O'Grady's coolness and steadiness under fire was an inspiration to his men, and to his example can be attributed the accuracy of this performance'.

William Michael Patrick O'Grady was born on 23 September 1911, the son of Mrs W. A. O'Grady of 24 Eagle Road, Wembley, England. Living and working as a sales manager in South Africa with the onset of war, O'Grady enlisted as a Gunner in the 3rd Medium Battery, 1st Medium Brigade, South African Artillery on 1 July 1940. Posted to the 2nd Anti-Tank Battery, 1st Anti-Tank Regiment in October 1940, he embarked on the *Durban Castle* for Mombassa. Equipped with 2 pounders, the 2nd Anti Tank Battery was attached to the 12th African Division, which took part in several operations against the Italians in East Africa.

The Battery was then moved to the Middle East, arriving at Port Tewfik in June 1941, where the 1st South African Division was assembling in preparation of operations against the Italians and Germans in North Africa. Promoted to Temporary Serjeant in February 1942, O'Grady was in action at Tel-el-Eisa on 10 July 1942, accounting for four enemy tanks with his gun, for which he was awarded the Military Medal. Two days later he was again in action, as recorded in *War in the Desert*, 'Troops of the 1st S.A. A/Tk. Regt. Had been constantly on the move in support of British and Australian as well as South African units during late June and early July, and on July 10 when an enemy counter-attack developed south of the railway it was broken up by 2 pounder and 6 pounder anti-tank fire, with Lt. J. G. C. Kelly's troop distinguishing itself. At about 6p.m. on July 12, after heavy artillery preparation, German infantry attacked the Australians. Lt. Kelly of 1st S.A. A/Tk. Regt. supporting 26th Australian Infantry Brigade, received an ugly wound on the head but he Sgt. [W]. M. P. O'Grady and L/Bdr. E. R. Thomson attended Australian wounded under heavy fire till they were evacuated after dark'. Lieutenant Kelly was subsequently awarded the Military Cross for his actions on the 12th July. For his exertions, O'Grady was promoted to Temporary Warrant Officer Class 2 in August that year and remaining with his battery, served in the operations commencing 23/24 October 1942, at El-Alamein.

In January 1943, he, along with his battery were withdrawn to South Africa. After a period of leave, O'Grady returned to duty and volunteered for service outside of Africa with the newly formed 6th South African Armoured Division. His unit returned to North Africa in September 1943, was amalgamated with the 11th Anti-Tank Regiment, to be subsequently styled the 1/11th Anti-Tank Regiment. In November 1943 O'Grady left his regiment, having been recommended for a commission. Having completed his training in May 1944, he was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Field Artillery. Promoted a War Substantive Lieutenant in November that year, he was posted for service in Italy with the 17th Field Regiment R.A. He remained seconded to British forces until September 1945, when he returned to South Africa, being released from the service in December 1945.

O'Grady was presented with his Military Medal at a ceremony at Pretoria on 22 November 1946. Sold with a folder of copied service details and research.

1283 A Second World War 'Sidi Rezegh' M.M. to Lance-Corporal B. Winterbach, 1st South African Irish Regiment

MILITARY MEDAL, G.V.R. (89022 L/Cpl., 1 S.A.I.) *extremely fine*

£1200-1400

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 February 1942. Recommendation states: 'Action -5 S.A. Inf. Bde. -Sidi Rezagh - 23.11.41. After the order had been given to withdraw and their mortar had been destroyed by an enemy tank, L/C pl. Winterbach with Pte. Burton and Pte. Buys remained in his position firing at the personnel of three enemy tanks with his rifle, forcing the tank crews to keep their heads below the level of the turrets when the crews were trying to attract the attention of other enemy tanks in the vicinity by signals. The determined action of these men which was carried out under heavy fire, held up the progress of the tanks for some time, and greatly assisted in allowing their comrades to withdraw safely'.

Basil Winterbach was born in Beaconsfield, Kimberley, South Africa on 23 January 1915. A British National and an accountant by occupation, he attested for the Union Defence Force on 9 July 1940. Serving with the 1st South African Irish Regiment, he landed at Suez in May 1941. Promoted Acting Lance-Corporal in August, he was awarded the Military Medal for his brave action during the desperate fighting at Sidi Rezegh on 23 November 1941.

Sunday, 23 November 1941, saw some of the most bloodiest fighting of Operation 'Crusader', the offensive designed to relieve Tobruk. By the end of the day the allies had been defeated by the Afrika Korps. The following article published in the *Springbok* (November 1957) describes the events of the battle:

'At 3 o'clock, the storm broke on the south-eastern end of the perimeter, defended by the South African Irish and elements of Regiment Botha. The Germans committed to the attack 110 tanks of the 15th Panzer Division and 40 tanks of Panzer Regiment 5. In a departure from standard 'Panzer' doctrine, the German tanks charged in waves, with lorried infantry and support weapons moving at the same speed, interspersed with the panzers. The South African and British forces opened up with a wall of fire to which the German war diaries eloquently paid tribute, enumerating the weight and accuracy of fire which caused great numbers of casualties amongst tanks and infantry, decimating the attacking regiments. The South African gunners stood to their guns, firing at point blank range until either destroyed or out of ammunition, whilst the infantry fought from their rudimentary trenches scaped into the rocky ground and from wrecked vehicles until their positions were overrun by the German tanks and supporting infantry. The weight of the German armour could not be withstood once the guns were gone, and like a giant steamroller the German attack passed through and over the Brigade position. Fighting continued until nightfall, leaving the fires of scores of burning vehicles to provide a fitting funeral pyre for the 5th Brigade, the vast majority (some 3,500 men) of whom were either dead, wounded or now in enemy hands. Indeed, had the formation disintegrated in the fight, losses would have been smaller, given the nature of desert warfare. However in the tradition of Isandlwana, Ulundi and Blood River inherited by the South African Army, the 5th Brigade stood, fought and died in position. The Germans were stunned by their losses, 70 priceless tanks (together with troop carriers and other vehicles), 5 Regimental or Battalion commanders, as well as most of the leader groups of the attacking units, in addition to large numbers of tank crews and infantry. As a result, they call this day, the fiercest battle of the entire campaign, and referred to it as "Totensonntag", the "Sunday of the Dead".'

Confirmed as a Temporary Lance-Corporal on 1 January 1942, Winterbach 'died on service', being admitted to hospital, dead, on 24 April 1942, aged 27 years. He was buried in the El Alamein War Cemetery. Sold with a folder of copied service details and research which shows that his campaign medals were not claimed or issued.

1284 A Second World War B.E.M. group of five to Petty Officer W. Edisbury, Royal Navy

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.V.R., 1st issue (P.O. William Edisbury, D/J.111416); 1939-45 STAR; FRANCE AND GERMANY STAR; DEFENCE AND WAR MEDALS, *good very fine* (5)

£180-220

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944. 'Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Wildfire*.

1285 A Second World War Middle East operations B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Staff Sergeant J. H. W. Gale, Royal Engineers, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.V.R., 1st issue (No. 1868311 Staff Sgt. John H. W. Gale); BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDALS (25010 Pte., R. War. R.), initials 'J. H.'; 1939-45 STAR; AFRICA STAR; ITALY STAR; WAR MEDAL 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (7)

£350-400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 14 October 1943: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.'

The original recommendation states:

'This N.C.O. has shown untiring energy and devotion to duty over a long period. He has been employed on the erection and maintenance of water and petrol installations for a factory, supply depots, railway marshalling yards and convoy bivouacs. His outstanding efforts in the face of continued overwork, and technical difficulties, have proved an example to all, and have contributed in a considerable measure to the success of these operational installations in supplying the forward troops.'

John Henry William Gale, who was serving in 54 C.R.E. at the time of the above award, was also mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 24 June 1943).

1286 A Second World War B.E.M. to Sergeant S. E. Reed, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) G.V.R., 1st issue (1012997 Sgt., R.A.F.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

£140-180

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946.

Recommendation reads, 'Sergeant Reed is an equipment N.C.O. who has been employed in the provisioning of airframe spares for American operational aircraft for the past 2 years. The efficient and enthusiastic manner in which he has carried out his duties is noteworthy. Working under trying circumstances he has frequently undertaken the work of 3 or 4 British other ranks for several months at a time. He has never complained and has always displayed keenness in his work, to which he devoted much of his spare time above the call of normal duty. Sergeant Reed's application to his work was an excellent example to the remainder of the Section'.

1287 A rare post-war B.E.M. group of three awarded to Platoon Warrant Officer Mutale Kaluba, Northern Rhodesia Regiment

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Military) E.II.R. (ZBK/668 Pl. W./O. Mutale Kaluba, N.R. Regt.); GENERAL SERVICE 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (NRA. 668 Sgt. Mutale Kaluwa, N.R.R.); CORONATION 1953, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally about very fine (3) £300-350

B.E.M. London Gazette 12 June 1958.

Matule Kaluba was awarded his B.E.M. on the recommendation of H.M's Ministers of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but no trace has been found of his name on the Coronation 1953 Medal roll, or not at least under the listings for colonial and overseas' recipients.

1288



A K.P.M. group of five to Deputy Commissioner Sir James W. Olive, Metropolitan Police

KING'S POLICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (James William Olive, Supt., Met. Pol.); JUBILEE 1887, clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (Insp., A Divn.); CORONATION 1902, Metropolitan Police (Ch. Insp., C.O. Div.); CORONATION 1911, Metropolitan Police (Supt.), correction to initial 'J'; FRANCE, LEGION OF HONOUR, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, mounted as worn, some contact marks, very fine and better (5) £500-550

James William Olive was born in 1856 and joined the Metropolitan Police as a Constable in 1872, aged 16 years. He progressed with distinction through the ranks and was awarded the K.P.M. in 1916 as Superintendent of 'X' Division. Awarded the C.B.E. in 1920, he was the Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, 1920-22 and Deputy Commissioner of the same during 1922-26. He was created a Knight with the award of the K.B.E. in 1924. Sir James Olive retired from the force in 1926 and died on 13 January 1942. Sold with copied obituary and other research.

1289 INDIAN POLICE MEDAL, G.V.I.R., for Distinguished Conduct (A. E. O. Burgess, Sergeant-Major of Police, Madras) minor edge bruising, very fine £200-250

1290 A Great War 'Mesopotamia' I.D.S.M. group of four to Havildar Gul Sher, 22nd Punjab Regiment

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, G.V.R., 1st issue (4440 Havdr. Gulsher, 22d Pjbs.), correction to naming; INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4440 Sepoy Gulsher, 22d Pjb. Infy.); INDIA GENERAL SERVICE 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (4440 Naick Gul Sher, 22nd Punjabis); BRITISH WAR MEDAL 1914-20 (4440 Havr. Gul Sher, 1-22 Pjbs.) minor contact marks, very fine and better (4) £300-350

1291 A B.E.M. to T. T. Parham, Assistant Foreman of Laboratory, Royal Pakistan Navy Armament Depot

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, (Civil) E.II.R. (Thomas Thompson Parham), in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine £80-100

B.E.M. London Gazette 2 January 1956. 'The Queen has been graciously pleased on the advice of Her Majesty's Pakistan Ministers to approve the award ... to Thomas Thompson Parham, Assistant Foreman of Laboratory, Royal Pakistan Navy Armament Depot, Malir'. With copied Gazette entry - probably the last award gazetted by Pakistan as a British Dominion; the country becoming a Republic later that year.

WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

1292



Afghanistan, Kingdom, GALLANTRY MEDAL, Amanullah (1919-29), 33mm., silver; MEDAL OF MERIT, Muhammed Nadir Shah (1929-33), dated (in arabic)1310A.H. (1929A.D.), 40mm., silver; MEDAL OF MERIT, Muhammad Zahir Shah (1933-73), 40mm., silver; **Afghanistan**, other medals (2), different, silver base metal; another bronze, no ribbon, generally very fine (5) £40-60

First three medals illustrated.

1293 Austria, Empire, BRAVERY MEDAL (4), Franz Josef (2), 'Der Tapferkeit', by Tautenhayn, silver; another, bronze; Karl (2), 'Fortitvdini', by Kautsch, silver; another, bronze, this last with two bars on ribbon; MILITARY MERIT MEDAL, Franz Josef, 'Signum Lavdis', bronze-gilt, with swords on ribbon; JUBILEE MEDAL 1848-98, bronze-gilt, all with ribbon, good very fine and better (6) £30-50

1294 Austria, Empire, BRAVERY MEDAL (2), Karl, large silver; another, small silver; **Austria, Republic**, WAR MEDAL 1914-18; FIRE BRIGADE L.S. MEDAL, for 40 years; **Germany, Baden**, MERIT MEDAL, Friedrich II, silver; **Prussia**, COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1863, lacks suspension ring; **Württemberg**, MILITARY MERIT MEDAL (2), Wilhelm II, silver, one lacking suspension; other German items (3); **U.S.S.R.**, MEDAL FOR COMBAT SERVICE, rev. impressed, '3148982'; other medals (2), one lacking suspension, no ribbon, fine and better (14) £50-70

1295 A Belgian Great War group of five

CROIX DE GUERRE, 'A' cypher; YSER MEDAL 1914; WAR MEDAL 1914-18, 4 bars; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-18; MILITARY DECORATION, silver-gilt on 'long service' ribbon; together with a photograph of a Belgian soldier mounted in a gilt pin-backed brooch, good very fine (6) £25-35

1296



Denmark, DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL, Frederick IX (1947-72), silver, no ribbon, slight contact marks, very fine, scarce

£50-70

1297 Egypt, Kingdom, ORDER OF THE NILE, 3rd Class neck badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck cravat, good very fine £50-60



France, Kingdom, ROYAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF ST. LOUIS, reduced size Knight's breast badge, 26 x 26mm., gold and enamel, unmarked, dating from the second half of the 18th Century, complete with ribbon and bow rosette, *minor enamel damage to central blue bands, good very fine* £150-200



France, LEGION OF HONOUR, reduced size Chevalier's breast badge, 55 x 37mm., silver, gold and enamel, an amalgam of various types, probably dating from the latter part of the Second Republic (1848-52), obv. head of Napoleon right, 'Napoleon Emp. des Franc.'; rev. crossed tricolours, 'Honneur et Patrie', with 'royal' crown suspension, unmarked, *minor enamel damage, good very fine and interesting* £100-140

- 1300** **France, Second Empire, LEGION OF HONOUR**, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, in (slightly worn and warped) *Quizille & Lemoine, Paris* case of issue; **France, Third Republic, Medaille Militaire**, silver, gilt and enamel, in card box of issue, *good very fine and better (2)* £120-160

- 1301** **France, Second Empire, MEDAILLE MILITAIRE**, 2nd type, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *some enamel damage to obv., very fine* £40-60

- 1302 **France, Third Republic**, LEGION OF HONOUR, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, some enamel damage; MEDAILLE MILITAIRE, undated, with clasp on ribbon, 'Missions d'Assistance Exterieur'; CROIX DE GUERRI 1914-1917, bronze palm on ribbon; FRANCO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION CROSS, enamelled; 'LEGION FRANCO-BELGE' CROSS, uniface, enamelled, rosette on ribbon, *nearly very fine and better* (5) £30-40

- 1303 **France, Third Republic**, MEDAILLE MILITAIRE 1870, hinge suspension; CROIX DE GUERRI 1914-1915, with two palms and two stars (one gilt) on ribbon; VICTORY MEDAL 1914-18, official type; SYRIA-CILICIA MEDAL 1922, with silver-gilt oriental clasp, Levant 1925-1926; COLONIAL MEDAL 1893, with silver clasp, Madagascar; **Italy, Kingdom**, WAR MEDAL 1915-18, 4 clasps, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918; VICTORY MEDAL 1915-18, type 1 by Sacchini, all with ribbon, *good very fine and better* (7) £50-70

1304



First illustrated.

France, BADGE, 78 x 47mm., silvered-bronze pin-backed badge, consisting of a white Maltese cross bearing a blue cross of Lorraine in the centre, surmounted by plumed helmet with the cross of Lorraine at the throat, with red swords in the angles, unmarked, *some enamel damage*; **Hungary, People's Republic**, ORDER OF LABOUR MERIT, 3rd Class, bronze and enamel, *very fine and better* (2)

£40-50

- 1305 **France**, FOREIGN LEGION BADGES (?) (13), by Drago, Paris (8), and Bertrand, Paris (4), unmarked (1), all different, mainly enamelled, *good very fine and better* (13) £60-80

- 1306 **Germany, Hanover**, GENERAL DECORATION FOR MILITARY MERIT 1841-66 (Joseph Edward Virgo, 27 Mai 1878), 25mm., silver, reverse additionally engraved with laurel leaves, with incorrect ribbon, in Rothe, Vienna case Ref. Nimmergut 948, *nearly extremely fine* £50-70

1307



Germany, Prussia, IRON CROSS 1870, with 25th Anniversary oak leaves, *good very fine*

£200-250

1308



image reduced

Germany, Third Reich, GERMAN CROSS IN GOLD 1941, cloth badge with gilt wreath, with black cloth border, very fine

£150-200

1309 Germany, Third Reich, IRON CROSS 1939, 1st Class badge, flat, stamped '100' on pin, in case of issue, good very fine £60-80

1310 Germany, Third Reich, IRON CROSS 1939, 2nd Class, in packet of issue; 1939 BAR TO 1914 IRON CROSS, 2nd Class, marked 'L/16'; WAR MERIT CROSS 1939, 2nd Class with swords; 13 MARCH 1938 MEDAL; 1 OCTOBER 1938 MEDAL; 22 MARCH 1939 MEDAL; GERMAN DEFENCES MEDAL; WINTER CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1941-42; SPANISH VOLUNTEER DIVISION IN RUSSIA MEDAL; CRIMEA SHIELD, three prongs missing; ARMED FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL, 4 years, silvered metal; POLICE LONG SERVICE CROSS, 2nd Class, silvered metal; FAITHFUL SERVICE DECORATION, 1st Class, gilt and enamel; R.A.D. LONG SERVICE MEDAL, for 4 years, bronze; OLYMPIC GAMES COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL 1936; H.J. ACHIEVEMENT BADGE, silvered bronze, numbered; S.A. DEFENCE BADGE, bronze; other copy medals, badges and emblems (6), very fine and better (23) £200-250

1311



Germany, Third Reich, WAR MERIT CROSS 1939, 2nd Class with swords and WINTER CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1941-42 attributed to Xaver Wenzl; WAR MERIT MEDAL 1939, lacking suspension ring; BERLIN OLYMPICS, pin-backed enamelled lapel badge; STUTTGART BADGE 1933, white metal, pin-backed; Austria, KARL TROOP CROSS; Japan, PATRIOTIC WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, 21mm., silver pin-backed badge, very fine (7) £25-35

Obergefreiter (Leading Aircraftman) Xaver Wenzl was born on 6 February 1906 and died on the Eastern Front on 1 February 1944. Sold with a paper memorial slip bearing his photograph.

1312



Germany, Third Reich, DEMJANSK SHIELD, iron, on cloth, with leather backing, *very fine*

£70-90

- 1313 Germany, Third Reich, DESTROYER WAR BADGE**, manufacturer's mark on rev., pin-backed; **MINESWEEPER WAR BADGE**, unmarked, pin-backed; **S.A. SPORTS BADGE**, 2nd type, silver base metal, unnumbered, pin-backed, *slight corrosion*; **IDENTITY DISK**, 'Herbert Fliegel, N16564/41S'; **Naval insignia**, metal (3); cloth (7), *generally very fine* (14)

£140-180

- 1314 Germany, Third Reich, FIRE BRIGADE HONOUR BADGE**, 2nd Class, silvered-metal and enamel; **WAR MERIT CROSS 1939**, 2nd Class with swords; **Italy, 37TH DIVISION MEDAL 1916**, silver; **ITALO-AUSTRIA CAMPAIGN 10TH BATTALION MEDAL**, silver, *very fine and better* (4)

£40-50

- 1315 Germany, WOUND BADGE** (2) - one Great War; another Third Reich, *swastika erased*; **GERMAN DEFENCES MEDAL**; **IDENTITY DISKS** (3) '2097 1 Inf. Ers. Btl. 116'; '5407 A 3/Inf. Ers. Batl. (mot) 20'; 'St.Kp.G.E.u.A.B.490 5060'; **STICK-PIN BADGES** (16), including Tank Battle badge; Wound badge and 'Olympic' related; **LAPEL BADGES**, with ribbons (5); enamelled, pin-backed (2); others (2); other items (9); **Italy, CROSS OF THE FASCIST MILITIA**, bronze, *lacking suspension ring*, *generally very fine* (39)

£70-90

1316



Germany, RIDER'S BADGE, lapel badge by Lauer, Nurnberg-Berlin, 29mm., bronze and enamel, *good very fine*

£40-50

- 1317 Greece, Kingdom, VICTORY 1918** (5), Official type by Henry Nocq, in card boxes of issue, *extremely fine* (5)

£100-150



Indian States, Bahawalpur, ORDER OF HAROONIA, 2nd Class breast star, 70mm., silver-gilt and enamel, *minor enamel damage, good very fine* £350-450

- 1319** **Indian States, Bahawalpur**, WAR MEDAL 1914-19, 1st type, bronze-gilt (880 Silr. Pathana, Bahwlpr. Transt. Cps.); NORTH WEST FRONTIER MEDAL 1914-19, bronze-gilt (1150 Silr. Lehna, Bahwlpr. Transt. Cps.); JAN-I-NISARI (VOLUNTEER) CORPS MEDAL, bronze, complete with brooch bar; SILVER JUBILEE MEDAL 1931, cupro-nickel, complete with brooch bar; GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL 1955, white metal, all except second with ribbon, *generally nearly extremely fine* (5) £60-80

- 1320** **Indian States, Bahawalpur**, WAR MEDAL 1914-19, 2nd type, bronze; OVERSEAS SERVICE MEDAL 1939-45, bronze; VICTORY STAR 1939-45, bronze; SILVER JUBILEE MEDAL 1931, cupro-nickel (574), complete with brooch bar; GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL 1955, bronze, all except last with ribbon, *good very fine and better* (5) £60-80

- 1321** **Indian States, Bahawalpur**, NORTH WEST FRONTIER MEDAL 1914-19, bronze-gilt (1002 Silr. Hanoon, Bahwlpr. Transt. Cps.); JAN-I-NISARI (VOLUNTEER) CORPS MEDAL, bronze, complete with brooch bar; GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL 1955 (2), white metal; another bronze (883); INDEPENDENCE MEDAL 1947, bronze; BAHAWALPUR-PAKISTAN ALLIANCE MEDAL 1947, bronze, all except first and fourth with ribbon, *good very fine and better* (6) £70-90

1322



First illustrated.

Indian States, Jummoo and Kashmir, WAR MEDAL 1914-18, 47mm., bronze, no ribbon, *some edge bruising, very fine*; **Baroda**, DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDAL 1935, cupro-nickel, pierced for ring suspension, no ribbon; **Bhavnagar**, WAR HOSPITAL MEDAL (12 L. Naik Shahwali, 124 Baluchis), impressed naming, 41mm., bronze, unmounted, *nearly very fine and better* (3)

£70-90

- 1323** **Ireland**, SERVICE MEDAL 1917-21, with brooch bar; EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46 (2), Local Security Force, with bar 1939-46 and top bar, both gilded; 'EAMON DE VALERA MEDALLION', 57mm., bronze; **France**, ST. HELENA MEDAL; MEDAL FOR THOSE DEPORTED OR INTERNED FOR RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES; VERDUN MEDAL 1916; SOMME MEDAL 1914-1918-1940; **Germany** CENTENARY MEDAL 1897; IRON CROSS 1914, 2nd Class damaged copy, Arabic badge, *most very fine and better* (11) £30-40

- 1324** **Ireland**, EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46, 1 clasp, 1939-1946, Naval Reserve, complete with brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine* £70-90

- 1325 **Ireland**, EMERGENCY SERVICE MEDAL 1939-46 (3), 2 clasps 1939-1946, Defence Forces; another, 2 clasps, 1939-1946, Air Raid Precautions Organisation; another, 1 clasp, 1939-1946, Volunteer Aid Division Irish Red Cross, all with brooch bars; SERVICE MEDAL (98543 W. Hoare), with brooch bar, good very fine and better (4)
£70-90

- 1326 **Italian States, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies**, ORDER OF ST. JANUARIUS, a modern 20th century collar chain and badge by Cejalvo, Madrid; the chain, in silver-gilt, composed of 18 major links - 8 enamelled; the collar badge, 55 x 55mm., silver-gilt and enamel, connecting link stamped with the manufacturer's name and '925', some hairline cracks, otherwise nearly extremely fine
£800-1000

1327



Netherlands, MEDAL FOR THE UTRECHT VOLUNTEER MOUNTED RIFLE COMPANY 1815, obv. shield of Utrecht, 'Kompagnie Vrijwillige Jagers te Paard No 5' (Volunteer Mounted Rifle Company No. 5); rev. oak wreath, 'Veldtogt 1815' (Campaign 1815), 35mm., silver, unnamed, unmounted as issued, contained in circular wooden box, minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine and rare
£250-300

The Medal was instituted in 1850 by the Utrecht City Council and awarded to survivors of the Utrecht Volunteer Mounted Rifle Company No.5, for their services in the 1815 campaign. The number of medals awarded is variously given as 35 or 42.

1328



New Zealand, FIRE BRIGADES L.S. & G.C. MEDAL 1976, E.I.R. (K. R. Jones), in Royal Mint case of issue, extremely fine
£60-80

- 1329 **Oman**, PEACE MEDAL, (Oman Peace Medal - W.O.2 J. Docherty, The Lifeguards), gilt metal, lacquered, nearly extremely fine
£40-60

Sold with a letter to W.O.2 Docherty, The Life Guards, B.F.P.O.41, to accompany the medal, dated 10 August 1982, from H.Q. Sultan of Oman's Land Forces.

- 1330 **Oman**, 10TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL (4); 15TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL; 20TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL; 25TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL, no clasp; GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, no clasp; PEACE MEDAL; **United Arab Emirates**, AMALGAMATION MEDAL, no ribbon, very fine and better (10)
£50-70



Pakistan, STAR OF PERFORMANCE (Sitara-i-Imtiaz), 2nd type neck badge, 58mm., gilt metal and enamel, rev. impressed, '**Cdre. Mohammad Aslam Choudhry**', no ribbon, nearly extremely fine, scarce £140-180

The award was instituted in 1957, with a second type being introduced in the mid-1970's and a third in 1986. The 'Star of Performance' is the 3rd Class of the 'Order of Performance' and was awarded for distinguished service in arts, science, medicine, literature and sports. Recipients were entitled to use the postnominal letters 'S.I.'



Pakistan, MEDAL OF PERFORMANCE (Tamgha-i-Imtiaz), 3rd type breast badge, 45mm., gilt metal and enamel, rev. impressed, '**Lt. Col. Riaz Majeed Malik**', incorrect ribbon, good very fine £120-160

The 'Medal of Performance' is the 4th Class of the 'Order of Performance'. Recipients were entitled to use the postnominal letters 'T.I.'

1333



Pakistan, CRESCENT OF COURAGE (HILAL-I-JUR'AT), gilt metal, unnamed, without ribbon, *good very fine*

£100-140

Awarded to officers for acts of valour and devotion to duty. The decoration was roughly equivalent to the British D.S.O. and carried the postnominal letters 'HJ.'

1334



Pakistan, MEDAL OF COURAGE (TAMGHA-I-JUR'AT), gilt metal, unnamed, without ribbon, *good very fine*

£100-140

Awarded to non-commissioned officers and other ranks for gallantry and distinguished service in the face of the enemy. The medal was roughly equivalent to the British Distinguished Conduct Medal and carried the postnominal letters 'T.J.'

1335 Pakistan, PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY (M...hd Mahmood Jan., East Pakistan Rifle), impressed naming, bronze, incorrect ribbon, attempted erasure, suspension refixed, *nearly very fine, scarce* £30-50

1336 Pakistan, MILITARY GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL (Tamgha-i-Basalat), bronze; **MEDAL OF SERVICE (Tamgha-i-Khidmat)** (5), 1st Class, gilt and enamel; 2nd Class (2), silver and enamel; 3rd Class, bronze and enamel; all unnamed, all except second with ribbon; 'CNS Medal for Sports', gilt and enamel, *good very fine and better* (7) £60-80

1337 A Pakistan Bravery medal group of six

PAKISTAN, MEDAL OF BRAVERY (Tamgha-i-Shujaat) 1st type, bronze; REPUBLIC DAY MEDAL 1956; 1939-45 STAR; BURMA STAR; WAR AND INDIA SERVICE MEDALS 1939-45, all unnamed, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £40-60

1338 A Pakistan group of eight to Lieutenant Mohammad Afzal, Pakistan Forces

PAKISTAN, GENERAL SERVICE 1947, 1 clasp, Kach 1965 (in arabic); WAR STAR 1965, rev. inscribed, 'ACO-2214 21/4 Lt. Mohammad Afzal, AKRF'; WAR STAR 1971; CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1965 (2), second on 'Campaign Medal 1971' ribbon; QUAID-E-AZAM MEDAL; AZAD KASHMIR COMMEMORATION MEDAL 1947-49; HIJRA MEDAL, mounted together, *very fine* (8) £60-80

1339 A Pakistan group of eight to Havildar Ghulam Mustafa Khan, Baluchi Regiment

WAR STAR 1965 (3241699 Hav/Clk. Baluch. R.); WAR STAR 1971, unnamed, these two with incorrect ribbon; WAR MEDAL 1971; LONG SERVICE MEDAL, for 20 Years, incorrect ribbon; WILADAT-I-QUAID-I-AZAM; HIJRA MEDAL; JAMOORIA MEDAL 1988; 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE MEDAL, mounted as worn

A group of eight to Subadar Khadim Hussain, Pakistan Artillery

WAR STAR 1965 (PJO-3037 Sub., Arty.); WAR STAR 1971, unnamed, these two with incorrect ribbon; WAR MEDAL 1965; WAR MEDAL 1971, incorrect ribbon; GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp (in Urdu & Bengali), Kashmir 1964-65; REPUBLIC DAY MEDAL 1956, incorrect ribbon; WILADAT-I-QUAID-I-AZAM; GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL, mounted as worn

A group of five to Subadar Manmuri Khan, Pakistan Artillery

GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp (in Urdu & Bengali), Kashmir 1964-65; WAR STAR 1965 (PJO-4045 N/Sub., Arty.); WAR MEDAL 1965; INDEPENDENCE 1947; REPUBLIC DAY 1956, mounted as worn, *very fine* (21) £70-90

1340 A Pakistan group of six to Subadar Sakhi Mohammad, 12th Frontier Force Rifles

GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp, Kashmir 1948; WAR STAR 1965 (PJO-190737 Sub., F.F.R.); WAR MEDAL 1965; PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENCE 1947 (3430607 Sep., 12 F.F.R.); REPUBLIC 1956; G.B., WAR MEDAL 1939-45, mounted as worn

A Pakistan group of six to Signaller Syed Shamsul Alam, Pakistan Signals

WAR STAR 1971; WAR STAR 1965 (6258657 Sig., Signals); LONG SERVICE MEDAL, for 20 years; REPUBLIC 1956; QUAID-E-AZAM 1976; JAMOORIA 1988, several with incorrect ribbons, mounted as worn

A Pakistan group of four to Sapper Muhammad Sadiq, Pakistan Engineers

GENERAL SERVICE, 1 clasp, Dir-Bajaur 1960-62; WAR STAR 1965 (1304502 Spr., Engineers); WAR MEDAL 1965; REPUBLIC DAY 1956, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (16) £50-70

1341



Russia, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, a black enamel 4th Class breast badge with swords, 37 x 37mm., gold and enamel, of flattened form, St. Petersburg and '56' gold marks for 1865-96 on eyelet, later silver-gilt swords, fitted with gilt suspension loop, *minor chips to enamel, good very fine* £800-1000



Russia, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, 4th Class breast badge by *Albert Keibel*, *St. Petersburg*, 34 x 34mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's mark on reverse, '56' gold mark on eyelet, lacks suspension loop, *nearly extremely fine*
£400-500

1343 **Russia**, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, 4th Class breast badge, 34 x 35mm., gold and enamel, *St. Petersburg* and '56' gold marks for 1865-95 on eyelet, lacking suspension loop, *good very fine*
£400-500



Russia, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, 4th Class breast badge for '35 Years' by *Albert Keibel*, *St. Petersburg*, 35 x 35mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's mark on reverse, *St. Petersburg* and '56' gold marks for 1865-95 on eyelet, *minor enamel damage*, *good very fine*
£1000-1200

1345



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, an early and impressive 1st Class sash badge, 80 x 70mm., in gold, with oval enamelled centres and arms composed of large red crystals, the whole enclosed by paste stones, with St. Petersburg and French import stamp marks, c.1815, with an old full and faded sash ribbon, contained in a modern fitted case, *nearly extremely fine, rare*

£7000-9000

22,000

1346



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 1st Class breast star, 82mm., silver, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, possibly of German manufacture, c.1825, *one letter of legend missing, otherwise good very fine*

£800-1000



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 1st Class breast star by *Eduard*, *St. Petersburg*, 91mm., silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with manufacturer's and kokoshnik marks for 1908-17 on reverse and pin, good very fine £700-800



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 1st Class sash badge by *Albert Keibel*, *St. Petersburg*, 49 x 49mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's mark on reverse, *St. Petersburg* and '56' gold marks for 1865-95 on the eyelet, with a full sash ribbon, good very fine £900-1100



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 2nd Class neck badge with swords by *Eduard*, St. Petersburg, 43 x 43mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's marks on reverse, '56' gold mark on eyelet, St. Petersburg kokoshnik marks for 1908-17 on sword hilts, some enamel damage to reverse centre, very fine £650-750



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, a fine 2nd Class neck badge by *Pannasch*, St. Petersburg, 46 x 46mm., gold and enamel, Court supplier's eagle (c.1817-40) and manufacturer's marks on reverse, dated 183[4?] on eyelet, with a length of neck ribbon, hairline cracks to reverse centre, good very fine £800-1000



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 2nd Class neck badge, 46 x 46mm., gold and dark red enamel, of flattened form, '56' gold mark on eyelet, other marks unclear, with gilt wire suspension loop, enamel damage to reverse centre, otherwise good very fine

£800-1000



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 2nd Class neck badge by Julius Keibel, St. Petersburg, 43 x 43mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's mark on reverse, eyelet with '56' gold mark and dated '1865', in case of issue, complete with ribbon, enamel damage to two obverse arms thus nearly very fine

£400-500

1353



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 2nd Class neck badge by *Eduard*, St. Petersburg, 43 x 43mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's mark on reverse, stamp marks on eyelet unclear, several arms re-enamelled, in damaged 2nd Class case, about very fine £300-350

1354



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, an attractive 3rd Class breast badge with bulbous arms, 38 x 38mm., gold and enamel, St. Petersburg and '56' gold marks for 1865-95 on eyelet, other mark unclear, one reverse arm re-enamelled, another with slight enamel damage, overall good very fine £300-350

1355



Russia, ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 3rd Class breast badge by *Albert Keibel*, *St. Petersburg*, 34 x 35mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's mark on reverse, '56' gold mark on eyelet, hairline cracks to reverse centre, good very fine
£250-300

1356



Russia, ORDER OF ST. STANISLAUS, 2nd Class neck badge by *Eduard*, *St. Petersburg*, 47 x 47mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's marks on reverse, St. Petersburg and '56' gold marks for 1908-17 on eyelet and St. Petersburg mark on suspension loop, minor enamel damage, good very fine
£300-350

1357



Russia, ORDER OF ST. STANISLAUS, 3rd Class breast badge, by *Albert Keibel*, *St. Petersburg*, 39 x 39mm., gold and enamel, manufacturer's mark on reverse, '56' gold mark on eyelet, nearly extremely fine
£250-300



An impressive Russian/Montenegrin group of seven, RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR, 4th Class breast badge with swords, 36 x 36mm., gold and enamel; ORDER OF ST. ANNE, 3rd Class breast badge with swords by Albert Keibel, St. Petersburg, 35 x 35mm., gold and enamel; RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR MEDAL 1904-05, silver, for defenders of Port Arthur; 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROMANOVS 1913, bronze-gilt; 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GANGUT 1914, bronze-gilt, complete with gilt support chain; MONTENEGRO, MILITARY BRAVERY MEDAL, silver, edge bruise; GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL 1910, bronze-gilt, mounted Russian style, good very fine and better (7) £1000-1300

- 1359** **Russia**, ST. GEORGE CROSS FOR BRAVERY (4), 4th Class, rev. marked '1/M' and '158884', silver; another, Provisional Government, 4th Class, rev. marked, '1/M' and '232389', white metal; another, non-Russian manufacture, 32 x 32mm., silver, bulbous arms, unmarked; another, non-Russian manufacture, 38 x 38mm., silver, stippled arms, unmarked, *first fine, others good very fine* (4) £60-80

- 1360** **Russia**, ST. GEORGE CROSS FOR BRAVERY, 4th Class, silver, 'No.74808'; ST. GEORGE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY, 4th Class, silver, 'No.72846'; RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR MEDAL 1905-06 (2), silver, for defenders of Port Arthur, *minor edge bruising, scarce*; another, light bronze, for combatants, all with ribbon, *very fine and better* (4) £80-100

The Russo-Japanese War Medal in silver was awarded to all ranks of the military and to civilians involved in the defence of the city of Port Arthur, May 1904 - January 1905. The city surrendered on 2 January 1905 after the last of its defensive forts was captured. Total Japanese casualties for the siege numbered some 59,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Russians lost 31,000.

- 1361** **Russia**, ST. GEORGE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY (4), Nicholas II (3), 4th Class, reverse numbered, '226020'; another, numbered, '240644'; another, a miniature dress medal without class designation, silver; another, Provisional Government, 4th Class, reverse numbered, '1326274'; Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II, small silver, *generally very fine* (5) £80-100

- 1362** **Russia**, MEDAL FOR ZEAL, Nicholas II, large silver medal, lacks suspension loop, *very fine* £70-90

- 1363** *Pair: Warrant Officer Class 1 B. W. Bathe, Army Service Corps*

Russia, MEDAL FOR ZEAL, Nicholas II, small silver (197061 Sergt. B. W. Bathe, A.S.C.), ring and straight bar suspension, on 'St. Stanislaus' ribbon; **France**, MEDAL OF HONOUR, Ministry of War, bronze, unnamed, *very fine* (2) £100-140

B. W. Bathe, Principal of the Newport Business Training School, joined the Army in December 1915, serving in the Army Service Corps. In September 1916 he was attached to the Staff of General Dessins, Chief of the Russian Mission to Great Britain. For his services in this capacity he was awarded the Russian Medal for Zeal in March 1917. He was later sent to France as a Clerk to the Assistant Military Attaché, Paris, with the British Military Mission and was promoted Warrant Officer Class 1. When in Paris, during March 1918, he plunged fully dressed into the Seine and at risk to his own life, saved a French national from drowning. For this deed he was awarded the French Medal of Honour and the Royal Humane Society's Testimonial on Vellum. He was hospitalized as a result of the exposure and strain in performing this act of gallantry. Sold with newspaper cutting entitled 'Newport Hero'.

- 1364** **Russia**, MEDAL FOR THE CAPTURE OF PARIS 1814, silver, incorrect ribbon, *good very fine* £80-100

- 1365** **Russia**, PACIFICATION OF HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA 1849, silver, incorrect ribbon; CRIMEA WAR 1853-56 (2), light bronze, one with 'St. George' ribbon, the other without; PACIFICATION OF THE POLISH REBELLION 1863-64, light bronze, correct ribbon; RUSSO-TURKISH WAR 1877-78 (2), light bronze, one with damaged eyelet, incorrect/without ribbon, *very fine* (6) £120-160

- 1366** **Russia**, DEFENCE OF SEVASTOPOL 1854-55, silver, incorrect ribbon, *good very fine* £60-80

- 1367** **Russia**, CHINA 1900-01, silver, with ribbon, *good very fine* £100-150

- 1368** **Russia**, RED CROSS MEDAL FOR THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1904-05, silver and enamel, with ribbon, *nearly extremely fine*; RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1904-05 (3), bronze (2); another, a silver metal cast copy, *nearly very fine and better* (4) £80-100
- 1369** **Russia**, FIRST GENERAL CENSUS OF THE POPULATION 1897, bronze, with ribbon; REIGN OF ALEXANDER III 1881-94 (2), silver, one with correct ribbon; 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF POLIAVA 1909, bronze, with ribbon; 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROMANOVs 1913, bronze, incorrect ribbon; ISMAIL CROSS 1790, gilt copy, unmounted, *very fine and better* (6) £70-90
- 1370** **Russia**, CORONATION OF NICHOLAS II 1896 (2), obv. head of Nicholas II left, 28mm., silver, wearable; another, obv. cyrillic cypher of Nicholas II, 25mm., silver, unmounted, the two in a fitted leather case, lid embossed, 'The Coronation Medals, Moscow 1896', *extremely fine* (2) £30-50
- 1371** **Russia**, MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE CORONATION OF NICHOLAS II 1896, silver; MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE TRICENTENARY OF THE ROMANOVs 1913, bronze; **Italy**, ETHIOPIA CAMPAIGN MEDAL 1935-36, bronze, no ribbon, *first fine, others very fine* (3) £25-35

1372



Serbia, ORDER OF ST. SAVA, 2nd type, 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in case of issue; WAR MEDAL 1912, bronze-gilt, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £50-70

- 1373** **Singapore**, ARMED FORCES L.S. & G.C. MEDAL, 1 clasp, Twenty Two Years, gilt cupro-nickel, in plastic case of issue, *extremely fine* £20-30

Instituted in 1973, it was awarded for 12 years service, with bars available for further 22 or 30 years service in the armed forces.

- 1374** **A South African group of four**

PRO PATRIA MEDAL 1974, 3rd type, gilt metal and enamel, rev. impressed, '360385'; SOUTHERN AFRICA MEDAL 1989, 1st type, nickel-silver, rev. impressed, '002065'; GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1989, 1st type, nickel-silver, rev. impressed, '083255'; GOOD SERVICE MEDAL, bronze, edge numbered, '104884', mounted Court style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £20-30



The Magnificent Spanish 1st Carlist War group of eight to Lieutenant-Colonel James Lynn, Royal Engineers

- (a) ORDER OF CHARLES III, 2nd Class breast star, by G. Yraburo, Madrid, 69 x 65mm., silver, gold and enamels
- (b) ORDER OF CHARLES III, 1st Class breast badge, 61 x 39mm., gold and enamels, with gold brooch bar
- (c) ORDER OF ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC, Commander's neck badge, 69 x 50mm., gold and enamels
- (d) ORDER OF ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC, Knight's breast badge, 65 x 45mm., gold and enamels, with gold brooch bar
- (e) ROYAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND, 1st Class set of insignia, breast badge without wreath, 47 x 36mm., gold and enamel, with gold brooch bar, some enamel damage; and breast cross without wreath, 56 x 56mm., silver-gilt and enamel
- (f) MEDAL FOR IRUN 1837, by G. Yraburo, Madrid, 53 x 27mm., gold and enamel, with gold brooch bar, a superb example
- (g) CROSS FOR MORELLA 1840, 35mm., 52 x 35mm., gold and enamel, with gold brooch bar
- (h) A MOUNTED SET OF FIVE MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS: Order of Charles III; Medal for Irun 1837; Order of St. Ferdinand; Cross for Morella 1840; Order of Isabella the Catholic, all in gold and enamels and suspended from a gold brooch bar, the medals and miniatures set in a contemporary fitted glass-fronted case, this complete with lock and key, superb quality insignia, except where stated generally extremely fine and rare thus (13)

£3000-4000

James Lynn was born in Wickham Market, Suffolk on 8 August 1804. He entered into the Cadet Company of the Royal Engineers as a 2nd Lieutenant on 22 September 1826. Promoted 1st Lieutenant on 13 November 1831, he served as British Commissioner at the Headquarters of the Spanish Army from 1837 to 1840. In this capacity he was present at many of the actions of the 1st Carlist War (1834-40).

The war had been precipitated by King Ferdinand IV, who, before his death had designated his infant daughter Isabella as his successor, under the regency of his widow, Queen Maria Christina, so depriving his brother, Carlos of the succession, which would have otherwise been his by Salic law. In 1834 Carlos led a revolution against the regency forces. Britain, France and Portugal actively supported the Regency Government of Isabella II. A mercenary force, the 'Spanish Legion', was recruited in Britain, led by Sir George de Lacy Evans, it was heavily involved in actions against the rebels.

As British Commissioner at Spanish Army H.Q., Lynn was present at the storming of Irun, 16-17 May 1837, for which he was awarded a medal and the Order of St. Ferdinand; the action of Cuedovia, 29 May 1837; the battle of Reluerta, 5 October 1837; the battle of Huerta-del-Rey, 14 October 1837; the action at the Lines of Medinas, 30 January 1838, for which he was awarded the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight's badge; the battle of Penacerrada, 28 June 1838, for which he was promoted in the Order of Isabella the Catholic, to Commander; the action of Romales, 8 May 1839; the action of Guardamino, 11 May 1839; the attack and capture of Morella, 19-30 May 1840, for which he was awarded a cross, and the attack and capture of Berga in Catalonia, 4 July 1840. He was additionally awarded the Order of Charles III, 1st Class for service at the action of Valladolid and was subsequently promoted in the Order to 2nd Class.

Returning from Spain in August 1843, he was promoted 2nd Captain on 1 May 1843 and received the brevet of Major on 28 July 1843. He was then posted on special service to Prussia, from July 1844 to June 1846. Promoted Captain in the Royal Engineers on 26 January 1847, he was then posted on special service to Portugal, from April to September 1847. Lynn retired with full pay on 11 November 1850 and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel on 28 November 1854. He died at Wickham Market on 12 November 1878.

Sold with original and certified 'Statement of Services' - this in a fragile state. Also with a receipt to 'Miss Lynn' for the production of the case by Messrs. Loewenstark & Sons, London, dated 18 December 1890.



Spain, Franco Period, ORDER OF THE YOKE AND ARROWS, collar chain, composed of 22 'yoke and arrow' links in gilt metal and 23 enamelled connecting links, with an integral collar badge, 65 x 52mm., gilt metal and enamel, unmarked, nearly extremely fine

£300-400

1377



Sweden, ORDER OF THE SWORD, Badge of the Sword, without swords, breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, nearly extremely fine £70-90

1378



Trinidad & Tobago, RED CROSS SOCIETY SERVICE MEDAL, silver, unnamed, nearly extremely fine

£30-40



The Silver Star and other insignia to Captain F. R. Sellers Jr., U.S. Navy, a survivor from the *West Virginia*, severely damaged in the attack at Pearl Harbour.

SILVER STAR, officially numbered, '94666'; Identity Disks (2) on a chain inscribed, 'Frank Este Sellers Jr., 74834 U.S.N.-B-P.', extremely fine (lot) £400-500

Frank Este Sellers Jr. was born in Charleston, South Carolina on 15 February 1914. He was educated at Woodrow Wilson High School, Portsmouth, Virginia and Severn School, Severn Park, Maryland before entering Naval Academy. He graduated in the Class of 1935 and was commissioned Ensign aboard the U.S.S. *Colorado*. During June 1940- September 1941, in the increasingly uneasy peace in the Pacific, he served aboard the destroyer (seaplane tender) *Thornton*. In September 1941 he was transferred to the battleship *West Virginia* based at Pearl Harbour.

In the early morning of 7 December 1941 the *West Virginia* was moored alongside the *Tennessee* in the harbour, when the U.S. Pacific Fleet was attacked by Japanese carrier-born aircraft. The *West Virginia* (the 'Wee Vee') was struck by seven torpedoes and two armour-piercing bombs. The damage was such that the ship capsized and had to be abandoned. On 19 December, most certainly as a result of his actions aboard the ship, Sellers was promoted Lieutenant. The severely damaged *West Virginia* was later refloated and rebuilt and saw action later in the war. For Sellers, his next posting was a return to the destroyer *Thornton*; the ship had also been berthed at Pearl Harbour but was fortunate to have escaped damage and with fire from the *Hulbert*, had accounted for at least one Japanese bomber. Employed on the ship, firstly as Executive Officer, December 1941-January 1943 and then as Commanding Officer, January 1943-February 1944, Sellers and the *Thornton* participated in a number of actions, including, the battle of Midway, actions off the Aleutian Islands with T.F.8 and actions in the two Solomon campaigns. He was promoted Lieutenant-Commander on 11 May 1943. Seller's next appointment was as C.O. of the Anti-Aircraft Training Centre at Pacific Beach, California, March 1944-July 1945, being promoted Commander on 1 March 1944. After the war he served as Gunnery Officer on the *Iowa* and Commanding Officer on the *Tolman* and *Huntington*. During the Korean War he served as Executive Officer on the *Juneau* which participated as a member of T.F.77 in Korean waters. Sellers attained the rank of Captain on 1 April 1954. During 1954-56 he attended the Naval War College and completed the Naval Warfare Courses I and II. Following on from this he held the post of Aide to the Chief of Staff of Carrier Division 17, June 1957-July 1958; Commanding Officer of the *Washburn*, July 1958-December 1959 and Commander of Destroyer Squadron One, December 1959-April 1961. He then went to OPNAV until September 1962, when he became Commander Fleet Training Group, San Diego. Captain Sellers retired from the Navy in July 1965.

Sold with four sets of riband bars displaying the following ribbons of the Silver Star; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign, with two bronze stars; American Campaign; Victory 1945; Occupation; China Service; National Defense; Korea Campaign, with two bronze stars; U.N. Korea; Korean Presidential Unit Citation (The award of these all confirmed). Together with metal cap badge and two metal and two cloth badges. Also with metal plate for address cards, 'Frank Este Sellers, Jr., Captain, United States Navy'; membership card to the Naval Officers' Club, Espiritu Santo, New Hampshire inscribed to 'Lt. Cdr. F. E. Sellers, Jr.' and three 'membership' cards named to Sellers as having been initiated into the 'Ancient Order of the Deep', 15 November 1942, the 'Order of the Golden Dragon', 17 November 1942 and the 'Domain of Neptunus Rex', 15 March 1958. These items in card box addressed to 'Frank Sellees (sic) Capt., U.S.N., Commander DES. Sqd. 1, c/o F.P.O., San Francisco, California'. Sold with copied photograph and research.

1380 A Soviet Union group of six

U.S.S.R., VETERANS OF LABOUR MEDAL; 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1965; 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1975; 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR 1985; 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMED FORCES 1968; 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMED FORCES 1978, mounted Russian style as worn, good very fine (6) £20-30



KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS, a very fine privately commissioned Drum-Major's mace constructed by Messrs Potters to MOD specifications the swollen head in burnished and matt gilt with silver overlays, battle honours to Korea 1951-52, the lower area with EIIR cypher in gilt and a pierced silver KC officer's glengarry sized headdress badge, the stout malacca shaft decorated with gilt chapes and interwoven gilt chain, c.1953; contained in a special carrying case, *unused mint state* £1500-2000

1382



1ST DUMFRIES RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS, a good quality officer's blue cloth helmet c1880-1887, the frontal plate being QVC star pattern in silver plate, central ornament as per Bloomer Bk. 2 p34, this within the Garter Motto, at the base the title scroll, 1st Dumfries R.V. Corps, complete with all plated fittings, sound internally, contained in a correct pattern carrying tin, free from moth, the plate not original to the helmet, one star tip with surface fracture, the silk lining partially detached from the sweat band (2)

£600-700

1383



56TH (WEST ESSEX) REGIMENT, a fine quality Battalion Company Officer's Albert pattern shako plate 1844-55, crowned eight pointed star with central mounts of '56' within a strap 'West Essex' all within demi wreaths of laurel and palm, the battle honours 'Moro' and 'Gibraltar' on the outer star rays, the small 'Castle' ornament missing from the bottom star ray orb and cross crushed with some star tips buckled, the gilt sound under surface grime

£250-350

1384



NORTH IRISH DIVISION OF MILITIA ARTILLERY, a scarce Victorian officer's all gilt sabretache badge of helmet plate format the top scroll with laurel sprays and the bottom reading 'North Irish Division', six screw posts to rear; together with a Victorian officer's all gilt helmet plate of the Royal Artillery (pattern without moveable second wheel), excellent condition under surface grime (2)

£200-250



60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, a fine quality officer's whistle/case, chains and guard HM en suite Birmingham 1874 by Bent & Parker together with the correct pattern pouch badge also by B&P HM 1874 this now converted to a brooch (fastener broken); also a QVC HM silver pouch belt plate still with QVC and central '60' but by Jennens & Co Birmingham 1910, all retaining nuts missing (3) £200-250



THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, a good quality other ranks blackened brass helmet plate 1881-1890 (KK269); THE RIFLE BRIGADE, a good quality other ranks blackened helmet plate 1881-1890 (KK284) together with another good example but the blacking removed and the crown re-affixed, very good condition (3) £120-150

- 1387 THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS (MILITIA BATTALIONS), a fine quality Victorian officer's silver plated three part pouch belt plate, crowned Bath cross pattern with central strung bugle horn and The King's Royal Rifle Corps in surround, the arms of the cross lined otherwise plain; together with two KC cap badges (regular Battalions) 1903-1906 (large size) and 1906-1952; The Rifle Brigade a KC w/m cap badge (KK705) and a small w/m cap (KK703) the crown drilled through to make it appear a K/C; The Black Watch an officer's or Senior NCO's glengarry badge in silver plate and gilt (worn) 1937-1952 (Bloomer Bk 2 p67/68); a copy glengarry badge Militia battalions KRRCo, good overall condition (7) £100-120



THE RIFLE BRIGADE, an extremely fine Victorian officer's foreign service helmet badge format as for the other ranks glengarry badge 1874-81 this example in solid silver coloured metal and fitted with a gold coloured pin; 17TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS, a fine quality Victorian period NCO's arm badge in very heavy die-cast silver coloured metal two stout loop fasteners in the same metal; LIVERPOOL SCOTTISH a fine first pattern sporan sized two part sweetheart's brooch in Sterling silver (pin broken), excellent condition (3) £250 -300



6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (THE CARABINIERS), a fine and rare foreign service helmet badge in heavy solid silver coloured metal pin back KC format as for cap badge but approx twice the size, a full dress horse hair helmet plume spike missing a pair of plated box spurs, two pairs of chain mail shoulder guards one pair with KC gilt mounted finial buttons, good condition (8)

£100-150

Note, as used by Lt-Colonel Sir Ronald Dockray Waterhouse KCB, CMG, CVO, who served in the 6th Dragoon Guards in the closing stages of the Boer War. For full biographical entry see Lot 832.



2ND ROYAL CHESHIRE MILITIA, a very fine officer's silver plated pouch belt plate crowned oak sprays enclose a circular title strap 'Second Royal Cheshire' central mount being the Prince of Wales's crest and motto c1860-81, remains of a pin back replacing the original four screw posts, very good condition

£150-200

1391



11TH SURREY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS (WIMBLEDON), a fine quality rare officer's cast silver-plate pouch belt plate c1860-83, QVC over circular oak sprays with central circle inscribed 'Surrey Volunteer Rifles' in the centre applied Roman and floreated numerals 'XI', at the base a scroll 'Wimbledon' three screw posts to rear, very good condition

£180-220

1392



CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, a good quality officer's undress pouch belt plate c1860-1880 of three part construction blackened brass crowned oak sprays with central silver ornament 'CSR' in script pinned through, shaped brass back plate, three screw fasteners, very good condition

£100-150

- 1393 2ND CHESHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, a good quality other ranks white metal star pattern helmet plate, 1880-1885, Prince of Wales's crest and motto centre with unit title on circular strap; 22ND (THE CHESHIRE) REGIMENT, a good quality other ranks last pattern shako plate; THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT, an other ranks bi-metal helmet plate centre 1881-1914, top lug missing on the first item, all four missing on the last item (two crudely replaced) good overall condition (3)

£100-120

- 1394 THE DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT, a fine quality officer's glengarry/forage cap badge 1881-1897 in silver/gilt/blue enamel (this a/f) (now fitted with a brooch bar, South Staffordshire Regt a bi-metal hpc with paggri slider, KOYLI two examples of the large bi-metal 'smasher' hat badge (loops) Queensland Aux Forces a g/m QVC glengarry badge, Worcs Regt two examples of the valise badge QVCs to lion (loops) Coldstream Guards a good g/m paggri badge, a Victorian cast brass Martingale badge Guelphic crown over Garter Proper with 'VR' centre plus a small selection of sweetheart brooches etc (fasteners a/f), sold as viewed (24)

£200-220

1395



3RD KING'S OWN LIGHT DRAGOONS, a rare and very fine officer's bit boss c1830-1861 in gilt brass and silver, Guelphic crown over a circular strap inscribed 'Third Light Dragoons' centrally a rearing White Horse upon a finely lined background, excellent condition under surface grime

£100-150

1396



VICTORIAN GENERAL OFFICER'S BIT BOSSES, two very fine quality gilt brass examples both with Guelphic crowns and VR over crossed baton/sword centres, one near circular with oak leaf surround, the other ovoid with chiselled laurel leaf surround, together with a die-stamped white metal bit boss for a militia or volunteer Field Officer, Guelphic crown over Garter proper with VR centre, gilt excellent under surface grime very good overall condition (3)

£100-150

1397



FRENCH EMPIRE CARTOUCHE BADGE 62ND REGIMENT OF THE LINE, a fine quality heavy pierced brass heart shaped cartouche badge, three pierced integral lugs to the rear; also marked on the reverse 'T C', max width 6.7cm x 7cm; the style and size suggest the period c1780-1820, some surface scoring otherwise very good condition

£60-120

Note. The size and style of the numerals strongly suggest the French Army, although British units c1775-90 are recorded as having worn similar albeit somewhat smaller.

1398

21ST PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN CAVALRY (FRONTIER FORCE), a scarce pair of officer's horse harness slides brass boxes with applied KC cast silver unit badges, a cast KC w/m cap or collar badge and a brass s/tile PAVO; INDIAN ARMY SUPPLY CORPS, one only officer's KC collar badge in silver gilt and enamels and one only white metal collar badge but with pin back; ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS, an interesting first pattern officer's cap badge in bronze but with silver Mercury and Globe (lacking both blade fasteners; sundry poor quality heavy crude cast metal British unit badges, good condition (18)

£30-50

1399



ROYAL FLYING CORPS, a very rare officer's twill khaki folding side-hat, complete with correct pattern osd cap badge (blades), provision for two frontal buttons, one present which is large tunic size (RFC) by Firmin & Sons London (detached), soft leather sweatband and quilted lining worn but present supplier's label present but illegible, some small moth holes oil/grease patches and stitching fractures otherwise sound

£150-200

1400



THE KING'S OWN ROYAL NORFOLK YEOMANRY, a very scarce officer's all gilt full size cap badge c1911-36 being the crown over GVR, complete with both blade fasteners, badge retains approx 90% gilt

£50-70



ROYAL SCOTS GREYS, a very fine pair of pre WWI badges comprising a cast silver coloured metal officer's back badge for the fur cap, two long loop fasteners, together with a fine quality 'green' gilt thistle spray badge for the front of the cap (quoted until 1911 but never worn) three original fasteners, excellent condition (2) £80-120



THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES), a very fine quality officer's solid HM silver large size glengarry badge by J&Co (Jennens) Birmingham 1916; THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS a fine quality officer's die-stamped HM silver glengarry/bonnet badge by '? &S' Birmingham 1941, excellent condition (2) £300-400

- 1403 LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE, an officer's post 1920 cap badge in Sterling silver (the central shield heavily rubbed); THE RIFLE BRIGADE, an officer's silver cap badge (Birmingham 1906) (considerable service wear); OXFORD UNIVERSITY STC, a white metal KC cap badge (KK2472), good condition apart from listed defects (3) £50-60



10TH BALUCH REGIMENT, a very fine officer's solid silver cap badge by Manikrai & Sons, the Imperial crown over 'X' within a crescent and title scroll below complete with original silver pin; 98TH INFANTRY INDIAN ARMY, a fine quality two part cast silver cap badge being a KC over a circle 'Indian Army Infantry' with '98' in the centre, mounted on an eight pointed star; 8TH PUNJAB REGIMENT, a cast silver cap badge (fasteners broken); MG SIKHS, a small silver paggri badge, a KC over a plain quoit with a crescent below, in the pierced centre 'M.G. over 'SIKHS,' original pin back, a central backing slip of cloth (?) now missing; PUNJAB LIGHT HORSE (?), a fine and scarce cast bronze paggri badge being a QVC over an oval strap 'De Bonvouloir Servir Le Roy', in the pierced centre stylised lettering 'PLH' original stout pin back (bottom fastener broken), good overall condition (5)

£150-200

- 1405 12TH FRONTIER FORCE REGIMENT 1ST BATTALION (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) (SIKHS), an officer's cast silver plated headdress badge being the Royal Crest over the Garter proper and enclosing the P. of W. crest and motto with title scroll 'The Frontier Force Regiment' at base, two pierced integral lug fasteners, a pair of blackened brass s/titles 'FF/Regiment', a small cast brass headdress or collar badge being a strung bugle horn with script 'FF' within the strings and small furled scrolls 'The Regt'; ROHILCUND HORSE, a heavy cast brass bit boss a Guelphic crown over a circular title strap and plain centre (worn and buckled); KARACHI POLICE, a scarce blackened cast brass bit boss, a KC over a circular title strap and enclosing the cypher of Edward VII; INDIAN POLICE, a cast silver plate headdress badge KC over laurels with 'IP' within, stout original paggri pin to reverse, six large size plated buttons by Woolley & Co., Birmingham featuring the KC over double reversed and interlaced initials 'IP'; PUNJAB POLICE, four medium size white metal KC tunic buttons and a pair of white metal s/titles 'PP'; a small GRI 'Indian Army' cast brass collar badge and three other miscellaneous items; WWII Italian Army a large headdress badge of the 114th Regiment featuring a grenade crossed rifles and a tank; 13th Dardoni Mountain regiment, a diamond shaped khaki twill patch with three metal s/titles 13 Dardoni Mtn.; 11 Indian Overseas Service bronze badges all with pin backs, plus one unidentified bronze medal banyan tree and crossed swords over script title crossed military emblems on reverse, good condition (parcel)

£80-100

- 1406 NO.4 PARTY SURVEY OF INDIA, an extremely large cast brass badge being the KC over a circular strap 'Survey of India' in relief and 'No.4/Party' deeply engraved in the centre, remains of four small loop fasteners; INDIAN POLICE a cast silver paggri badge being a KC over double script 'IP' original pin back, a pouch badge in cast silver plate being the KC over a laurel wreath with script 'IP' within; Indian Army Rifles Regiment cast blackened brass pouch badge being a large strung bugle horn, screw fasteners; small silver plate pouch badge being a QVC over the Garter proper with VR within, worn and one screw post missing; 'Telegraph Workman' a very heavy cast brass waist belt plate, central Royal Arms and title around (possibly of recent manufacture), good condition (6)

£100-120

- 1407 BRITISH INFANTRY CAP BADGES, a very fine selection of Victorian and Edwardian (loops) issues plus a few later types with sliders, QVC & 'QVC' period types include R Irish (2) L N Lincs (2) East Lincs HLI KRRC Conn Rangers S Staffs (2) B Watch (2) Royal Fus (3) East Surrey ASC Yorkshire Regt (2) Dorsetshire (2) Essex (3) Northants (3) Scots Guards very large Boer War issue; Irish loop issues Leinster R Munster Fus (2) R Dublin Fus (2) R Innisk Fus (2) (flag left), early Norfolks Manchesters (2) Queens Scots Guards Sergt's etc etc, plus a few KC period corps some with fasteners broken otherwise excellent overall condition (125+)

£800-900

- 1408** BRITISH ARMY CAP BADGES, a fine selection of good quality items including R. Dublin Fusiliers, 21st Lancers (K/C), Manchesters (1st loops), 17th Lancers (loops), SWB (loops), R. Scots Greys (loops), 4th R. Irish Dragoon Guards (loops), Queen's (1st loops), City of London Yeo. (large slider), 14th King's Hussars (1st slider), Worcs. (1st loops), 10th Royal Hussars (loops 1 missing); the following with sliders: Framlingham College OTC, Cheshires, (1st) E. Surrey & N Staffs, both all brass, Buffs (pinned), L.Yorks, D. of Lancaster's Yeo., (1st) Norfolks, (1st) Warwicks, Inns of Court OTC, R. Ulster Rifles, E. Surreys, Wilts RES GVR, Devons, Nat. Def. Coy. EVIIR; 13th Hussars (slanted loops), Inns of Court OTC (loops), The Wiltshires & South Staffs o/r style bronze (loops), Glosters osd blades, S. Lancs osd now pinned, Liverpool Scottish (1st one lug missing), Volunteer Artillery forage cap (Gren Gds style), Eton College OTC KC blades missing; together with sundry minor items, *overall good condition (50+)* £200-250
- 1409** BRITISH ARMY CAP BADGES, a large selection of good quality items mainly KC period, some with broken or repaired fasteners, including R Scots Fus R Sussex Black Watch (no scrolls) KORR SWB Notts & Derby R Warwicks Border Cheshire (2nd) Intelligence Corps S Staffs Hertfordshire Devons S Lancs Northants (both) Queens Bays 3rd Carabiniers Seaforths HLI The Welch R Berkshire 15th London N Staffs Y&L Essex (2nd) R Fus Worcs (2nd) R Scots R Ulster Rifles (w/m and black) 11th Hussars KRRC The Loyal Regt Green Howards Fife & Forfar Yeo E Surreys (beret) R Welch Fus RA (osd) DCLI (2nd) The Life Gds (GVIR bronze blades) West Yorks Middx Cheshire (1st) Gordons Glos KOSB Lancs Fus Camerons Rifle Brigade 4th Hussars SLI (beret) Dorsetshire (2nd) E Yorks Ox & Bucks LI DWR A & SH (pierced centre) Wilts 5th Innisk D Gds KSLI R Marines DLI Cameronians King's Livpl (2nd beret) R Norfolks KOYLI RAMC WRAC Berks Yeo (beret) R Scots Dragoon Guards RASC (GVIR low crown) RAVC R Horse Guards (QEC slider by Dowlers) R Horse Gds (GVIR bronze), plus sundry collar badges anodised badges 20 assorted plus a few collar badges; chrome cap badges both QEC Stockport Borough Police and Greater Manchester Police (this with enamels), *generally good condition (130+ items)* £180-220
- 1410** BRITISH CAP BADGES, good quality scarcer items 2nd Vol Bn. The Manchester Regiment, R Inniskilling Fus (flag left loops) Worcs (1st pattern) 2 x Cheshires (1st pattern) Manchesters (1st & 2nd patterns the latter g/m) 23rd Hussars R Jersey LI (KC) R Munster Fus (slider) N Staffs (bakelite) 8th K Royal Irish Hussars (KC) 3rd Gurkhas large KC in silver plate long integral pierced lugs, 1st The Royal Dragoons good quality bullion embroidered cap badge, R Horse Guards brass KC o/r pouch badge (lugs a/f), pair Y/Cheshire s/titles, pair Cheshire single Cambridgeshire pair 6/Manchester (T's missing) a single collar w/m Cheshire Regt VBs, s/title T/6/Manchester, early button Stockport Police, *good condition (25)* £170-200
- 1411** BRITISH CAVALRY CAP & COLLAR BADGES, Victorian issue caps to 6th Dg 6th Dragoons 12th Royal Lancers (2) 7th DG; collars a pr 7th DGs singles 6th DGs 1st KDG; KC period caps R Scots Greys (loops) 8th KRIH 17/21st L 7th Hussars (no lugs) 23rd Hussars; collars singles 12th L 3rd DGs 7th Huss (cast); yeomanry caps 3rd County of London, Wilts, Middx GVR (cast), one collar Scottish Horse (a/f), *very good condition (21)* £150-200
- 1412** BRITISH ARMY CAP BADGES, good quality examples to the Leics Regiment (1916), 18th London Regiment R Bucks Hussars (both g/m) 5th Bn R Sussex Regiment g/m, R Scots officers pre 1935 glengarry in cast silver plate gilt (worn) and enamel Northumberland Hussars KC w/m, osd caps RFC Royal Fusiliers and collar/cap Suffolks, a solid brass lapel badge Royal Household (No58), a w/m cap to the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, *very good condition (11)* £80-100
- 1413** BRITISH INFANTRY CAP BADGES, a small group Black Watch (WW2) Wiltshire Middlesex DLI (KC) Leicesters Scots Cds RASC (GVIR) USA Army plus various other commemorative medallions and broken badges, *sold as viewed (22)* £20-30
- 1414** CANADIAN ARMY CAP BADGES, a collection of KC and QEC metal badges, some duplication, *good condition (approx. 65)* £40-60
- 1415** BRITISH INFANTRY COLLAR BADGES, 90 plus very early post 1881 issues including singles to most of the disbanded Irish regiments (some fasteners missing), plus sundry metal trade badges and a few broken items, *very good condition (100+)* £200-250
- 1416** COLONIAL & DOMINION CAP AND COLLAR BADGES, a large selection including some scarce collars to the CEF, early South African units, bakelite cap Royal Canadian Army Cadets, a cast brass cap Keddah Defence Force etc inspection imperative, *very good condition (80+)* £200-250
- 1417** 88TH CONNAUGHT RANGERS, a group of six very fine officers' large size tunic buttons (1856-81) by JW Reynolds & Co London; a last pattern coatee button to the 51st LI and a similar item to the LXXth Surrey Regiment, a post 1881 large tunic button to the R Irish Regiment, an odd crude cast collar to the 51st LI a crown rank badge and a worn set of hunt buttons to the Hampshire Regiment, *good condition (19)* £80-100

- 1418 CLOTH SHOULDER TITLES, eighteen post WWII items mainly British infantry, military and police buttons approximately 60+ mainly modern to anodised; a large group of reproduction cap badges (50+) together with modern QEC chromed helmet plates to the Stockport Borough Police and Cheshire Constabulary, sold as viewed (parcel) £60-80

- 1419 ROYAL FLYING CORPS, a good quality embroidered pilot's breast wings white beige on black (unpadded), a full length 'post card' photograph of a private wearing side hat, the 'plastron front' tunic broad belt trousers full length puttees and boots, one visible cloth arm badge 'Royal Flying/Corps' (curved) pencil inscription on the back '16/10/17 J Cress, Bramhall' (near Stockport); another half length 'post card' photograph of a private with similar hat and tunic the one visible cloth arm badge 'RFC' (straight) by Leroi Studios 524 Oxford St W pencil note '3403 Horner 6PC sepia'; a good Gale & Polden RFC postcard coloured front showing an Officer Sergeant and other personnel with various flying machines in the background, the badges and notes on the corps alongside, written message on the reverse dated Jan 6th 1918 with post mark for the 7th Jan 1918, details of the message record the extension of rationing etc; another postcard by 'B.B Ltd London' the obverse bearing the gilded 'wings' badge and in black and white various planes a patriotic exhortation expounding the skills of the corps and 'From One of the R.F.C.'; the reverse with pencil message informing the recipients of the author's arrival in Farnborough etc. stamp missing but a section of 'Farnborough' remains on the franking, good overall condition (5) £80-120

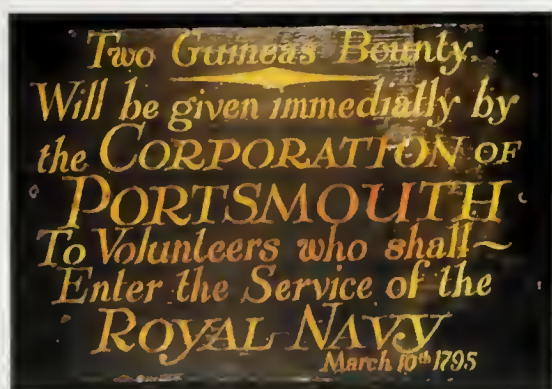
- 1420 BROOCHES, a good quality example to the Coldstream Guards, Garter Star over title scroll 'Old Coldstreamers' Assn' by JR Gaunt London in silver plate and enamels; Royal Artillery, a sweetheart's brooch featuring a fused grenade in 'diamond' chips over an enamelled scroll Ubique, good condition (2) £30-40

- 1421 COLDSTREAM GUARDS, an exceptionally fine pair of chain link cufflinks in 18ct gold silver and triple enamels all four ovals mounted with the Garter Star, maker's mark 'TM' with modern non matching box, excellent condition (2) £250-300



- 1422 THE HEWETSON FAMILY, a large collection of commissions covenants and related documents to four generations of the family, George a Surgeon in the Royal Navy and the HEIC Madras Establishment died at Vellore in 1824 (evidence also of him being a prisoner of war c1800 while serving with the Anglo Russian Forces against the French; his son Charles HEIC and the British Army rises to Lieutenant-General died in 1873 buried in Madras, mention of Capt GH Hewetson and also details of his? son another 'GH' a stage manager who died in 1940; together with two boxed fragments from the tent lining of King Theodore, Abyssinia 1868 these with signed and witnessed statements as to their authenticity, a most interesting compilation, inspection imperative, some of the early documents with taped repairs (a parcel) £200-250

- 1423 ROYAL NAVAL INTEREST, a very rare late C18th wooden recruiting board (61cm x 41.5cm and 1.7cm thick) gilded inscription on dark green/blue ground, 'Two Guineas Bounty/ Will be given immediatly (sic) by/the CORPORATION of /PORTSMOUTH/ To Volunteers who shall Enter the Service of the ROYAL NAVY/March 10th 1795' good condition for age £200-300



By repute removed from an office in Portsmouth in the early C20th and taken out to South Africa

- 1424 ROYAL NAVAL INTEREST, a collection of modern framed and glazed Georgian prints of Admirals of the time Graves Kempenfelt Macbride Nugent Earl of Northesk Saumarez Lord Gardner Paisley Viscount Duncan Onslow, cut inside the plate marks generally faded and foxed (10 portraits) £50-60

- 1425 ROYAL NAVAL INTEREST, eight modern framed and glazed Georgian prints being portraits of Captains and other worthies of the late C18 and early C19, some fading and foxing (8) £30-40

1426 ROYAL NAVAL INTEREST a framed and glazed Georgian print showing the death of Nelson after the picture by AW Devis, a framed roundel print depicting the Battle of St Jean D'Acre, two large period prints depicting Lord Howe's Victory 1st June 1794 and HMS Queen Charlotte breaking the enemy's line 29th May 1794; together with four other similar prints, cut inside the plate marks modern frames, glazed, good condition (8) £40-60

1427 CHELSEA VOLUNTEER PRINT, a coloured print by Rowlandson 1798 showing the soldier at the 4th priming motion of Prime & Load, he wears a Tarleton helmet blue coat and trousers, print No 35, plate marks are evident and the print would appear to be an original, but has not been removed for verification; together with a small oval portrait miniature stated to be an officer of the Herefordshire Militia, the uniform detail reasonable but the head crude, sold as viewed (2) £30-50

1428



ORLANDO NORIE, a fine watercolour (16.5cm x 13.4cm) depicting an officer and a rifleman in full dress of a French Zouave regiment, both wear shakos with cocks feather plumes, the rifleman with Chassepot rifle and fixed bayonet, c1890-1900, framed and glazed, good condition £200-300

1429



CRIMEAN WAR INTEREST, a a fine quality cast bronze desk weight in the form of a perched eagle with outspread wings, the base with incised inscription, 'Made From A Piece Of The Great Bell Of Sebastopol', good standard chasing and feather decoration (13cm wide 7.3cm in height), very good condition £70-90



THE 'DISCOVERY' ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OF 1904, a very rare dinner plate by Doulton of Burslem (transfer and impressed marks), the rim edged in gilt with narrow blue inner line, the border reserve with slightly raised circular strap "'DISCOVERY" ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1901', enclosing a penguin statant against a background of snow and blue sky; together with a very rare officer's quality large gilt closed back tunic button, within a roped rim a fouled anchor with laurel sprays in three-quarter surround, at the base 'DISCOVERY', back mark 'Firmin & Sons Ld London'; a near contemporary large size copy photograph of the ship's complement prior to departure, all the principal figures are present including Shackleton and Scott; four unframed photogravure (?) Antarctic scenes two dated 1911, slight discolouration patch and sub-surface crazing to the dinner plate otherwise good condition (7)

£300-400





ROYAL FLYING CORPS, an extremely fine quality HM silver presentation two handled circular pedestal rose bowl by Mappin & Webb (Birmingham 1912) inscribed with the crown over RFC within wings and 'To Capt. A. Cleghorn with best wishes for the future from the NCO's and Men of Aircraft Park, Royal Flying Corps, Chelsea. 1st Sept 1916', the top with gadrooned rim, the handles with Art Nouveau influences, width including the handles 28.2cm, height 11cm, weight 699 grammes, *one minute dent otherwise in near presentation condition*
£300-400

- 1432 WWI TRENCH MAPS, one of Arras 7 and the other Wytschaete 28 S.W.2; the Arras one marked up to 'B Company 9th Royal Scots CSM ? Cameron, very good condition for age (2)
£80-100

- 1433 NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT, a scarce sheet brass 'Knot' bed plate to No.5808 H.OWEN, Confederate States Army & Union Army two good quality cast brass other ranks waist belt plates, rectangular with CSA & US respectively, three brass tangs to the former and one broad one to the latter, Turkish Army a bi-metal waist belt plate, two Victorian universal issue two-part brass waist belt plates 1871-1901 Royal Crest Dieu et Mon Droit; Nazi Germany a very wide white alloy wings roundel and oak wreath badge, A WWI? KC bullion naval arm badge the crown over crossed torpedoes over a wheel, three silver coloured metal clan badges (fasteners broken) all feature a central device of a demi-eagle issuant from a ducal coronet and the motto Supra Spem Spero, a German g/m agricultural badge and a QVC front portion of an RE waist belt clasp, *very good condition*
(13)
£100-140

- 1434 WWI FLECHETTE, a good example manufactured under licence and marked 'Bristol Regd', *very good condition*
£60-80

- 1435 THE ROYAL MARINES TOUR OF DUTY IN LONDON JUBILEE YEAR, 1935, an official hard back compilation by Messrs Gale & Polden various photographs of the officers, NCOs and marines, Changing of the Guard and various other Duty illustrations; a selection of modern prints concerning the Royal Marines; various complete newspapers concerning the Falklands War of 1982 including those with Award details; a photostat biography of Lewis Stanford Tollemache Halliday VC; Canada Steel Foundry Ltd Fire Department, a white metal pin back cap badge No.22, *good condition (a parcel)*
£20-30

- 1436 7TH QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS/ PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK, a brass cased compass by Negretti & Zambra 122 Regent St.W, with contemporary engraving on the obverse 'Prince Alexander of Teck/7th Hussars', *very good condition*
£150-200

- 1437 WW2 MARCHING COMPASS, by TG Co Ltd London b229716, 1943 Mark III, dampened mop dial reinforced glass port, thumb ring rotating brass bezel with clamp, *minor repairs to one hinge and a screw nut replacement*
£100-150

- 1438 WW2 NAZI FLAG a large size example approx 3.5ft x 5ft officially marked 'Reichskriegsfg, 1.5 x 2.5' with purple stencilled inscription 'Captured by 14 Pl. C Coy Hallamshire Bn. at Le Havre' plus the names of the platoon commander NCOs and men who participated, by repute taken from a submarine, accompanied by a newspaper article (1989) giving details and indicating it had been presented to the museum at Rotherham, a few tears and small patches otherwise in *good condition*
£300-400

- 1439 GERMANY, THIRD REICH, S.A. officer's leather belt and buckle, both the buckle and receiving clip identically marked 'RZM M4/24', *very good condition*
£80-100

BOOKS

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- 1440** ATKINSON, C. T., *The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment 1914-1919*, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., London, 1924, xxviii, 629pp., plus numerous maps and plates, useful appendices providing a roll of honour, British and foreign orders and decorations and mentions in despatches, original blue cloth, cover slightly worn, internally good £40-50
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- 1441** BACON, ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD, *The Dover Patrol 1915-17*, Hutchinson & Co., London, 2 volumes, xxxiv/x, 643pp., with plates and maps, with useful appendices and index, original blue boards; [H.M.S.O.] *The Half-Yearly Army List*, January 1937, v, 1690, lxii, gradation list, red boards, good condition (3) £35-45
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- 1442** BRUCE, BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. D., *History of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, 1st & 2nd Battalions, 1881-1923*, Medici Society, London, 1927, xv, 263pp., with maps and plates, red cloth; WHEELER-HOLOHAN, CAPTAIN A. V. & WYATT, CAPTAIN G. M. G., *The Rangers' Historical Records*, from 1859 to the Conclusion of the Great War, London, xii, 272pp., green cloth; YOUNGHUSBAND, COLONEL G. J., *The Story of the Guides*, Macmillan, London, 1911, xvi, 239pp., plus plates, red cloth; *The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle* 1938, x, 193pp., paper covers; *Quis Separabit*, *The Magazine of The Royal Ulster Rifles* (3), Vol. II, No.1, April 1931, 89pp.; Vol. VI, No.1, May 1935, 140pp.; Vol. VIII, No.1, May 1937, 109pp, these with paper covers, generally good condition (7) £50-70
The 'Rangers' being the 12th (County of London Battalion) London Regiment.
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- 1443** CONDON, BRIGADIER W. E. H., *The Frontier Force Regiment*, Gale & Polden, Aldershot, 1962, xxii, 592pp., with numerous plates and maps, tan cloth with gilt badge, the history of the Frontier Force Regiment from 1846 to 1947, cover a little worn, good condition £80-100
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- 1444** FILOSE, BRIG. A. A., *King George V's Own Central India Horse, The Story (continued) of a Local Corps*, Vol. II, (1921-46) Blackwood, Edinburgh & London, 1950, xi, 435pp., with maps, plus plates, appendix lists honours and awards, original red boards, excellent condition £50-70
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- 1445** FOSTER, COLONEL K. O. N., *The Military General Service Medal 1793-1814*, a roll of the names of the 26,240 officers and men of the British Army who fought in the Peninsular and elsewhere, together with the Battles in which they took part and who survived until 1847 when they eventually received the Medal, 1947, viii, 650pp., original marbled boards, good condition £40-60
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- 1446** GARDYNE, LIEUT.-COL. C. GREENHILL, *The Life of a Regiment, The History of the Gordon Highlanders from its Formation in 1794 to 1816*, (Vol.I), Medici Society, 1929, xx, 438pp., plus plates and maps, green cloth, minor staining to cover, very good condition; GARDYNE, LIEUT.-COL. C. GREENHILL, *The Life of a Regiment, The History of the Gordon Highlanders from 1816 to 1898, including an account of the 75th Regiment from 1787 to 1898*, (Vol.II), Medici Society, 1929, xxiv, 346pp., plus maps, green cloth, top edge worn, otherwise good condition £50-70 (2)
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- 1447** GARDYNE, LIEUT.-COL. C. GREENHILL, *The Life of a Regiment, The History of the Gordon Highlanders*, Volume III, from 1898 to 1914, Leo Cooper, London, 1972, xix, 522pp., plus plates, green cloth; MILES, WILFRED, *The Life of a Regiment, The Gordon Highlanders*, Volume V, 1919-1945, Frederick Warne, 1980, xv, 422pp., plus plates, green cloth, with dustcover, very good condition (2) £50-70
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- 1448** JOHNSTON, S. H. F., *The History of The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)*, Volume I, 1689-1910, Gale & Polden, Aldershot, 1957, xvi, 308pp., with maps; BARCLAY, BRIGADIER C. N., *The History of The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)*, Volume III, 1933-1946, Sifton Praed, London, xiv., 280pp., with maps, the volumes in matching green cloth with silver titles and badge, good condition (2) £40-60
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- 1449** MACMUNN, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE, *The History of the Guides*, part II, 1922-1947, 10th Cavalry (Q.V.O. Guides), 5th/12th Frontier Force Regiment (Q.V.O. Guides Infantry), with Pakistan Postscript, pub. Aldershot, 1950, xiii, 208pp, with colour and black and white plates and maps, with appendices including lists of officers and honours and rewards, tan cloth with gilt embossed badge, three maps missing, covers stained and faded, binding a little loose, fairly good condition, scarce £60-80
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- 1450** MURRAY, REV. R. H., *The History of The VIII King's Royal Irish Hussars 1693-1927*, Volumes I & II, published by W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Cambridge, 1928, xii, 801pp in total, with plates and 6 maps, well indexed, No. 199 of a limited edition of 250 copies, original green cloth bindings - vol. I slightly stained, good condition, a rarely seen work (2) £240-280
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- 1451** ROSS OF BLADENSBURG, SIR JOHN, *The Coldstream Guards 1914-1918*, Oxford University Press, 1928, Volume 1, xvii, 519pp., from the beginning of the war to the battle of the Somme; together with the Map Volume, 27 maps, both in matching and original blue cloth with silver, gilt and red 'Coldstream Guards' badge on front cover, ex-libris Rixon Bucknall, Vol. 1 spine a little worn and damaged, generally in good condition (2) £60-80
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- 1452** *The Illustrated War News: Being a Pictorial Record of the Great War*, published by the Illustrated London News and Sketch Ltd., a complete set, parts 1-96, 12 August 1914-7 June 1916, bound in eight volumes, each part separately paginated, profusely illustrated, oblong, 4to (20.5 x 29cm.), brown cloth half bound in brown leather, with gilt titles and heraldic shields of Great Britain and the Allied Nations, very good condition, an excellent illustrative resource (8) £160-200
- With the start of the Great War, *The Illustrated War News* was one of a number of weekly pictorial publications produced to satisfy the appetite of the public for news of the war. Arguably the best was that produced by the *Illustrated London News*. The publication made good use of official photographs and original artwork depicting the war at home and at 'the front', on land, sea and air. The Series commenced a week after the outbreak of war with part 1 and continued until 7 June 1916 with part 96.
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- 1453** [J. B. HAYWARD & SON], *Orders, Decorations, Medals* (22), Vol. 1, Nos. 4-9; Vol. 2, Nos. 1-7 (March 1967-December 1968; February 1969; June 1971-August 1973); [HAYWARD & HALL], *Orders, Decorations, Medals* (8), July 1969-March 1971, plus Supplement, October 1970; [J. B. HAYWARD & SON], *Hayward's Gazette* (11), Nos.1-11 (January 1974-May 1979), some with plates, many with interesting articles, some annotation and underlining, good condition (42) £50-70
- A near complete set of the 'Hayward' catalogues; only missing issues no. 1-3 from volume 1.
-
- 1454** [GLENDINING & CO.], *Catalogue of War Medals and Decorations: The Collection of Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Gaskell*, 22-25 May 1911, 99pp., plus XII black and white plates, printed with prices realised, bound in black half calf and boards, spine and corners a little scuffed, good condition £30-40
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- 1455** GLENDINING & CO. WAR MEDAL CATALOGUES (110), dating between 17th December 1969 to 22 October 2003, most with prices realised, good condition (110) £60-80
- Not suitable for posting.
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- 1456** SOTHEY'S WAR MEDAL CATALOGUES (62) - one duplicate, dating from 18 February 1970 to 2/3 May 2001, most with prices realised, good condition (62) £30-40
- Not suitable for posting.

Notes



Forthcoming Auctions of Medals and Coins for 2005

Auction 66 – Wednesday, 6 July

**Ancient, British and World Coins, Tokens, Historical and Art Medals,
Numismatic Books and Banknotes**

Includes a Collection of Byzantine Coins in Gold and Silver

A Collection of English Hammered Pennies, 1154-1327

The Arnold Holt Collection of Sovereigns, 1817-1998

The Collection of Early Medieval Coins formed by the late Keith Aiken of Toronto

The Collection of European Medieval Coins formed by the late Dr George Tatler

19th Century Tokens from the Collection formed by David Litrenta of York, Pennsylvania

British Commemorative Medals from the Collection formed by James Spencer (Part III)

A Collection of Art Medals in Silver

A Collection of Bank of England and Treasury Notes



*London & Greenwich Railway silver Director's
Ticket, named to Sir William Beattie,
MD, FRS (1773-1842), the surgeon who
attended the fatally injured Lord Nelson
on board HMS Victory at the Battle of
Trafalgar, 21 October 1805.
To be sold on 6 July. Estimate £800-1,000*



Friday, 23 September

The Brian Ritchie Collection of H.E.I.C. and British India Medals (Part III – Final)
and in a separate catalogue

Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

We are accepting material for this auction until Monday, 15 August

Auction 67 – Wednesday and Thursday, 28-29 September

Ancient, British and World Coins, Tokens and Banknotes

Includes the Tood Collection of British Sovereigns, 1817-2003

The Joanna Tansley Collection of UK 20th Century Decimal Patterns,
other Patterns, Proofs and Coining Trials

The Important Collection of 18th Century British Trade Tokens formed by
the late Dr David L. Spence, of Pittsburgh (Part II)

We are accepting material for this auction until Monday, 15 August

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Absentee Bids

If instructed we will execute bids and advise intending purchasers. No charge is made for this service. Lots will always be bought as cheaply as is allowed by such other bids and reserves as are on our books. In the event of identical bids, the earliest will take precedence. Always indicate a 'top limit' – the amount to which you would bid if you were attending the auction yourself. 'Buy' or unlimited bids will not be accepted.

All bids must be confirmed in writing, by fax or e-mail and should be received by 6pm GMT on the day before the auction. Although we will endeavour to execute all late bids, Dix Noonan Webb cannot accept responsibility for any bids received on the day of the auction itself.

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A buyers' premium of 15 percent on the hammer price (plus VAT if resident in the European Union) is payable by the buyer of all lots.

Pre-sale Estimates

The pre-sale estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid between the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success. However all lots, depending on the degree of competition, can realise prices either above or below the listed estimates.

Methods of Payment

All payments must be made in pounds sterling. Payment may be made by transfer direct to Dix Noonan Webb's account at:

Lloyds TSB

Piccadilly London Branch

39 Piccadilly

London W1J 0AA

Sort Code: 30-96-64

Account No: 0622865

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L

Please include your name, account number and invoice number with the instructions to the bank.

Alternative methods of payment which will enable immediate clearance of purchases include cash, bankers drafts, credit cards (Master Card, Visa and American Express) and debit cards. Although personal and company cheques are accepted, buyers are advised that property will not be released until such cheques have cleared.

Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £8,000 (eight thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

Purchases will be despatched as soon as possible upon receipt of your written despatch instructions and full payment in pounds sterling for the lots you have bought. Carriage will be at the buyer's expense. Estimates and advice on all methods of despatch can be provided upon request.

All credit card payments are subject to an additional charge of 2 percent.

Insurance cover will be arranged unless otherwise specified and will be added to the carriage charge.

Clearance of Purchases

Buyers who have not established a credit arrangement with Dix Noonan Webb will be asked to pay for their purchases in pounds sterling when they wish to take possession of them. It is regretted that Dix Noonan Webb cannot take banker's references over the telephone at the time of clearance and that buyers cannot take possession of their purchases until cheques are cleared.

If buyers wish to pay for their purchases by cheque they are urged to arrange clearance of their cheques well in advance of the sale by supplying appropriate banker's references.

Buyers will be requested to supply a reasonable means of identification at the time of payment.

Lots will only be released to the purchaser, or his or her authorised representative, if full payment in pounds sterling has been received by Dix Noonan Webb, together with settlement of any charges due.

CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS

Conditions mainly concerning Buyers

1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Dix Noonan Webb that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not exceed the previous bid by at least 5 percent or by such other proportion as the auctioneer shall in his absolute discretion direct.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Dix Noonan Webb a premium of 15 percent on the 'hammer price' and agrees that Dix Noonan Webb, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the purchaser is resident in the European Union.

5 Payment

Immediately a lot is sold the buyer shall:

(a) give to Dix Noonan Webb his or her name and address and, if so requested, proof of identity; and

(b) pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling (unless credit terms have been agreed with Dix Noonan Webb before the auction). Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £8,000 (eight thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

6 Dix Noonan Webb may, at its absolute discretion, agree credit terms with the buyer before an auction under which the buyer will be entitled to take possession of lots purchased up to an agreed amount in value in advance of payment by a determined future date of the 'total amount due'.

7 Any payments by a buyer to Dix Noonan Webb may be applied by Dix Noonan Webb towards any sums owing from that buyer to Dix Noonan Webb on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

8 Collection of purchases

The ownership of the lot(s) purchased shall not pass to the buyer until he or she has made payment in full to Dix Noonan Webb of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

9 (a) The buyer shall at his or her own expense take away the lot(s) purchased not later than 5 working days after the day of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed in accordance with Condition 7) not before payment to Dix Noonan Webb of the 'total amount due'

(b) The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges on any lot not taken away within 5 working days after the day of the

auction.

(c) The packing and handling of purchased lots by Dix Noonan Webb staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Dix Noonan Webb's discretion. In no event will Dix Noonan Webb be liable for damage to glass or frames, regardless of the cause.

10 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

11 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, Dix Noonan Webb as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

- (a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.
- (b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.
- (c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to Dix Noonan Webb any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.
- (d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at Dix Noonan Webb premises or elsewhere.
- (e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.
- (f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.
- (g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.
- (h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in Dix Noonan Webb's possession for any purpose.

12 Liability of Dix Noonan Webb and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by Dix Noonan Webb under this Condition, none of the seller, Dix Noonan Webb, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by Dix Noonan Webb, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to Dix Noonan Webb within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If Dix Noonan Webb is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

- (i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance

with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot sold.

Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Dix Noonan Webb and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify Dix Noonan Webb, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence or any breach on the part of the seller.

14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place prior to the auction a reserve on any lot, being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of Dix Noonan Webb. Dix Noonan Webb may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

15 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Dix Noonan Webb's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

16 Rescission of sale

If before Dix Noonan Webb remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Dix Noonan Webb is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Dix Noonan Webb is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Dix Noonan Webb in respect of the lot.

17 Payment of sale proceeds

Dix Noonan Webb shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Dix Noonan Webb has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Dix Noonan Webb will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between Dix Noonan Webb and the buyer, Dix Noonan Webb shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Dix Noonan Webb's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Dix Noonan Webb to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Dix Noonan Webb at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as Dix Noonan Webb shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer.

19 If, notwithstanding that the buyer fails to pay to Dix Noonan Webb the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction, Dix Noonan Webb remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Dix Noonan Webb.

20 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge a fee of 15% of Dix Noonan Webb's then latest estimate or middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the European Union, and 'expenses' incurred in relation to the property.

21 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Dix Noonan Webb full and absolute right to photograph and illustrate any lot placed in its hands for sale and to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time at its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

22 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Dix Noonan Webb shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

23 Dix Noonan Webb reserve the right to charge commission up to one-half of the 'stated rates' calculated on the 'bought-in price' and in addition 'expenses' in respect of any unsold lots.

General conditions and definitions

24 Dix Noonan Webb sells as agent for the seller (except where it is stated wholly or partly to own any lot as principal) and as such is not responsible for any default by seller or buyer.

25 Any representation or statement by Dix Noonan Webb, in any catalogue as to authorship, attribution, genuineness, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price is a statement of opinion only. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his or her own judgement as to such matters and neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

26 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Dix Noonan Webb will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Dix Noonan Webb nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

27 Dix Noonan Webb shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

28 Dix Noonan Webb has absolute discretion without giving any reason to refuse any bid, to divide any lot, to combine any two or more lots, to withdraw any lot from the auction and in case of dispute to put up any lot for auction again.

29 (a) Any indemnity under these Conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings costs, expenses, claims and demands whatever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity.

(b) Dix Noonan Webb declares itself to be a trustee for its relevant servants and agents of the benefit of every indemnity under these Conditions to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for the benefit of its servants and agents.

30 Any notice by Dix Noonan Webb to a seller, consignor, prospective bidder or buyer may be given by first class mail or airmail and if so given shall be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee 48 hours after posting.

31 These Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. All transactions to which these Conditions apply and all matters connected therewith shall also be governed by English law. Dix Noonan Webb hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts and all other parties concerned hereby submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

32 In these Conditions:

(a) 'catalogue' includes any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication;

(b) 'hammer price' means the price at which a lot is knocked down by the auctioneer to the buyer;

(c) 'total amount due' means the 'hammer price' in respect of the lot sold together with any premium, Value Added Tax chargeable and additional charges and expenses due from a defaulting buyer in pounds sterling;

(d) 'deliberate forgery' means an imitation made with the intention of deceiving as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source which is not shown to be such in the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the sale had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with that description,

(e) 'sale proceeds' means the net amount due to the seller being the 'hammer price' of the lot sold less commission at the 'stated rates' and 'expenses' and any other amounts due to Dix Noonan Webb by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;

(f) 'stated rate' means Dix Noonan Webb published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Dix Noonan Webb charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, packing and freight of that lot and any Value Added Tax thereon;

(h) 'bought-in price' means 5 percent more than the highest bid received below the reserve.

33 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 percent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

34 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the European Union.

Bankers:

Lloyds TSB

Piccadilly London Branch

39 Piccadilly

London W1J 0AA

Sort Code: 30-96-64

Account No. 0622865

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L

IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865

BIC: LOYDGB21085

Notes

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www.dnw.co.uk

Dix Noonan Webb, established in 1991, are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London's Mayfair, two minutes walk from Green Park underground station.

Our staff of experts collectively have over 200 years of experience on all aspects of numismatics, including coins of all types, tokens, commemorative medals, banknotes, orders, decorations, campaign medals and militaria.

We hold eight auctions each year, the full contents of which are published on the Internet one month before the sale date. Printed catalogues are mailed three weeks prior to each sale. During each cataloguing cycle, details of the lots in all coin auctions are updated daily on our website.



Auction viewing room

In addition, we handle private treaty sales of fine orders, decorations and campaign medals.

Our offices, open from 9am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, include a dedicated pre-auction viewing room, enabling us to offer extended viewing to clients during the three weeks prior to each auction.



Medal department

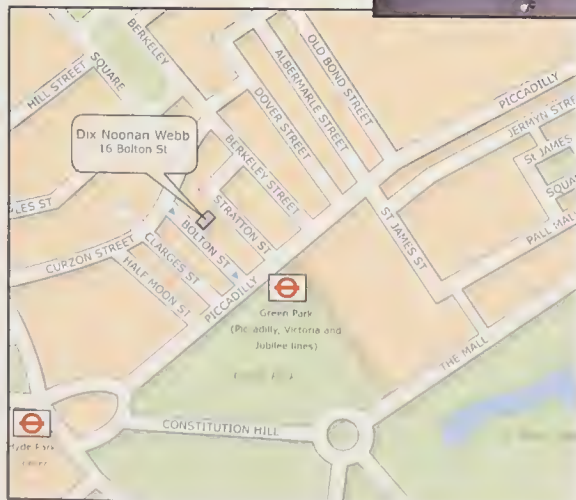


Coin department

All DNW auctions are held at the New Connaught Rooms in Great Queen Street, Covent Garden. Lots may be viewed at Covent Garden on auction days and while the sale is taking place.

We look forward to welcoming clients old and new to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.

Reception





www.dnw.co.uk

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 Tel: 020 7016 1700 Fax: 020 7016 1799 Email: auctions@dnw.co.uk